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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

FOR

THE YEAR 1868.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1868.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Treaties have been concluded with various Indian tribes as follows;

With the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches, October 21, 1867; the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, October 28, 1867; the Tabeguaches and six other bands of Ute Indians, March 2, 1868; The Cherokees, April 27, 1868; the Mountain Crows, May 7, 1868; the northern Cheyennes, and Arapahoes, May 10, 1868; and the Navajoes, June 1, 1868. The foregoing treaties have been ratified. The following treaties, concluded with various tribes since July 1, 1867, have not been ratified;

With the Sioux nation, (different bands,) 29th April, 1868; the Osages, 29th May, 1868; the Chippewas of Swan creek and Black river, June 1, 1868; the Bannocks and Shoshonees, July 3, 1868; the Gros Vertres, July 13, 1868; the River Crows, July 15, 1868; the Cherokees, July 19, 1868; the Blackfeet, September 1, 1868; the Bannocks, Shoshonees, and Sheep-eaters, September 24, 1868.

The leading stipulations of the treaties which have been proclaimed provide for gathering the respective tribes upon distinct reservations, and for securing, in due time, to each Indian a title to a separate tract of land. Clothing, goods, and farming implements are to be furnished, and school and mission houses, agency buildings, mills, &c., are to be erected. When by a temporary occupation of the Indian hunting grounds, or the construction of railways over them, we partially deprive the Indians of their accustomed means of subsistence, we should afford them a reasonable indemnity. Our treaties, however, will not be worth the paper upon which they are written, if Congress does not furnish the means of executing them. We have no just ground of reproach against most of the tribes for the non-fulfilment of their treaty stipulations. It is a significant fact that during the winter of 1867-8, when more than 27,000 Indians were subsisted by us, not a single act of depredation or violence was reported. It is believed that peaceful relations would have been maintained to this hour had Congress, in accordance with the estimates submitted, made the necessary appropriations to enable this department to perform engagements for which the public faith was pledged. A costly Indian war, with all its horrors, would have been avoided.

The lands within the limits of reservations set apart for Indians who have made some progress in the arts of civilized life should not be held in common. When surveyed, the title in severalty to small tracts, designated by specific subdivisions, should be vested in individuals, with no power of alienating them except to members of the tribe. The government should guarantee to the Indians the perpetual and exclusive right to remain in the undisturbed possession of the reservation, and prohibit, by the severest penalties, the settlement of white persons within it. The latter trespass upon the land of the Indian, and often compel him to abandon his home and seek another in a distant wilderness. So long as this precarious tenure exists, the Indian believes that he has but a temporary right, which is to be divested by the advancement of the white population, and the labors of the agents in his behalf will be greatly embarrassed. We have striking examples of the high degree of civilization which the Indians may, under propitious influences, attain. The Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, and Seminoles, residing within the Indian country west of Arkansas, have given evidence of their capacity for self government. Institutions are organized under which their civil and political rights have for many years been as well protected as in any part of our country. They have adopted measures for the formation of a territorial government, with a view to their ultimate admission as a member of our Federal Union. Such facts should stimulate us to constant and strenuous efforts in reclaiming the wild tribes and instructing them in the arts of civilized life. Although our progress is slow and beset with formidable difficulties, a just regard to our obligations requires us to persist in the work.

The transfer of the Indian bureau to the War Department has been suggested. Our experience during the period when the Indians were under military care and guardianship affords no ground for hope that any benefit to them or the treasury would be secured by the meas-

ure. I assume that it is our duty to promote, by all appropriate and peaceful means, the moral, intellectual, and material condition of these wards of the government. There is nothing in the pursuits or character of the soldier which especially adapts him to this duty. It can be better fulfilled by our civil officers. No divided control should, however, be tolerated. Undue interference with the exercise by this department of its acknowledged and exclusive jurisdiction over the Indians has seriously impaired its efficiency and disturbed our relations with them.

I refer you to the report of the Commissioner for more specific information in regard to Indian affairs.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
November 23, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the usual annual report of this office, briefly reviewing the condition of our Indian affairs and relations during the interval between the date of the last report and the present time, and presenting such suggestions and recommendations as are deemed essential for the proper management of the service.

For information in detail in regard to the various tribes, I respectfully refer to the reports of the superintendents and agents of the government having direct charge and supervision of them, which will be found among the documents accompanying this report, believing that they will furnish a history of no ordinary interest, and present a sufficient view of the practical working of the system adopted for civilization of this people, as will tend to encourage all who may have any concern in their present and future condition to hope for increasing good results.

The Indian population within the bounds of the United States is about 300,000, exclusive of those in Alaska Territory. It is sad to think that they are decreasing from year to year, fading so rapidly away from the nations of the earth. The causes thereof, as well as of much of the misery and degradation prevailing, may be mainly attributed to intestine wars, the entailment of loathsome diseases by vicious whites, and to the effects of indulgence in the use of spirituous liquors; and these evils, it is feared, will continue to exist to an alarming extent despite the efforts to remove or even mitigate them.

It may be said that a large portion of our wilder Indian tribes show a strong disposition to emerge from their savage state and throw aside their barbarous customs. They see the urgent necessity of the change in the advancing tide of the white race and in the disappearing of the buffalo and other game; hence they understand their only hope for the future is in the abandonment of their present mode of life for that better one of industrial pursuits. With the semi-civilized, slow progress is made in their improvement. The causes are so well known, having been fully set forth in previous annual reports, that it is unnecessary here to reiterate them, and until the obstacles in the way are surmounted or removed it is not reasonable to look for any great change.

A civilization of any account with them must be a work of time, patiently and hopefully prosecuted; of liberality on the part of the government, and a faithful and prompt fulfilment of all its obligations and promises.

This work also should enlist the sympathy of all lovers of humanity

and incite to its practical demonstrations the divine spirit of charity to a much greater extent than is now shown.

I do not undertake to assign any reasons for it, but it is quite apparent that the same interest is not manifested in the welfare of the red man, by bringing him under moral and religious influences, on the part of benevolent and Christian organizations of the country, as in former years. Many of the tribes have no schools and are without any religious instruction whatever; with them the door is wide open, and fields for Christian labor and benevolent effort are presented everywhere, appealing for help. The subject is worthy of the highest consideration of the philanthropist, and the government should invite the co-operation, in its great duty of protecting, educating, and elevating the race to a higher style of being, of all Christian societies or individuals who may be disposed to take part in the work, and should liberally assist in the maintenance of schools and mission establishments.

It is gratifying and encouraging to observe that in negotiating treaties with the Idaho tribes, of late years, the importance of making provision for their educational interests has been prominently kept in view, and no doubt highly beneficial results will follow all judicious arrangements and efforts that may be made for that purpose. With most of the tribes there has been peace during the past year, and friendship has marked their conduct towards the government and its citizens, while at the same time they have been endeavoring with their limited means and qualifications to support themselves and in various respects better their estate. Especially has this been the case with those settled on reservations, engaged in cultivating the soil. With others, however, there have been serious difficulties, which have so extended that it may be said we have now an Indian war on hand. The parties in hostility are the Cheyennes and Arapahoes of the Upper Arkansas river. With members of these tribes there has been clearly a violation of their solemn treaty promises to keep the peace and refrain from doing injury to citizens and their property; promises made scarcely a year ago to the commissioners sent to treat with them for a settlement of all former difficulties and for their future good behavior.

It is not difficult to account for the renewal of their bad conduct on grounds lying behind the immediate occasion of its outbreak.

It is believed that the existing war with the Arapahoes and Cheyennes was occasioned by the withholding the delivery to them of the guns and ammunition which the peace commission had said they should have.

Some of their young men went out from their camps and perpetrated gross outrages and murders during the past summer, by which acts nearly all of their tribes have become involved in hostility towards the government. It is true the arms and ammunition were withheld for a time, but there was sufficient reason for it—the Cheyennes had not kept the peace. In June last they made an attack upon the Kaw Indians, with whom, as well as with the Osages and Pawnees, they have been at enmity, and in passing through the settlements of the whites to do so committed a number of depredations; because of this and their threat to attack the Kaws again, it was deemed prudent by the department not to put arms into their hands, as in all probability, in the event of carrying their threat into execution, they would come in conflict with the whites, and thus a war be brought on.

After a while, however, in view of the promises of the peace commissioners, and excitement among the Indians, the arms and ammunition were delivered, first to the Arapahoes, by Superintendent Murphy and Agent Wynkoop, on the 1st of August, and to the Cheyennes on the

9th August (they pledging that the arms should not be used against the whites, but only for the purpose of securing a support for themselves by hunting) by the latter officer, who reported in regard to the matter that he never knew the Indians to be better satisfied and so contented; that they left for their hunting grounds, and he was sure there would be no trouble with them. But he judged too favorably of appearances, for some members of the tribes were either then, or had been but a few days previous, committing gross outrages and murders of citizens upon the Saline and Solomon rivers. But the substantial cause of this war is to be found in the fact that the department, for want of appropriations, was compelled to stop their supplies, and to permit them to recur to the chase for subsistence. The pursuit of the buffalo to their favorite haunts on the Saline and Solomon rivers brought them into the vicinity of the Kansas settlements, and of their enemies the Kaws and Osages, and presented to them temptations to gratify the spirit of revenge which seems to have possessed them the moment Agent Wynkoop, in obedience to orders, refused to deliver the arms and ammunition which the peace commissioners had promised them.

Equally as troublesome are the Kiowas and Comanches, a part of whom have been guilty of raiding the past year into Texas, the Chickasaw nation, and at the Witchita agency, and have broken faith with the government; and it is not improbable all of these tribes may be drawn into hostilities and join those of the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, who are being driven south into their country. They have a number of captives taken in their raids whom they promise to give up. Their doing so, and promising not to raid upon Texas citizens nor upon their Indian neighbors, will be made conditions upon which their annuity goods will be distributed to them.

The friendly portions of these four tribes, who deprecate war and had no part in the recent raids and hostilities, it is feared will suffer with the guilty in the enforcement of the measures adopted by the military to punish the offenders. To prevent this it was deemed proper that steps should be taken to gather them at some suitable point on their respective reservations, under the care of their agents, and provision made for their support. With this object in view Agents Boone and Wynkoop have been directed to repair to Fort Cobb and gather around them there such of these tribes as are friendly, and those who may come in promising to be peaceable. If the hostile portion of these tribes will not cease their war and outrages, and join the peaceably disposed, they should be punished with severity, and the claims of the guilty upon the government under treaty stipulations declared by Congress forfeited.

Hostilities, to some extent, yet exist on the part of the wild, warlike Apaches of New Mexico and Arizona Territories, and an unsatisfactory condition of things will continue with these tribes until something is done in the way of establishing them upon reservations or restricting them to particular districts of country, with such aid as policy may require to bring about and maintain a friendly disposition on their part toward citizens and neighboring tribes. At least treaties of peace should be entered into with them, and a clear understanding had of their relations to the government for the better protection of persons and property.

I here call attention to an interesting report made by Captain Charles A. Whittier to General James B. Fry, commanding military division of the Pacific, giving an account of the principal tribes in Arizona, a copy of which was furnished your department by the honorable Secretary of War. It is among the papers herewith.

Information has been received from the governor of Idaho Territory

that the war carried on for some time past by the Snake and other Indians, upon the border of Idaho, is virtually ended, the military operations against them having been successful in capturing many and compelling the rest to sue for peace, a result highly creditable to the efficiency of that arm of the service in that quarter.

The Sioux tribes of western Dakota, who were for several years just prior to the present year engaged in war against the government, are now, I am pleased to report, comparatively peaceable, and hopes are entertained that no serious trouble will arise with them hereafter.

The efforts of the peace commission, composed of civilians and officers of the army, appointed by the President to investigate the cause of the war and to arrange for peace, have been attended with success to a great degree, and lasting beneficial results will no doubt follow a faithful and prompt fulfilment of their promises to the Indians, and of the treaty stipulations entered into with them. They made a treaty with the confederated northern Arapahoes and Cheyennes on the 10th of May, and the Mountain Crow tribe on the 7th May last, which have been ratified and proclaimed; one with the Brulé and other Sioux on the 29th April ultimo, which has not yet been submitted to the department, and also one with the Ogallalla Sioux on the 25th May, to which a number of Minneconjou chiefs added their signatures. This treaty has been retained at Fort Laramie that it may be signed by the Sans Arcs and Oncpapas bands of Sioux.

The main features of these several treaties are: the binding the Indians, parties thereto, to keep the peace, the providing for the several tribes a suitable reservation, and the means for their education and civilization.

In accordance with the promises made by these commissioners to the Sioux, the military posts designated as C. F. Smith, Phil. Kearney, and Reno, in the Powder river country, the establishment of which was one of the principal causes of their late hostilities, have been withdrawn, and the Indians are now satisfied on that point.

Two of the commissioners, General Sherman and Colonel Tappan, concluded a treaty with the Navajo tribe at Fort Sumner, New Mexico, on the 1st of June last, and it has been proclaimed by the President. It will be remembered that the Navajoes several years ago, being then hostile, were captured in their country, west of the Rio Grande, by the military, and taken to the Bosque Redondo, on the Pecos river, in the eastern part of New Mexico. The reservation proving to be unsuitable, and the Navajoes becoming very much dissatisfied and threatening to leave, and the government being at a heavy expense to support them, it was deemed advisable to procure for them a new location, and hence this treaty was made, which provides a reservation in their old home. They have since left the Bosque Redondo, and are now being established upon the new reservation.

General Augur, as a commissioner substituted for General Sherman, during the past summer visited Utah Territory, and concluded a treaty at Fort Bridger, in July, with the Bannock and Shoshone tribes, ranging in Idaho and Utah Territories, which provides for their establishment upon a reservation in Wind River valley; the treaty has not yet been received by the department.

The new treaties made by this peace commission in 1867, at Medicine Lodge creek, Kansas, with the confederated Arapahoes and Cheyennes, and the confederated Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches, and which were before the Senate the past winter, have since been ratified and proclaimed.

Treaties were made in 1867 with tribes in Kansas for their removal to the Indian country south of that State, and were in due time laid before

the Senate. That body advised the ratification, with amendments, of those made with the Pottawatomies, confederated Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, and the Senecas, Shawnees, Quapaws, Peorias, Weas, Kaskaskias, Piankeshaws, Ottawas, and Wyandotts. That with the Pottawatomies has been ratified; the others yet remain for the action of the President, the acceptance of the amendments by the Indians having been but recently received.

A treaty was concluded on the 2d day of March last by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the governor of Colorado Territory at Washington, with the Tabequache, Muache, Capote, Weminuchee, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah bands of Utes or Utahs, the principal feature of which is the placing these bands—some being in Colorado and others in New Mexico—upon a large reservation in Colorado, and the establishment of two agencies there; it also provides for them schools, and that they shall be taught in agriculture and the mechanic arts. The Senate has advised the ratification of this treaty with amendments.

Information has been received that some of the bands have accepted the amendments, and that it is highly probable all will accept them.

On the 27th May ultimo a treaty was entered into by myself, Superintendent Murphy, and Agents Boone and Snow, with the Osage tribe, in their country, by which the Osages agree to sell about 8,000,000 acres of land in Kansas for $1,600,000 to the Leavenworth, Lawrence, and Galveston Railroad Company, and they agree to remove and settle in the Indian country south of Kansas.

The same commissioners also negotiated a treaty on the 1st of June following with the Swan Creek and Black River Chippewas, and the Munsee or Christian Indians. Both of these treaties are before the Senate of the United States.

A treaty was made by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs on the 9th of July last, at Washington, with the Cherokees, as supplementary to, and explanatory of, the treaty concluded with that people on the 19th July, 1866; it has not yet been acted upon by the Senate.

During the past spring, by authority of the President, Special Agent J. W. Cullen was instructed to visit the different tribes in Montana Territory to effect such treaty arrangements as might be best for the interests of the Indians and the citizens of that Territory.

Mr. Cullen has recently reached this city, and submitted to this office treaties made by him with the Blood, Piegan, and Blackfeet Indians, Gros Ventres, Missouri River Crows, and the Bannocks and Shoshones. These treaties provide for the extinguishment of the title of the Indians to a large extent of country, and for their location upon districts of country suited to their wants, where agencies are to be established for them, and where they may receive the benefits derivable from the annuities stipulated to be paid them.

It is earnestly hoped that the several treaties with the tribes in Kansas, yet before the Senate, may be acted upon, and their ratification advised at the next session of that body, in order that the contemplated removal of the Indians from Kansas to the Indian country may be speedily effected. In expectation of the change they thought would take place ere this, many of the Indians felt little or no interest in cultivating and improving their lands, and ceased their labors in a great measure. They have also been very much annoyed by the encroachments of the whites, who are but too eager to get, even by unfair means, possession of their lands. I renew the recommendation made in a previous annual report that the treaty negotiated in 1865, by Superintendent Irish, with nearly all the bands of Utah Indians in Utah Territory, contemplating

their removal to the Uinta reservation, be confirmed, or else a new treaty be made. The Indians are poor, and the game upon which they depend for subsistence is by no means abundant. It certainly is very desirable that their title to the lands in the Territory be extinguished, and they be permanently located on the reservation referred to, where they could be helped, and put in the way of being made self-sustaining in the course of time. A treaty should be made with the Ottoes and Missourias in Nebraska, and with the Stockbridges in Wisconsin. Both of these tribes are in a destitute condition, but they have valuable lands, much of which is no benefit or practical use to them. By the proceeds of a sale of these lands they can be comfortably supported and provided with means to engage in industrial pursuits, and to educate their children. I can but express what is so apparent, and what has heretofore been seen and recommended in communications to and from this office, the propriety and necessity of there being some treaty arrangements entered into with tribes in New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, and Washington Territories, having no treaty relations with the government, especially with those tribes inhabiting or claiming rich agricultural districts or mining regions, in order that their rights may be determined and secured, peace relations established, and proper measures adopted for their civilization, and, at the same time, the rights of settlers protected, and desirable wastes of country opened for occupancy and improvement by citizens. The tribes in these Territories, as well as others, have long roamed free and uncontrolled over the countries they occupy, which they claim as their own, and it is not surprising they regard with jealousy and bitterness of spirit the encroachments of the whites, who, in many instances, not only ignore their rights but treat them with contempt, and despoil them of life and property. The passing through their country of a continuous stream of emigration, dispersing or destroying the buffalo, is one of the causes of great discontent and suffering with them. Treated thus, and no adequate compensation being made to them for what they have yielded up or lost, their resources of subsistence and trade diminished, with starvation in the future staring them in the face, the wonder is that there prevails any degree of forbearance on their part, with such provocations to discontent and retaliation. The best policy to pursue towards tribes in this condition, and which justice and humanity dictate, is to treat with them, recognize their rights, relieve them from suffering, remunerate them for that of which they have been deprived, and provide for their concentration upon tracts of country guaranteed to them for their possession against any intrusion by whites, and then teach and assist them in whatever will tend to make them ultimately, and at no distant day, a self-sustaining, intelligent people. Under the beneficial measures of such a policy it may be reasonably hoped that with these tribes, now so wild and warlike, there would be manifested gradually evidences of moral and social improvement, and a condition ere long reached as encouraging and as creditable as that presented by some of our best tribes, such as the Choctaws and others. In this connection I desire to call attention to the report of the peace commissioners to the President, dated the 7th of January, among the documents herewith, containing their suggestions and recommendations as to the plans most advisable to be inaugurated for the civilization of the Indians, especially with reference to those not now permanently located upon reservations, in the hope that Congress will favorably consider them, and make appropriate legislation for the carrying into effect that plan.

THE QUESTION OF THE TRANSFER OF THE INDIAN BUREAU TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

It will be seen, by recurring to the proceedings of the peace commission at its late meeting at Chicago, that a resolution was adopted recommending to Congress the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department. In view of probable action upon that recommendation, and impelled by solemn convictions of duty, I feel called upon to offer some facts and arguments, for the consideration of Congress, in opposition to the proposed transfer, and to give some views, suggested by nearly two years' intimate official connection with the Indian service, with regard to the best method for the future conduct of Indian affairs.

In 1849, Congress, upon the creation of the Department of the Interior, incorporated the Bureau of Indian Affairs in that department, giving to its head the supervisory and appellate powers theretofore exercised over Indian affairs by the Secretary of War. It is now proposed to re-transfer the bureau to the War Office.

It is presumed the question for legislative solution will be three-fold: Shall the bureau be transferred to the War Department; or shall it remain under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior; or shall it be erected into an independent department, upon an equal footing in all respects with the other departments, as recommended, unanimously, by the peace commission in their report to the President of 7th January last.

I shall endeavor to present some reasons against the transfer. These I proceed to offer, assuming all the time that the transfer means that in future all our Indian affairs are to be administered by the army, under the direction of the War Office.

My reasons in opposition are—

1. *That the prompt, efficient, and successful management and direction of our Indian affairs is too large, onerous, and important a burden to be added to the existing duties of the Secretary of War.*

There is a limit to human capacity and endurance, and whe neither is taxed beyond that limit, it must fail in the performance of its functions, and the result must be disappointment, and most probably disaster, to the service.

The business of the War Department, in all its varied and complex ramifications, is sufficient already, if properly transacted, to employ all the faculties of the most accomplished head, even with all the aids he may summon to his assistance; and there are few men living, if any, who can give the requisite attention to its demands, and at the same time discharge properly and with requisite promptness the delicate, important, and numerous duties the care of Indian affairs would superadd.

None can deny that the safe and successful management of the military affairs of a republic of 40,000,000 of people, demands the constant and exclusive exercise of all the powers of an accomplished and experienced statesman.

A little investigation, and even a superficial knowledge and a little reflection, will convince every candid mind that there is no branch of the public service more intricate and difficult, and involving more varied and larger public and private interests, than our "Indian affairs;" none requiring in their control and direction a larger brain, or a more sensitive and charitable heart.

If these things be true, the conclusion is irresistible that the proposed "transfer" is unreasonable and wrong.

If the argument applies as well to the Interior as to the War Department, let it be so; its force is not abated by the admission.

2. *The "transfer," in my judgment, will create a necessity for maintaining a large standing army in the field.*

I yield to none in admiration and love of the gallant officers and soldiers of our army. They are the hope of the nation in times of public danger, when the honor, integrity, or the existence of the republic is threatened by foreign or domestic foes. But "there is a time for all things," and I submit that a time of peace is *not* the time for a large standing army. In time of war, the army is our wall of defence. In peace, large armies exhaust the national resources without advantage to the country. The safety of the country in peace is not to be sought in a magnificent array of bayonets; but in the virtue, intelligence, industry, and patriotism of the citizens. With the restoration of all the States to their peaceful relations to the federal government, and the return of their population to industrial avocations and prosperity, if peace is maintained, as at the present, with all foreign powers, our military establishment should soon be reduced to a peace footing, its material returned to industrial and producing employments, and the people, to the extent of many millions of dollars, annually relieved of taxes now expended in the support and pay of the army.

Surely Congress is not prepared to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department merely to create a necessity to keep up the army, and with it the taxes.

3. *Our true policy towards the Indian tribes is peace, and the proposed transfer is tantamount, in my judgment, to perpetual war.*

Everybody knows that the presence of troops, with the avowed purpose of regulating affairs by force, arouses feelings of hostility and begets sentiments of resistance and war even in the most civilized and peaceful communities. How much more intense and bitter are the feelings of hostility engendered in the bosoms of barbarians and semi-civilized Indians by the presence of soldiers, who they know are sent to force them into subjection and keep them so. To their ears the sounds of the camp and the boom of the morning and evening gun are the infallible signs of oppression and war; and the very sight of armed and uniformed soldiers in their haunts and hunting grounds provokes and inflames the profoundest feelings of hostility and hate.

If a chronic war, with additional annual expenses of $50,000,000 to $150,000,000 annually on account of Indian affairs, is desired, the transfer, it seems to me, is a logical way to the result.

More than half the period in which this bureau was under the control of the War Office was spent in the prosecution of costly and unprofitable as well as unjust wars against the Seminoles and the Sacs and Foxes, and in vexatious and expensive troubles with the Creeks and Cherokees. It should not be forgotten, in this connection, that almost all the Indian wars which have depleted the treasury and desolated our frontiers ever since the bureau was given to the Interior Department, had their origin in the precipitate and ill-considered action of the military stationed in the Indian country. As examples, I respectfully refer to the Sioux war of 1852–4, which, as I am informed, originated in this wise: An immigrant Mormon train abandoned a cow. A lieutenant and squad went to the camp of the Indians who had found and eaten her, and demanded the man who had killed her. The Indians refused to surrender the man, but offered to pay for the cow. The lieutenant and his squad fired upon them, killing and wounding a number, when they were surrounded and massacred. The Sioux war ensued, costing us $20,000,000 to $40,000,000 and several hundred lives, besides much private and public property.

In April, 1864, a ranchman named Ripley went to Camp Sanborn, on South Platte, and charged the Indians with stealing his stock. A Lieutenant Dunn proceeded to search for, but could not find it. Falling in with a company of Cheyennes, an attempt was made to disarm the latter. In the melée one soldier was killed and some others wounded. Then followed the Cheyenne war, culminating in the massacre at Sand Creek of 120 friendly Indians, mostly women and children, resting in their own hunting grounds under the protection of our flag. This affair is known as the Chivington massacre.

This war cost the treasury probably not less than $40,000,000, an immense amount of valuable property, and no one can tell how many lives, involving, as it did, not only the Cheyennes and Apaches, but the Arapahoes, Kiowas, and Comanches, and many bands of the Sioux, and was ended by the treaty of 1865, at the mouth of the Little Arkansas.

In 1866 the military took possession of the Powder river country in Dakota, within the acknowledged territory of the Sioux, and planted military posts Phil. Kearney, Reno, and C. F. Smith, without the consent of the Indian proprietors, and in direct violation of treaty stipulations. A fierce and bloody war ensued, costing us many millions of dollars, several hundred lives, including the killed at the Fort Kearney massacre, and much valuable property.

On the 19th of April, 1867, a military command burned the peaceful village of the Cheyennes on Pawnee Fork, western Kansas, who had been at peace with us since the treaty of 1865, on the Arkansas, and were then on lands assigned them by that treaty. The Cheyennes flew to arms, and the war of 1867 followed, in which we lost over 300 soldiers and citizens, several millions of dollars in expenses, and an immense amount of public and private property, and killed, it is believed, six Indians, and no more.

The pretext for our celebrated Navajo war in New Mexico, it is understood, was the shooting of a negro servant boy of a military officer by an Indian, and the refusal to surrender the slayer on the part of the Navajoes, who, nevertheless, proposed to make the amend, after the Indian fashion, by pecuniary satisfaction for the offence.

Four campaigns against the Navajoes resulted, in three of which our army failed of either success or glory. In the fourth the Indians succumbed to the superior strategy of the renowned Kit Carson, and were compelled, by hunger, to surrender.

This war cost the treasury many millions of dollars, and the people the loss of many lives and valuable property.

On the Pacific coast the indiscretions of our military, I am informed, produced similar unfortunate results, and nearly all our troubles with the Indians there, marring our history with cruel massacres, and in some instances with the extermination of whole bands, had their origin in the presence and unwise action of our military. In evidence of this statement I refer to the letter of Mr. Anson Dart, ex-superintendent of Indian affairs for Oregon and Washington Territory, to be found herewith.

Now if, as I think, I have shown military interference has been prolific of war, even since the bureau has been in civil control, what of peace and tranquillity can be expected if it be placed entirely in military hands?

4. *Military management of Indian affairs has been tried for seventeen years and has proved a failure, and must, in my judgment, in the very nature of things, always prove a failure.*

Soldiers are educated and trained in the science of war and in the arts of arms. Civilians are taught in the sciences and arts of peaceful civilization. In lifting up races from the degradation of savage barbarism

and leading them into the sunlight of a higher life, in unveiling to their benighted vision the benefits of civilization and the blessings of a peaceful Christianity, I cannot for the life of me perceive the propriety or the efficacy of employing the military instead of the civil departments, unless it is intended to adopt the Mohammedan motto, and proclaim to these people "Death or the Koran."

If the mass of our people desire peaceful relations with our Indian tribes, mean to continue to recognize their natural rights, as our fathers have done, and do not desire their violent extermination, then I submit the peaceful and therefore the civil and not the military agencies of the government are better adapted to secure the desired ends.

Blight follows the sword as surely as desolation sits in the track of the hurricane or the conflagration.

Has not military management essentially failed in civilizing the Indians? When and where did it turn their minds from war and the chase and fix them upon agriculture or pastoral life? When and where did it reduce the cost of Indian affairs? It has only succeeded in illuminating our Indian history with bloody pictures, in surcharging the hearts of our tribes with hatred and revenge, and spending the money of the people by the fifty million dollars, oft repeated.

This war office management, now proposed, may look to the peace that follows extermination as the great desideratum of the service and the panacea for Indian troubles, but such peace is far in the distance if it is to depend upon extermination by arms. If we fought five or six hundred warriors on the little pent-up peninsula of Florida seven years, with the regular army with many thousand volunteer soldiers, and the navy thrown in, at a cost of 1,500 lives on our part, and fifty millions of dollars and more in treasure, leaving at last several hundred Seminoles in the everglades, who still claim to be free, how long will it require and at what expense of treasure and blood to exterminate (not merely subjugate) our 300,000 Indians now occupying and roaming over the plains and mountains of the interior, an area of more than 200,000 square miles? It would seem that the cost price of Indians slain in the Florida war, in the Sioux war, and in the late Cheyenne war, has been on a fair average about a million of dollars each; and if our Indian troubles are to be ended by exterminating the race, it is evident, at the present rate of one Indian killed per month, that the achievement will be completed at the end of exactly 25,000 years; and if each dead Indian is to cost the same hereafter as heretofore, the precise sum total we will have to expend is $300,000,000,000 to complete the extermination. But besides the cost to the treasury, it is found by actual comparison, approximating closely the truth, that the slaying of every Indian costs us the lives of 25 whites, so that the extermination process must bring about the slaughter of 7,500,000 of our people. Extermination by arms is simply an absurdity, unless we could get the Indians under the protection of the flag in large masses, surround and butcher them as at Sand Creek. But admitting, for the argument, they deserv eextermination without mercy, and that we might achieve the grand consummation, it seems to me that the glory of the result would bear no proportion to the fearful sum of the cost.

5. *It is inhuman and unchristian, in my opinion, leaving the question of economy out of view, to destroy a whole race by such demoralization and disease as military government is sure to entail upon our tribes.*

I know no exception to the rule that the presence of military posts in the Indian country is speedily subversive of even the sternest ideas of Indian domestic morals. Female chastity, the abandonment of which in some tribes is punished with death, yields to bribery or fear; marital

rights are generally disregarded, and shameless concubinage, with its disgusting concomitants, spreads its pestiferous stench through camp and lodge. The most loathsome, lingering, and fatal diseases, which reach many generations in their ruinous effects, are spread broadcast, and the seeds of moral and physical death are planted among the miserable creatures.

If you wish to see some of the results of establishing military posts in the Indian country, I call your attention to the 600 or 800 half-breeds till recently loafing around Fort Laramie; to the posts along the Missouri; to Fort Sumner in New Mexico, before the Navajoe exodus, and *to all our military posts in the Indian country, with no known exception.* If you wish to exterminate the race, pursue them with the ball and blade; if you please, massacre them wholesale, as we sometimes have done; or, to make it cheap, call them to a peaceful feast, and feed them on beef salted with wolf bane; but, for humanity's sake, save them from the lingering syphilitic poisons, so sure to be contracted about military posts.

6. *The conduct of Indian affairs is, in my judgment, incompatible with the nature and objects of the military department.*

The policy of our government has always been to secure and maintain peaceful and friendly relations with all the Indian tribes, and to advance their interests, by offering them inducements to abandon nomadic habits and the chase, and to learn to adopt the habits and methods of civilized life. To carry this benevolent and humane policy into practical effect, we have stipulated to settle them upon ample reserves of good land, adapted to pastoral and agricultural pursuits; to subsist them as long as requisite; to supply them with all necessary stock and implements, and teachers to instruct them in letters, in the arts of civilization, and in our holy religion. But all these things pertain properly, as all will admit, to civil affairs, not military. Military officers will doubtless display wonderful skill in the erection of forts; in the handling of arms and armies, and in the management of campaigns, but who would not prefer a practical civilian in the erection of corn cribs or hay racks; in the manœuvering of ox teams, and the successful management of reapers and mowers? A well-trained lieutenant will doubtless perform admirably in drilling a squad in the manual of arms, but I doubt his capacity, as well as inclination, to teach Indians the profitable and efficient use of the hoe or the mattock, or to successfully instruct naked young Indian ideas how to shoot in a mechanical, literary, or scientific direction. You wish to make your son a farmer, a mechanic, a minister; you do not send him to be educated at West Point, but somewhere else to be taught as a civilian. Will you send professional soldiers, sword in one hand, musket in the other, and tactics on the brain, to teach the wards of the nation agriculture, the mechanic arts, theology, and peace? You would civilize the Indian! Will you send him the sword? You would inspire him with the peaceful principles of Christianity! Is the bayonet their symbol? You would invite him to the sanctuary! Will you herald his approach with the clangor of arms and the thunder of artillery?

The nation thinks of the War Department as the channel through which the chief executive directs the movements of our armies and manages all the military business and interests of the nation, not as the overseer, guardian, teacher, and missionary of the Indian tribes; it regards our officers and soldiers as its sword to repel and punish its enemies in war, to guard and secure its honor and interests, whenever necessary, in peace; but not as its superintendents, agents, agricultural and mechanical teachers of peaceful Indian tribes.

7. *The transfer to the War Office will be offensive to the Indians, and in the same proportion injurious to the whites.*

Let it be remembered that the demoralization resulting from the presence of military posts is not confined to the Indian, but reacts, with accumulated power, upon the soldier.

The nature and objects of the War Department, as indicated by its very name, WAR, are essentially military, while the nature of our relations with the Indians ought to be, and the objects aimed at in their conduct are, essentially civil.

I have met many tribes within twelve months, and consulted with their chiefs and warriors, publicly and privately, and, without exception, they have declared their unwillingness to have the military among them. It is of paramount importance to the interests of peace and to prevent wars, that respect should be paid to the wishes of these people in this matter. I believe there should be no soldier in the Indian country in time of peace. Who can wonder that these people do not wish to be placed under the control of our military authorities? What have they ever done to conciliate them? Is it to be supposed they can desire to be governed by those who have visited upon their race most of the woes they have experienced? Can they forget who have been employed to drive them from the Atlantic to the plains, and who still pursue them in their mountains and valleys, and persecute them even unto death? Can they ever forget the insignia of those who shot down, by military orders, their old men, women, and children, under the white flag and under our own banner, at Sand creek? Will they forget that our military sometimes burn their homes, as at the Pawnee Fork, and turn their women and children unsheltered into the wilderness?

As a rule, with rare exceptions, if any, Indian tribes never break the peace without powerful provocation or actual wrong perpetrated against them first; if they are properly treated, their rights regarded, and our promises faithfully kept to them, our treaty engagements promptly fulfilled, and their wants of subsistence liberally supplied, there is seldom, if ever, the slightest danger of a breach of the peace on their part.

If for want of appropriations the Indians now at war had not had their supplies of subsistence unfortunately stopped this spring, in my judgment the Cheyennes and their allies would have been at peace with us to-day. Respect then their wishes; keep them well fed, and there will be no need of armies among them. But violate our pledges; postpone, neglect, or refuse the fulfilment of our treaty engagements with them; permit them to get hungry and half-starved, and the presence of armies will not restrain them from war.

8. *In the report, 7th January last, of the peace commission, after full examination of the whole question, the commission unanimously recommended that the Indian affairs should be placed, not in the War Office, but upon the footing of an independent department or bureau.*

Then their facts were correct, their reasoning and conclusion sound, and to go back now upon that report and repudiate their own deliberate and unanimous recommendation, it seems to me, will subject the commission to severe criticism.

I have no reflections to cast upon those gentlemen of the commission who have changed front, for reasons doubtless satisfactory to themselves; but as no such reasons have addressed themselves to my mind, I adhere to the unanimous recommendation of our January report.

I think I can readily understand, however, why my colleagues of the army might desire the transfer. It is but natural they should desire it. It is the history of power to seek more power, and the dispensation of patronage is power. Besides, it is but natural that gentlemen educated to arms, and of the army, should desire to see the aggrandizement of the army.

9. *The methods of military management are utterly irreconcilable with the relation of guardian and ward.*

The self assumed guardianship of our government over these unlettered children of the wilderness, carries with it all the obligations that grow out of that relation. These can neither be shaken off nor disregarded without national crime as well as disgrace.

Guardianship is a most sacred and responsible trust, and as a nation we must answer to the God of nations for its faithful administration.

The paramount duty growing out of the trust is to teach, to enlighten, to civilize our wards. If teaching means the instruction given to the Aztecs by Cortez and Pizarro; if enlightening signifies the conflagration of Indian villages; if civilization means peace, and peace means massacre *a la* Sand creek, then by all means let us have the transfer. To every unprejudiced mind the mere mention of the military in connection with the relation of guardian and ward discloses the absurdity of the association.

10. *The transfer will in my opinion entail upon the treasury a large increase of annual expenditure.*

It is clearly demonstrable that the war policy in conducting our Indian affairs is infinitely more expensive than the peace policy; and if the transfer is made, as a matter of course the former will prevail. If so, it seems to me, our legislators would do well to investigate the question of comparative cost. It will not surprise me if an examination will show that in the last 40 years the war policy and management of Indian affairs have cost the nation little if any less than $500,000,000, and also that the civil management or peace policy has cost less than $60,000,000, including annuities, presents, payments for immense bodies of land, and everything else.

If it be objected that the war management does not necessarily involve war, I answer that Indian management by the military does involve the expense of a large standing army in the Indian country, and will cost the country all war costs except the destruction of property, and that the army can be far better dispensed with than not, under proper civil management, and its cost saved to the treasury. But whether war be a necessary result or not, it always happens that it does result and brings with it all its train of horrors and penalties. If it be alleged that many of our wars have occurred under the civil administration, and are therefore chargeable to it, I answer that while the fact is admitted the conclusion is false, for it has already been abundantly shown that nearly all our Indian wars since the bureau has been in civil hands had their origin in the rashness or imprudence of our military.

If economy is desirable in our present financial situation, the proposed transfer will, in my judgment, be disastrous.

11. *The presence in peaceful times of a large military establishment in a republic always endangers the supremacy of civil authority and the liberties of the people.*

History is so replete with striking illustrations of the truth of this proposition that argument to sustain it would be simply attempting to prove an axiom. I therefore close the argument by merely announcing it.

This brings me to the question, *whether the bureau ought not to be erected into an independent department?*

In whatever management Indian affairs are placed, there should be division of neither duties, powers nor responsibilities, but these should all, by all means, be concentrated in the same hands.

But I have already shown that the War Department should not be intrusted with these affairs, and I am of the opinion that the Interior

Department should not have charge of them except in the alternative between the two; if for no other reason, from the fact that the head of that department, like the Secretary of War, has already as many duties as he can perform well without superadding the all-important business of Indian affairs.

I reach the conclusion, therefore, that the only wise and proper answer to the question is that Congress ought immediately to create a department exclusively for the management of Indian affairs.

If, however, Congress should think differently and make the transfer, it seems to me in that event the transfer should consist in a change of jurisdiction from the Interior Secretary to the Secretary of War, while all the functions of the bureau should still be performed by civilians.

If the management of Indian affairs by the bureau under the department of war was a failure, and if, as is admitted, it has been not fully satisfactory under the Interior, it is clear that the mere transfer of the bureau from the one to the other will leave the management still a failure.

Why talk of the transfer as if the simple turning over of a bureau from one department to another would magically cure all the defects of this branch of the public service. To me the proposition seems absurd. What is the "transfer?" Only a change, and, in my opinion, from bad enough to worse—that's all. The War Office operated the bureau 17 years and it did not give satisfaction. In 1849 it was transferred to the Interior Department, where it has remained ever since, and still its conduct of affairs is assailed. Each department in turn, with ample time for trial, has failed to manage Indian affairs with popular approbation. If either department is to blame, both are, for both in the public mind have failed. What is the remedy? To know this we must first ascertain the cause. In my judgment, the cause lies on the surface and is simply this: there is too much cargo for the capacity of the vessel, and too much vessel and freight for the power of the machinery. We have crammed into a bureau, which under the supervisory and appellate power is a mere clerkship, all the large, complex, difficult and delicate affairs that ought to employ every function of a first-class department. Now, with the cause of failure before our eyes, what is the remedy? Surely not merely to put the old bureau under another crew and commander! Why, such a transfer can give neither more capacity to the vessel nor more strength to the machinery. There is but one reasonable answer, and that is: If you would have all prosperous and safe in any sea and any weather, adapt your vessel to her cargo, and your machinery to your vessel and tonnage. In other words, launch a new Department of Indian Affairs, freight it with the vast and complicated reciprocal interests of both races, and the experiment must, I believe, prove a grand success.

Can it be that the civil departments of this great government have become so degenerate and weak, or the military so exalted and so potent, that the functions of the one are to be laid at the feet of the other, and the congenial sway of the republican statesman to be replaced by the mailed hand of the military tribune?

I believe there is ingenuity and wisdom enough in the American Congress to devise civil remedies for supposed bureau mismanagement; to strengthen where there is weakness; to purge and purify if there is rottenness; to punish if there is crime; to concentrate power for promptness and efficiency; and to make responsibility answerable in proportion to power, without transferring the functions of civil government to the military organization. If such a transfer of one bureau be necessary for successful administration, why not upon the same principle of others? And if of the bureau, why not of co-ordinate departments? The argu-

ment is cumulative with the increase of power, and the appetite which now yearns for a bureau may require at last, to satiate its hunger, the transfer of a department. The grasp for power always strengthens and enlarges with every concession of power, and after a while every vestige of civil authority may yield to its demands, and the liberties of the nation and the glories of the republic may wither together under the blighting sceptre of military despotism.

In the management of this great branch of the public service, involving the varied interests and relations of the government and people with so many distinct and dissimilar tribes and nations of men, occupying so many gradations in development, it seems to me there should be but one head to control, govern, and direct. In his hands ought to be placed all the power necessary for the prompt, vigorous, and efficient discharge of the duties imposed upon him by law in the conduct of all Indian affairs. All the agents through whom he operates, and upon whose action depends the success or failure of his administration, should be nominated by him to the President for confirmation by the Senate, and ought to continue in office during good behavior. He and they should be allowed adequate salaries, to place them beyond the temptations of want. The funds applicable to the service ought, under proper restrictions, to be subject to his direction; and always appropriated at least one year in advance of their probable use. I think he ought to be a cabinet minister, with all the influence with the President and Congress of any other head of department; and have under his control an efficient corps of clerks, sufficient in number to transact the business of the department with promptness and despatch, to hold their places during good behavior. Connected with this department, and subject only to the orders of its head, there should be a police force of officers and men sufficient in number to perform such duty as the exigencies of the Indian service might demand; re-enforced, if necessary, from time to time from the regular army or by volunteers, or diminished, as the Secretary might advise; to be stationed not in but on the borders of the several reservations, as deemed necessary by the Secretary of Indian Affairs. With such an organization, having a competent head, well versed in Indian character and the history of our Indian affairs, holding in his own hands all necessary powers for prompt and vigorous action, the nation might confidently expect peace and prosperity on our borders; the rapid and undisturbed settlement and development of our valuable mineral territories; the early and peaceful settlement of all our Indians on their several reservations; their easy transit from nomadic life and the chase to agriculture and pastoral pursuits; their localization in permanent habitations; their reception of ideas of property in things; their instruction in letters and education in the arts and sciences of civilization; and their adoption of the truths of our holy religion; in short, the country would inevitably soon realize a satisfactory solution of the Indian problem. But if our management of Indian affairs, conducted nominally by the bureau under the present mixed jurisdiction of two departments, civil and military, is considered a failure; and if, for 17 years, it was more and worse than a failure under military management, I venture the prediction that it will continue to be a failure under both or either; and that it never can and never will be a success unless condu ted upon an independent basis, concentrating all necessary powers in a competent head, and holding him responsible for their faithful and proper exercise.

In urging these suggestions I am fortified fully by the report of the peace commission of January last, presented herewith.

SHALL OUR INDIANS BE CIVILIZED? AND HOW?

How can our Indian tribes be civilized?—Assuming that the government has a right, and that it is its duty to solve the Indian question definitely and decisively, it becomes necessary that it determine at once the best and speediest method of its solution, and then, armed with right, to act in the interest of both races.

If might makes right, we are the strong and they the weak; and we would do no wrong to proceed by the cheapest and nearest route to the desired end, and could, therefore, justify ourselves in ignoring the natural as well as the conventional rights of the Indians, if they stand in the way, and, as their lawful masters, assign them their status and their tasks, or put them out of their own way and ours by extermination with the sword, starvation, or by any other method.

If, however, they have rights as well as we, then clearly it is our duty as well as sound policy to so solve the question of their future relations to us and each other, as to secure their rights and promote their highest interest, in the simplest, easiest, and most economical way possible.

But to assume they have no rights is to deny the fundamental principles of Christianity, as well as to contradict the whole theory upon which the government has uniformly acted towards them; we are therefore bound to respect their rights, and, if possible, make our interests harmonize with them. This brings us to the consideration of the question:

How can the Indian problem be solved so as best to protect and secure the rights of the Indians, and at the same time promote the highest interests of both races?—This question has long trembled in the hearts of philanthropists, and perplexed the brains of statesmen. It is one that forces itself at this moment upon Congress and the country, for an immediate practical answer.

The time for speculation and delay has passed; action must be had, and that promptly. History and experience have laid the key to its solution in our hands, at the proper moment, and all we need to do is to use it, and we at once reach the desired answer. It so happens that under the silent and seemingly slow operation of efficient causes, certain tribes of our Indians have already emerged from a state of pagan barbarism, and are to-day clothed in the garments of civilization, and sitting under the vine and fig tree of an intelligent scriptural Christianity.

Within the present century their blanketed fathers struggled in deadly conflict with our pioneer ancestors in the lovely valleys of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi; among the mountain gorges and along the banks of the beautiful streams of western North Carolina and East Tennessee, and in the everglades of Florida; and made classic the fields of Talladega, Emuckfau, and the Horse-shoe, which gave to history and fame the illustrious name of Andrew Jackson.

Within the memory of living men, their tomahawks reflected the light of the burning cabins of white settlers on the Nolachucky and French Broad, the Hiawassee and the Tennessee rivers and their tributaries; their scalping-knives dripped with the blood of our border settlers, and their defiant battle-yells woke the echoes among the green savannahs and vine-tangled forests of the south.

But behold the contrast which greets the world to-day! The blanket and the bow are discarded; the spear is broken, and the hatchet and war-club lie buried; the skin lodge and primitive tepe have given place to the cottage and the mansion; the buckskin robe, the paint and beads have vanished, and are now replaced with the tasteful fabrics of civilization. Medicine lodges and their orgies, and heathen offerings, are

mingling with the dust of a forgotten idolatry. School-houses abound, and the feet of many thousand little Indian children—children intelligent and thirsting after knowledge—are seen every day entering these vestibules of science; while churches dedicated to the Christian's God, and vocal with His praise from the lips of redeemed thousands, reflect from their domes and spires the earliest rays and latest beams of that sun whose daily light now blesses them as five Christian and enlightened nations so recently heathen savages.

The Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, and Seminoles are the tribes to which I refer. They are to-day civilized and Christian peoples. True, there are portions of each tribe still carrying with them the leaven of their ancestral paganism and superstition, but their average intelligence is very nearly up to the standard of like communities of whites. If any doubt this statement, I respectfully make profert of the delegates of these tribes to be found in this city.

As a body, the men representing all these tribes in Washington will compare favorably with any like number of representative men in our State legislatures and in our national Congress, as respects breadth and vigor of native intellect, thoroughness of cultivation, and propriety and refinement of manners.

I could refer to other tribes and parts of tribes, but those mentioned already will serve the purpose in view.

Thus the fact stands out clear, well-defined, and indisputable, that Indians, not only as individuals but as tribes, are capable of civilization and of christianization.

Now if like causes under similar circumstances always produce like effects—which no sensible person will deny—it is clear that the application of the same causes, that have resulted in civilizing these tribes, to other tribes under similar circumstances, must produce their civilization.

What leading or essential causes, then, operated in civilizing the Cherokees and these other tribes? The Cherokees lived on the borders of the white settlements for a great while, with a boundless wilderness behind them, to which they retired after each successive advance of the whites, until at length they reached the mountainous regions of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and what is now known as East Tennessee. Here they remained for many years, until the enterprise of the whites surrounded their possessions on all sides, and began to press heavily upon their borders. Down to this period the Cherokees had made but small advance in civilization. They were still dependent largely on the chase—still clung to the habits and customs of their savage ancestors—and little change will be found to have taken place in their habits of thought and life until the pressure of immigration on all sides compelled them to so reduce the area of their territory by successive cessions of land, and so destroyed and drove away their game as to compel them to resort to agriculture and pastoral pursuits to save themselves from famine. Agriculture and stock-breeding brought with them the important idea of individual rights or of personal property, and the notion of fixed local habitations, of sale and barter, profit and loss, &c.

Contact with the white settlements all around confirmed and fastened this new class of ideas upon them, and soon resulted in a corresponding change of habits, customs, and manners.

With this change of ideas and habits, when the ancient was struggling more and more feebly with the modern, when darkness was more and more fading away before advancing light, Christianity, under the labors of godly missionaries who had exiled themselves from society and home for the love of God and souls, began to lay its foundations upon

the ruins of a crumbling heathenism. These faithful men went forth "bearing precious seed," struggled and toiled, endured severe privations, afflictions, and trials, and sowed in tears the germs of light, truth, and hope, which have ripened into a glorious harvest of intelligence and Christian civilization. This tribe are not only civilized and self-supporting, but before the fearful disasters of the great rebellion fell upon them, were perhaps the richest people, per capita, in the world.

This historical sketch demonstrates beyond question that the main-springs of Cherokee civilization were, first, the circumscribing of their territorial domain; this resulted in, second, the localization of the members of the tribe, and consequently in, third, the necessity of agriculture and pastoral pursuits instead of the chase as a means of existence; and as a logical sequence, fourth, the introduction of ideas of property in things, of sale and barter, &c.; and hence, fifth, of course, a corresponding change from the ideas, habits, and customs of savages to those of civilized life; and, sixth, the great coadjutor in the whole work in all its progress, the Christian teacher and missionary, moving *pari passu* with every other cause.

Unless history is a fable, and the observation and the experience of living men a delusion or a lie, I have demonstrated that an Indian tribe may become civilized. I think the causes also operating that result are clearly shown, so that they are patent and palpable to every observer. And I might close the argument here with, "It is demonstrated."

But truth must not only be demonstrated, it is necessary also to impress it with fact upon fact; argument must not only be conclusive, but it must be made weighty by cumulative truths.

To make the logic of the argument and the conclusions irresistible, let it be remembered that the history of the civilization of each of the other tribes I have named is in all its leading features the same. The necessities imposed by diminished territory, of individual localization and permanent habitation, of abandonment of the chase, of resorting to the herd, the flock, the field, the plough, the loom, and the anvil, of embracing ideas of property in things, of a change of habits, customs, laws, &c., to suit new ideas and new methods of life, and of imbibing corresponding ideas of morals and religion, operated alike in all these tribes, and led them each through the same pathway into the broad sunlight of our civilization.

Now, if the laws of God are immutable, the application of similar causes to each of the other tribes under our jurisdiction must produce a like effect upon each. If the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, and Seminoles are civilized and advancing in development, so will be the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, Sioux, and all our other tribes, if we will only use the means in their cases that have been so wonderfully successful in the first named tribe.

It may be objected that some of our tribes have long been under the action of kindred causes, but have not advanced in numbers, knowledge, or civilization. This I emphatically deny.

If tribes long under the care of the government have failed to improve and advance, the causes of the failure lie on the surface and are easily seen by those who will take the trouble to look.

Our course has generally been to circumscribe, but not to localize them in the proper sense, and thus give them the certainty of fixed and permanent homes, but to hold them as pilgrims resting a year or two on this reservation, and then removing them to a new one on the outer verge of civilization, there to linger awhile in sad suspense till the remorseless rapacity of our race requires them to move farther back into darkness again.

These miserable wanderers after rest in their new reservations, which are always assured to *them and their children forever* by our government *in the treaty*, meet with a fearful drawback upon their prospects at every remove. Beyond the tide of emigration, and hanging like the froth of the billows upon its very edge, is generally a host of law-defying white men, who introduce among the Indians every form of demoralization and disease with which depraved humanity in its most degrading forms is ever afflicted. These are by far the most numerous examples of civilization, except the military, these creatures ever see; and just when better people begin to appear in the advance of emigration around and among them, away they are required to move again. It is no wonder that the philosophic chief of the Arapahoes, Little Raven, laughed heartily in my face when, having told him something of hell and heaven, I remarked that all good men, white and red, would go to heaven, and all bad ones to hell. Inquiring the cause of his merriment, when he had recovered his breath, he said, "I was much pleased with what you say of heaven and hell and the characters that will go to each after death; it's a good notion—heap good—for if all the whites are like the ones I know, when Indian gets to heaven but few whites will trouble him there—pretty much all go to t'other place." Thus while we have been puzzling our brains to find a solution of the problem of Indian civilization and christianization, the fact of their capability for both and of the manner of achieving both is demonstrated to us so clearly that there is no possibility of being deceived.

What, then, is our duty as the guardian of all the Indians under our jurisdiction? To outlaw, to pursue, to hunt down like wolves, and slay? Must we drive and exterminate them as if void of reason, and without souls? Surely, no.

It is beyond question our most solemn duty to protect and care for, to elevate and civilize them. We have taken their heritage, and it is a grand and magnificent heritage. Now is it too much that we carve for them liberal reservations out of their own lands and guarantee them homes forever? Is it too much that we supply them with agricultural implements, mechanical tools, domestic animals, instructors in the useful arts, teachers, physicians, and Christian missionaries? If we find them fierce, hostile and revengeful; if they are cruel, and if they sometimes turn upon us and burn, pillage, and desolate our frontiers, and perpetrate atrocities that sicken the soul and paralyze us with horror, let us remember that two hundred and fifty years of injustice, oppression and wrong, heaped upon them by our race with cold, calculating and relentless perseverance, have filled them with the passion of revenge, and made them desperate.

It remains for us, if we would not hold their lands with their blighting curse, and the curse of a just God, who holds nations to a strict accountability upon it, to do justice, and more than justice, to the remnant; to hide our past injustice under the mantle of present and future mercy, and to blot out their remembrance of wrongs and oppressions by deeds of God-like love and benevolence.

That they can be elevated and enlightened to the proud stature of civilized manhood is demonstrated. We know the process by which this result is accomplished. Our duty is plain; let us enter upon its discharge without delay; end the war policy; create a new department of Indian affairs; give it a competent head; clothe him with adequate powers for the performance of all his duties, define those duties clearly, and hold him to a strict accountability.

I trust that Congress, at its next session, will make liberal provision for

the subsistence of destitute Indians. It is to be exceedingly regretted that the requests made of that body in this behalf were not accorded at their last session. The result has been much suffering, the disturbance of peaceful relations with the Indians, war and bloodshed, with the expenditure of large sums of money to suppress hostilities and punish offenders. The proverb is no less true than trite, "Better feed the Indians than fight them." In regard to the tribes who are now at war with the government, it is believed that but for the stoppage of the supplies of subsistence they had been receiving, as promised by the peace commissioners and stipulated to be provided in their treaties, for want of means by the department to continue them, there would have been no trouble. No complaints were heard of depredations. The Indians were apparently satisfied and had no occasion to wander over the country in quest of food, and thereby, under the cravings of hunger, tempted to attack settlers and emigrants in order to supply their need.

The responsibility of the unfavorable condition of our Indian affairs in this regard is not with the department, or any branch of it, for the facts and necessity of action in the matter were faithfully and earnestly represented in communications addressed by this office to Congress through your department; these communications form a part of the appendix to this report.

Some provision should be made speedily for the relief of the Osages and Kaws; both of these tribes are in a deplorable condition, some of their people being reported as having actually starved to death. Prevented by their enemies from following the chase, possessing very limited means for support under treaty stipulations, and being but little inclined or fitted to cultivate the soil, their wants have become very pressing, and unless relieved they will be compelled to steal.

From the time of the war with the Arapahoes, Cheyennes, and Sioux, in 1863, to the present, many claims have been presented to the department, by citizens, for depredations upon their property by these tribes, amounting in the aggregate to about $400,000. Under the 17th section of the act of June 30, 1834, regulating trade and intercourse with Indian tribes, the annuities of the tribe to which the depredators may be proved to belong are made liable for the payment of claims of this character. Should the claims, or any large portion of them, against these particular tribes, be satisfactorily proved, allowed and directed to be paid, the Indians would be for several years deprived of the benefits of their annuities, and the consequences would likely be great discontent, followed by further and greater depredations. It is very desirable that these claims should be settled, and I recommend that Congress be requested to authorize a commission of three persons, with a secretary, to visit the country of these tribes, to investigate and report all such claims, as well also like claims against the Osages and other tribes of Kansas and Nebraska, and those against tribes in New Mexico Territory.

There are residing in the State of Coahuila, republic of Mexico, near the Rio Grande, a large number of Kickapoos and some Texas Indians, who, it is complained, raid into Texas, and upon being pursued return to Mexico, thus escaping arrest and punishment. These Kickapoos are principally those who separated from the tribe in Kansas years ago, and went down among the southern Indians, locating on or about the Washita river, to whom were added in 1864 another party of about 100, under Chief No-ko-what. They were induced, it is said, to go to Mexico upon representations made to them that the Mexican government desired it. For their own interest and welfare, as well as in justice to the people of Texas, these Indians should be removed back to their former homes, or

some suitable locality in the Indian country. The matter was submitted to Congress last summer, and an appropriation asked for the purpose. I renew the recommendation then made, and trust that means will be afforded for effecting the object at an early day.

In this connection I recommend that legislation be had for the protection of the people of Texas from invasion by Indians from the north of Red river, and from the east part of New Mexico, which I suggest can be secured by the establishment of a sufficient number of military posts adjacent to or along the northern and western borders of the State.

I feel it my duty to renew the recommendation made in the last annual report of this office, that an appropriation be made by Congress to reimburse the Winnebagoes for expenses incurred in their removal from Minnesota, which they paid out of their own tribal funds. This is manifestly a just claim against the government. Compelled to leave their former home through the covetousness of citizens of Minnesota, who desired for themselves possession of their splendid country, they were brought into a condition of much suffering and need ere they reached the country where they are now permanently established, and it is no more than right that this claim should be promptly satisfied. As a tribe they have abandoned the chase as a means of support, and, from their long association with the whites, have acquired a sufficient practical knowledge of farming and stock-raising to fit them fully to maintain themselves, if they are aided and encouraged by the government.

The attention of Congress should again be called to the necessity of appropriate legislation for the prompt fulfilment of the stipulation of the third article of the treaty made with the Choctaws and Chickasaws, 28th April, 1866, respecting the rights of persons of African descent residing among these nations. As the councils of the nations have decided not to give to such persons rights and privileges of citizenship, it is obligatory upon the government to remove those desiring it from the nation, within a specified time, which has passed, and to expend for their use and benefit the $300,000 stipulated to be so used and expended in the event of such decision. That sum of money has never been appropriated by Congress, and there being no place designated to which such persons can be removed, nor any provision made for the cost of removal, no action can be taken in the matter by the department. The subject was laid before the Senate by the Secretary of the Interior on the 23d of July last.

I also renew the suggestion heretofore made of the importance of a revision of the laws relating to trade and intercourse with Indian tribes, especially in the respects that there be given to proper courts jurisdiction over cases where crimes or offences are committed by Indians against one another, or that the law define what course shall be taken by a superintendent of Indian affairs, or Indian agent, to arrest and punish offenders, and that the evidence of Indians, in cases of crimes or offences committed by whites against Indians, shall be received. The section of the law regarding the barter, sale, or giving to Indians spirituous liquors, or the introduction of the same into the Indian country, should be amended so as to include in the list of interdicted spirits, beer and cider, as the Indians indulge in these liquors to an alarming extent, and often become intoxicated. In some instances unscrupulous men, knowing they were not liable to a penalty, have established their breweries near Indian reservations.

Upon the subject of an increase of the salary of the superintendents and Indian agents, and that of a reorganization of the clerical force of this bureau, I would again renew the recommendations heretofore made.

The superintendents, with one or two exceptions, receive $2,000 per annum, and the agents $1,500. Taking into consideration the responsible duties devolved upon them, the heavy bond under which many are placed, the increased price of late years of things needful for their support and comfort, it must be apparent to every reflecting mind that the compensation now received by them is not fair, nor measured with the responsibility to which they are held and the service rendered. I would raise the salary of the superintendents to at least $2,500, and the agents $2,000 per annum. Or perhaps it might be best to have a gradation in the salaries, those having the greater responsibility devolved upon them and performing the most labor receiving the greater compensation.

I hope that something will be done at the next session of Congress in the way of providing for a reorganization of the clerical force of this bureau. The number of clerks authorized by law as regular or permanent constitutes but little over one-half those now employed, the rest being temporary or extra clerks. In my judgment all the clerical force required for the performance of the business of the office should be authorized by law to continue in service year after year until by law discontinued. The salary of the chief clerk should be raised to $2,500, and that of the chiefs of divisions to $2,000, and there should be several more clerks of the fourth and third classes than are now in service. I also again suggest the propriety and justness of an increase of the salary of the head of this bureau.

I transmit herewith the usual statements of funds held in trust by the department for certain Indian tribes, exhibiting in detail the securities on which the funds of each are invested and the annual interest thereon, of transactions in reference to sales and payments of Indian lands during the year, and an exhibit of the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations and acts of Congress; also tables of statistics of farming operations, population, wealth, and education of different tribes. These statistical tables are not as complete and satisfactory as they might be, and then again they are only a part of what should reach this office in time to accompany this report, hence the actual results in the respects they comprehend cannot be fully stated. Full and accurate returns would no doubt show that the tribes generally have done fully as well the past year in their efforts to provide for their support and comfort as the previous year. Although the Indian tribes in our territory recently acquired from Russia have not been brought under the jurisdiction of this bureau, I have thought it proper to place among the documents herewith transmitted a report made by Brevet Lieutenant Colonel R. N. Scott, by order of Major General Halleck, commanding the military division of the Pacific, in which will be found much valuable and interesting information as to the location, number, and character of the Indians on and near the boundary line between Alaska and the British possessions, a copy of which was furnished to you by the War Department. At the time of this writing, no annual reports from the superintendents of Oregon, Montana, and Arizona, and from several of the agents in New Mexico, Colorado, and Montana have been received, but should they shortly come to hand I will endeavor to have them embraced in an appendix to this report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. G. TAYLOR, *Commissioner.*

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.

PAPERS ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS FOR 1868.

A. Report of Indian peace commissioner to the President, January 7, 1868.
B. Letter of Anson Dart, relative to the question of the transfer of the Indian bureau to the War Department, and enclosure.

The necessity of early appropriations for the purpose of subsisting destitute friendly Indians.

C 1. Letter of Secretary of the Interior, transmitting to Congress one from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated April 16, 1868.
C 2. Letter of Secretary of the Interior, transmitting to Congress report of A. R. Banks, special agent, dated April 3, 1868.
C 3. Letter of Secretary of the Interior, transmitting to Congress one from Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated April 23, 1868, with enclosures.
C 4. Letter of Secretary of the Interior, transmitting to Congress one from Commissioner of Indian Affairs to Secretary of the Interior, June 24, 1868, with enclosed letter of T. Murphy, superintendent, June 23, 1868.
C 5. Letter of Secretary of the Interior, transmitting to Congress one from Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated July 14, 1868.
C 6. Letter of Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs to Secretary of the Interior, dated September 12, 1868.

Difficulty between Kiowas and soldiers at Fort Zarah.

D. Letter of Superintendent Murphy, August 22, 1868, with one enclosed from Agent Wynkoop.

Attack of the Cheyennes upon Kaws.—Withholding from the former the arms and ammunition that were to be distributed to them.—Subsequent delivery of the same to them with their annuity goods.

E 1. Letter of A. G. Boone, special agent, June 4, 1868.
E 2. Letter of E. A. Wynkoop, agent, June 25, 1868.
E 3. Letter of Commissioner of Indian Affairs to Superintendent Murphy, June 25, 1868.
E 4. Letter of Agent E. A. Wynkoop, July 20, 1868.
E 5. Letter of Commissioner of Indian Affairs to Superintendent Murphy, July 23, 1868.
E 6. Telegram from Indian Office to Agent Wynkoop, July 23, 1868.
E 7. Letter of Superintendent T. Murphy, August 1, 1868.
E 8. Letter from same, August 22, 1868, with one enclosed from Agent Wynkoop.

Murders and depredations by Cheyennes at Solomon and Saline rivers, Kansas.—Indian war.—Annuity goods for Arapahoes and Cheyennes, Kiowas and Comanches.

F 1. Letter from Superintendent Murphy, August 22, 1868, enclosing one from Agent Wynkoop, and report of an interview with Little Rock, a Cheyenne chief.
F 2. Letter from Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs to Secretary of the Interior, August 22, 1868, and telegram from General Sherman.
F 3. Letter of Superintendent Murphy, September 19, 1868.
F 4. Letter of Secretary of War, September 21, 1868, with one from General Sherman, September 17, 1868.
F 5. Letter from Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs to Acting Secretary of the Interior, September 25, 1868.
F 6. Letter of Secretary of War, September 29, 1868, to Secretary of the Interior.
F 7. Letter of Secretary of the Interior to Secretary of War, October 1, 1868.
F 8. Letter of Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, September 30, 1868, to Acting Secretary of the Interior.
F 9. Letter of E. A. Wynkoop, agent, October 7, 1868.

Duties connected with Indian disbursements devolved upon the Lieutenant General commanding United States army, by recent acts of Congress.

G 1. Letter of Secretary of the Interior to General Sherman, August 6, 1868.
G 2. Letter of General Sherman to Secretary of the Interior, August 11, 1868.
G 3. General Order No. 4, headquarters military division of the Missouri.

Kickapoo and other Indians residing in republic of Mexico.—Depredations by themcnpon citizens of west part of Texas.

H. Letter of Commissioner of Indian Affairs to Secretary of the Interior, July 14, 1868.

WASHINGTON SUPERINTENDENCY.

OREGON SUPERINTENDENCY.

CALIFORNIA SUPERINTENDENCY.

ARIZONA SUPERINTENDENCY.

NEVADA SUPERINTENDENCY.

UTAH SUPERINTENDENCY.

NEW MEXICO SUPERINTENDENCY.

COLORADO SUPERINTENDENCY.

DAKOTA SUPERINTENDENCY.

IDAHO SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 45. Annual report of D. W. Ballard, governor and *ex officio* superintendent.
No. 46. Annual report of G. C. Hough, special agent.
No. 47. Annual report of C. F. Powell, special agent for Bannocks and Shoshones.

MONTANA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 48. Annual report of G. B. Wright, agent Blackfeet agency.
No. 49. Annual report of W. J. McCormick, special agent.
No. 50. Annual report of N. Pope, special agent.
No. 51. Annual report of J. W. Cullen, special agent.
No. 52. Annual report of J. W. Cullen, commissioner to treat with Indians.
No. 53. Letter of Commissioner of Indian Affairs to Department of the Interior, relative to making treaties with Indian tribes in Montana Territory.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 54. Annual report of H. B. Denman, superintendent.
No. 55. Annual report of C. H. Norris, agent Great Nemaha agency.
No. 56. Annual report of J. N. Gere, teacher Great Nemaha agency.
No. 57. Annual report of C. H. Whaley, agent Pawnee agency.
No. 58. Annual report of E. G. Platt, teacher Pawnee agency.
No. 59. Annual report of C. Mathewson, agent Winnebago agency.
No. 60. Annual report of E. Y. Hancock, teacher Winnebago agency.
No. 61. Annual report of W. P. Callon, agent Omaha agency.
No. 62. Annual report of William Hamilton, teacher Omaha agency.
No. 63. Annual report of J. L. Smith, agent Otoe agency.
No. 64. Annual report of J. M. Stone, agent Santee agency.
No. 65. Annual report of J. P. Williamson, teacher Santee agency.
No. 66. Annual report of M. T. Patrick, agent Upper Platte agency.
No. 67. Annual report of J. P. Cooper, special agent Fort Laramie.
No. 68. Report of C. Geren, interpreter at Fort Laramie.

CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 69. Annual report of T. Murphy, superintendent.
No. 70. Annual report of E. S. Stover, agent Kaw agency.
No. 71. Annual report of H. S. Taylor, agent Shawnee agency.
No. 72. Annual report of J. G. Pratt, agent Delaware agency.
No. 73. Annual report of L. R. Palmer, agent Pottawatomie agency.
No. 74. Annual report of A. Wiley, agent Sac and Fox agency.
No. 75. Annual report of E. W. Wynkoop, agent Upper Arkansas agency.
No. 76. Annual report of G. A. Colton, agent Osage River agency.
No. 77. Annual report of F. G. Adams, agent Kickapoo agency.
No. 78. Annual report of G. C. Snow, agent Neosho agency.
No. 79. Annual report of J. Schoenmakers, teacher Neosho agency.

SOUTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 80. Annual report of L. N. Robinson, superintendent.
No. 81. Annual report of M. W. Chollar, agent Choctaw agency.
No. 82. Annual report of W. B. Davis, agent Cherokee agency.
No. 83. Annual report of J. Harnell, missionary Cherokee agency.
No. 84. Annual report of J. W. Dunn, agent Creek agency.
No. 85. Annual report of G. A. Reynolds, agent Seminole Agency.
No. 86. Annual report of J. R. Ramsey, superintendent of schools Seminole agency.
No. 87. Annual report of H. Shanklin, agent Wichita agency.
No. 88. Report of C. F. Garrett, special commissioner, relative to Indians on leased district.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES.

Green Bay.

No. 89. Annual report of M. L. Martin, agent.
No. 90. Annual report of J. Howell, teacher.
No. 91. Annual report of E. Goodnough, teacher.
No. 92. Annual report of R. Dousman, teacher.
No. 93. Annual report of K. Dousman, teacher.
No. 94. Annual report of J. Dousman, teacher.
No. 95. Annual report of J. Slingerland, teacher.

Michigan.

No. 96. Annual report of R. M. Smith, agent.

Chippewas of the Mississippi.

No. 97. Annual report of J. B. Bassett, agent.

Chippewas of Lake Superior.

A. Whittlesey, agent. Report embraced in appendix.

New York.

No. 98. Annual report of H. S. Cunningham, agent.
No. 99. Annual report of trustees of Thomas Orphan Asylum.

Sacs and Foxes in Iowa.

No. 100. Annual report of L. Clark, special agent.

Winnebagoes and Pottawatomies in Wisconsin.

No. 101. Annual report of O. H. Lameraux, special agent.

Alaska Territory.

No. 102. Report of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel R. N. Scott, relative to Indians near boundary lines between Alaska and British Columbia.

STATISTICS.

No. 103. Indian trust funds.
No. 104. Indian trust land sales.
No. 105. Liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes.
No. 106. Population of the various Indian tribes.
No. 107. Education, &c.
No. 108. Agriculture products, &c.

A.

REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT BY THE INDIAN PEACE COMMISSION, JANUARY 7, 1868.

To the President of the United States:

The undersigned, commissioners appointed under the act of Congress approved July 20, 1867, "to establish peace with certain hostile Indian tribes," were authorized by said act to call together the chiefs and headmen of such bands of Indians as were then waging war, for the purpose of ascertaining their reasons for hostility, and, if thought advisable, to make treaties with them, having in view the following objects, viz:

1st. To remove, if possible, the causes of war.

2d. To secure, as far as practicable, our frontier settlements and the safe building of our railroads looking to the Pacific; and

3d. To suggest or inaugurate some plan for the civilization of the Indians.

Congress, in the passage of the law, seemed to indicate the policy of collecting at some early day all the Indians east of the Rocky mountains on one or more reservations, and with that view it was made our duty to examine and select "a district or districts of country having sufficient area to receive all the Indian tribes occupying territory east of the said mountains not now peacefully residing on permanent reservations under

treaty stipulations," &c. It was required that these reservations should have sufficient arable or grazing lands to enable the tribes placed on them to support themselves, and that they should be so located as not to interfere with established highways of travel and the contemplated railroads to the Pacific ocean. The subsequent action and approval of Congress will be necessary, however, to dedicate the district or districts so selected to the purposes of exclusive Indian settlement.

When the act was passed, war was being openly waged by several hostile tribes, and great diversity of opinion existed among the officials of the government, and no less diversity among our people, as to the means best adapted to meet it. Some thought peaceful negotiation would succeed, while others had no hope of peace until the Indians were thoroughly subdued by force of arms. As a concession to this latter sentiment, so largely prevailing, as well as to meet the possible contingency of failure by the commission, it was, perhaps, wisely provided, that in case peace could not be obtained by treaty, or should the Indians fail to comply with the stipulations they might make for going on their reservations, the President might call out four regiments of mounted troops for the purpose of conquering the desired peace.

On the sixth day of August we met at St. Louis, Missouri, and organized by selecting N. G. Taylor president and A. S. H. White secretary.

The first difficulty presenting itself was to secure an interview with the chiefs and leading warriors of these hostile tribes. They were roaming over an immense country thousands of miles in extent, and much of it unknown even to hunters and trappers of the white race. Small war parties emerging from this vast extent of unexplored country would suddenly strike the border settlements, killing the men and carrying off into captivity the women and children. Companies of workmen on the railroads, at points hundreds of miles from each other, would be attacked on the same day, perhaps in the same hour. Overland mail coaches could not be run without military escort, and railroad and mail stations unguarded by soldiery were in perpetual danger. All safe transit across the plains had ceased. To go without soldiers was hazardous in the extreme; to go with them forbade reasonable hope of securing peaceful interviews with the enemy. When the Indian goes to war he enters upon its dreadful work with earnestness and determination. He goes on an errand of vengeance, and no amount of blood satisfies him. It may be because, with him, all wrongs have to be redressed by war. In our intercourse with him we have failed, in a large measure, to provide peaceful means of redress, and he knows no law except that of retaliation. He wages war with the same pertinacity, and indeed in the same spirit, with which a party litigant in full conviction of the right prosecutes his suit in court. His only compromise is to have his rights, real or fancied, fully conceded. To force he yields nothing. In battle he never surrenders, and is the more excusable, therefore, that he never accepts capitulation at the hands of others. In war he does not ask or accept mercy. He is then the more consistent that he does not grant mercy.

So little accustomed to kindness from others, it may not be strange that he often hesitates to confide. Proud himself, and yet conscious of the contempt of the white man, when suddenly aroused by some new wrong, the remembrance of old ones still stinging his soul, he seems to become, as expressed by himself, blind with rage. If he fails to see the olive-branch or flag of truce in the hands of the peace commissioner, and in savage ferocity adds one more to his victims, we should remember that for two and a half centuries he has been driven back from civilization, where his passions might have been subjected to the influences of education and softened by the lessons of Christian charity.

This difficulty, meeting us at the very threshold of our duties, had to be overcome before anything of a practical character could be accomplished. Fortunately, we had on the commission a combination of the civil and military power necessary to give strength and efficiency to our operations. Through the orders of Lieutenant General Sherman to the commanders of posts, and those of Commissioner Taylor to superintendents and agents under his charge, in the proper districts, a perfect concert of action was secured, and according to our instructions the hostile Indians of western Dakota were notified that we would meet them at Fort Laramie on the 13th day of September; and those then south of the Arkansas, including the Cheyennes, the Kiowas, Comanches, Arapahoes, and Apaches, that we would meet them for consultation at some point near Fort Larned, on or about the 13th day of October.

Whilst runners were being employed and sent out to notify them of our pacific intentions and our desire to meet them at the times and places stated, the commission resolved to occupy the time intervening before the first meeting in examining the country on the upper Missouri river. The steamer St. John was chartered, and such goods purchased as were thought suitable as presents to the Indians.

On the 13th of August we met at Fort Leavenworth and took the statements of Major General Hancock, Governor Crawford, of Kansas, Father De Smet, and others. Thence we proceeded to Omaha, Nebraska, and took the statements of Major General Augur and others. At Yancton we met Governor Faulk, of Dakota, and took his evidence on the subjects embraced in our duties. Governor Faulk, at our request, accompanied the commission up the river, and was present at the subsequent interviews with the Indians of his superintendency.

Owing to the low stage of water, our progress up the river was much retarded, and we failed to reach Fort Rice as we had intended. On the 30th of August a point twelve miles above the mouth of the Big Cheyenne river was reached, when it was found necessary to turn back in order to fill our several engagements made with the Indians on the river as we went up, and then reach Fort Laramie by the 13th of September.

On the return trip councils were held with various bands of the Sioux or Dakota Indians at Forts Sully and Thompson, and also at the Yancton, Ponca, and Santee Sioux reservations, full reports of which will be found in the appendix. Although these Indians along the Missouri river are not hostile, and do not, therefore, legitimately come within the scope of duties assigned us, yet it was thought quite important, in determining whether the country itself was fit for an Indian reservation, to examine into the condition of those now there, and especially those who are endeavoring to live by agriculture.

The time given us was too short to make anything like a personal inspection of so large a district of uninhabited country as that which lies north of Nebraska, between the Missouri river on the east and the Black Hills on the west, and to which public attention is now being very generally directed as a home for the more northern tribes. We took evidence of those who had traversed this region in reference to the soil, climate, and productions, which evidence will be found in the appendix. To this subject we shall again allude when we come to speak of reservations for Indian settlement.

In this connection, however, before returning to the thread of our narrative, it is our duty to remark that the condition of these tribes demands prompt and serious attention. The treaty stipulations with many of them are altogether inappropriate. They seem to have been made in total ignorance of their numbers and disposition, and in utter

disregard of their wants. Some of the agents now among them should be removed, and men appointed who will, by honesty, fair dealing, and unselfish devotion to duty, secure their respect and confidence. Where the present treaties fail to designate a particular place as a home for the tribe, they should be changed.

Returning to Omaha on the 11th of September, the steamer was discharged, and we immediately proceeded to North Platte, on the Pacific railroad, where we found a considerable number of the Sioux and northern Cheyennes, some of whom had long been friendly, while others had but recently been engaged in war. A council was held with them, which at one time threatened to result in no good; but finally a full and perfect understanding was arrived at, which though not then, nor even yet, reduced to writing, we have every reason to believe has been faithfully kept by them.

It was at this council that the hitherto untried policy in connection with Indians, of endeavoring to conquer by kindness, was inaugurated.

Swift Bear, a Brulé chief, then and now a faithful friend to the whites, had interested himself to induce the hostile bands to come in to this council, and had promised them, if peace were made, that ammunition should be given them to kill game for the winter. This promise was not authorized by the commissioners, but we were assured that it had been made not only by him, but by others of our runners, and that nothing less would have brought them in. These Indians are very poor and needy. The game in this section is fast disappearing, and the bow and arrow are scarcely sufficient to provide them food. To give one of these Indians powder and ball is to give him meat. To refuse it, in his judgment, dooms him to starvation; and worse than this, he looks upon the refusal, especially after a profession of friendship on his part, as an imputation upon his truthfulness and fidelity. If an Indian is to be trusted at all, he must be trusted to the full extent of his work. If you betray symptoms of distrust, he discovers it with nature's intuition, and at once condemns the falsehood that would blend friendship and suspicion together. Whatever our people may choose to say of the insincerity or duplicity of the Indian would fail to express the estimate entertained by many Indians of the white man's character in this respect. Promises have been so often broken by those with whom they usually come in contact, cupidity has so long plied its work deaf to their cries of suffering, and heartless cruelty has so frequently sought them in the garb of charity, that to obtain their confidence our promises must be scrupulously fulfilled and our professions of friendship divested of all appearance of selfishness and duplicity.

We are now satisfied, whatever the criticisms on our conduct at the time—and they were very severe both by the ignorant and the corrupt—that had we refused the ammunition demanded at this council, the war on their part would have continued, and possibly ere this have resulted in great loss of life and property. As it is, they at once proceeded to their fall hunt on the Republican river, where they killed game enough to subsist themselves for a large part of the winter, and no act of hostility or wrong has been perpetrated by them since.

The statement of this fact, if it proves nothing else, may serve to indicate that the Indian, though barbarous, is yet a man, susceptible to those feelings which ordinarily respond to the exercise of magnanimity and kindness. If it should suggest to civilization that the injunction to "do good to them that hate us" is not confined to race, but broad as humanity itself, it may do some good even to ourselves. It will at least, for the practical man honestly seeking a solution of these troubles,

serve a better purpose than whole pages of theorizing upon Indian character.

At this point we were informed by our scouts that the northern Sioux, who were waging war on the Powder river, would not be able to meet us at Fort Laramie at the time indicated; whereupon we adjourned the meeting until the 1st day of November, and requested them if possible to secure a delegation to meet us on our return. We then left the valley of the Platte and proceeded up the Kansas river and its tributaries to Fort Harker, and thence by the way of Fort Larned to a point 80 miles south of the Arkansas river, where we met the Kiowas, Comanches, Arapahoes, and Apaches, on a stream called Medicine Lodge creek. It should be stated at this point that when we arrived at St. Louis, on our way hither, we found that Lieutenant General Sherman had been summoned to Washington city by the President, and his place on the commission supplied by the appointment of Brevet Major General C. C. Augur, who joined the other members at Fort Larned and participated in all our subsequent proceedings. At our first councils at Medicine Lodge the larger body of the hostile Cheyennes remained off at a distance of 40 miles.

These latter Indians were evidently suspicious of the motives which had prompted us to visit them. Since the preceding April they had committed many depredations. They had been unceasingly on the war-path, engaged in indiscriminate murder and plunder. They knew that our troops had but recently been hunting them over the plains, killing them wherever they could find them. They could not, therefore, appreciate this sudden change of policy. For two weeks they kept themselves at a distance, sending in small parties to discover if possible our true intentions.

Before the arrival of the Cheyennes we concluded treaties with the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches, and after their arrival we concluded a joint treaty with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, all of which we herewith submit and earnestly recommend for ratification.

Before these agreements were perfected we had many interviews or "talks" with the several tribes, some of which were exceedingly interesting as illustrative of their character, habits, and wishes. Being provided with an efficient short-hand reporter, we were enabled to preserve the full proceedings of these councils, and to them we especially call your attention.

After giving to these tribes their annuities, which had been detained at the military posts since last spring, on account of their alleged hostility, and after distributing among them some presents, the commission returned to Omaha, and thence by North Platte to Fort Laramie, to fill our second engagement with the hostile Sioux and Cheyennes of the north.

On arriving at Fort Laramie we found awaiting us a delegation of Crows, with whom a council was held and their statements taken. Red Cloud, the formidable chief of the Sioux, did not come to this council. The Crows, as a tribe, have not been hostile. Some of their young men, no doubt, have united themselves with the hostile forces of Ogallalla and Brulé Sioux and northern Cheyennes, who, since July, 1866, under the leadership of Red Cloud, have spread terror throughout this entire region of country.

We greatly regret the failure to procure a council with this chief and his leading warriors. If an interview could have been obtained, we do not for a moment doubt that a just and honorable peace could have been secured. Several causes operated to prevent his meeting us. The first,

perhaps, was a doubt of our motives; the second results from a prevalent belief among these Indians that we have resolved on their extermination; and third, the meeting was so late in the season that it could not be attended in this cold and inhospitable country without great suffering. He sent us word, however, that his war against the whites was to save the valley of the Powder river, the only hunting ground left to his nation, from our intrusion. He assured us that whenever the military garrisons at Fort Phil. Kearney and Fort C. F. Smith were withdrawn, the war on his part would cease. As we could not then, for several reasons, make any such agreement, and as the garrisons could not have been safely removed so late in the season, the commission adjourned, to meet in Washington on the 9th day of December. Before adjourning we took the promise of the Crows to meet us early next summer, and sent word to Red Cloud and his followers to meet us at the same council, to be held either at Fort Rice, on the Missouri river, or at Fort Phil. Kearney, in the mountains, as they might prefer. We also asked a truce or cessation of hostilities until the council could be held.

Returning then by way of North Platte, we received new assurances of peace and friendship from the Indians there assembled. They will give us no further trouble at present. They are the same to whom we gave the ammunition.

Since arriving here we are gratified to be informed that Red Cloud has accepted our proposition to discontinue hostilities and meet us in council next spring or summer. And now, with anything like prudence and good conduct on the part of our own people in the future, we believe the Indian war east of the Rocky mountains is substantially closed.

Our first duty under the act, it will be remembered, was to secure a conference with the Indians. Having obtained that conference, our second duty was to ascertain from themselves the reasons inducing them to go to war. These reasons may be gathered from the speeches and testimony of the chiefs and warriors hereto appended. The limits of this paper will not permit more than a brief summary of these reasons. The testimony satisfies us that since October, 1865, the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches have substantially complied with their treaty stipulations entered into at that time at the mouth of the Little Arkansas. The only flagrant violation we were able to discover consisted in the killing of James Box and the capture of his family in western Texas about the 15th of August, 1866. The alleged excuse for this act is, that they supposed an attack on Texas people would be no violation of a treaty with the United States; that as we ourselves had been at war with the people of Texas, an act of hostility on their part would not be disagreeable to us.

We are aware that various other charges were made against the Kiowas and Comanches, but the evidence taken will pretty clearly demonstrate that these charges were almost wholly without foundation. The charges against the Arapahoes amounted to but little.

The story of the Cheyennes dates far back, and contains many points of deep and thrilling interest. We will barely allude to some of them and then pass on.

In 1851, a short time after the discovery of gold in California, when a vast stream of emigration was flowing over the western plains, which up to that period had been admitted by treaty and by law to be Indian territory, it was thought expedient to call together all the tribes east of the Rocky mountains for the purpose of securing the right of peaceful transit over their lands, and also fixing the boundaries between the different tribes themselves. A council was convened at Fort Laramie on the

1851—

17th day of September of that year, at which the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Crows, Assinaboines, Gros-Ventres, Mandans, and Arickarees were represented. To each of these tribes boundaries were assigned. To the Cheyennes and Arapahoes were given a district of country "commencing at the Red Butte, or the place where the road leaves the north fork of the Platte river; thence up the north fork of the Platte river to its source; thence along the main ridge of the Rocky mountains to the head-waters of the Arkansas river; thence down the Arkansas river to the crossing of the Santa Fé road; thence in a northwesterly direction to the forks of the Platte river; thence up the Platte river to the place of beginning." It was further provided in this treaty that the rights or claims of any one of the nations should not be prejudiced by this recognition of title in the others; and "further, that they do not surrender the privilege of hunting, fishing, or passing over any of the tracts of country hereinbefore described." The Indians granted us the right to establish roads and military and other posts within their respective territories, in consideration of which we agreed to pay the Indians $50,000 per annum for 50 years, to be distributed to them in proportion to the population of the respective tribes. When this treaty reached the Senate, "50 years" was stricken out and "ten years" substituted, with the authority of the President to continue the annuities for a period of five years longer, if he saw fit.

It will be observed that the boundaries of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe land, as fixed by this treaty, include the larger portion of the Territory of Colorado and most of the western part of Kansas.

Some years after this gold and silver were discovered in the mountians of Colorado, and thousands of fortune-seekers, who possessed nothing more than the right of transit over these lands, took possession of them for the purpose of mining, and, against the protests of the Indians, founded cities, established farms, and opened roads. Before 1861 the Cheyennes and Arapahoes had been driven from the mountain regions down upon the waters of the Arkansas, and were becoming sullen and discontented because of this violation of their rights. The third article of the treaty of 1851 contained the following language: "The United States bind themselves to protect the aforesaid Indian nations against the commission of all depredations by the people of the United States after the ratification of this treaty." The Indians, however ignorant, did not believe that the obligations of this treaty had been complied with.

If the lands of the white man are taken, civilization justifies him in resisting the invader. Civilization does more than this: it brands him as a coward and a slave if he submits to the wrong. Here civilization made its contract and guaranteed the rights of the weaker party. It did not stand by the guarantee. The treaty was broken, but not by the savage. If the savage resists, civilization, with the ten commandments in one hand and the sword in the other, demands his immediate extermination.

We do not contest the ever-ready argument that civilization must not be arrested in its progress by a handful of savages. We earnestly desire the speedy settlement of all our territories. None are more anxious than we to see their agricultural and mineral wealth developed by an industrious, thrifty, and enlightened population. And we fully recognize the fact that the Indian must not stand in the way of this result. We would only be understood as doubting the purity and genuineness of that civilization which reaches its ends by falsehood and violence, and dispenses blessings that spring from violated rights.

These Indians saw their former homes and hunting grounds overrun by a greedy population, thirsting for gold. They saw their game driven east to the plains, and soon found themselves the objects of jealousy and hatred. They too must go. The presence of the injured is too often painful to the wrong-doer, and innocence offensive to the eyes of guilt. It now became apparent that what had been taken by force must be retained by the ravisher, and nothing was left for the Indian but to ratify a treaty consecrating the act.

On the 18th day of February, 1861, this was done at Fort Wise, in Kansas. These tribes ceded their magnificent possessions, enough to constitute two great States of the Union, retaining only a small district for themselves, "beginning at the mouth of the Sandy Fork of the Arkansas river and extending westwardly along said river to the mouth of the Purgatory river; thence along up the west bank of the Purgatory river to the northern boundary of the Territory of New Mexico; thence west along said boundary to a point where a line drawn due south from a point on the Arkansas river five miles east of the mouth of the Huerfano river would intersect said northern boundary of New Mexico; thence due north from that point on said boundary to the Sandy Fork to the place of beginning." By examining the map, it will be seen that this reservation lies on both sides of the Arkansas river, and includes the country around Fort Lyon. In consideration of this concession, the United States entered into new obligations. Not being able to protect them in the larger reservation, the nation resolved that it would protect them "in the quiet and peaceable possession" of the smaller tract. Second, "to pay each tribe $30,000 per annum for 15 years;" and third, that houses should be built, lands broken up and fenced, and stock animals and agricultural implements furnished. In addition to this, mills were to be built, and engineers, farmers, and mechanics sent among them. These obligations, like the obligations of 1851, furnished glittering evidences of humanity to the reader of the treaty. Unfortunately, the evidence stops at that point.

In considering this treaty, it will occur to the reader that the 11th article demonstrates the amicable relations between the Indians and their white friends up to that time. It provides as follows: "In consideration of the kind treatment of the Arapahoes and Cheyennes by the citizens of Denver City and the adjacent towns, they respectfully request that the proprietors of said city and adjacent towns be admitted by the United States government to enter a sufficient quantity of land to include said city and towns at the minimum price of $1 25 per acre."

Large and flourishing cities had been built on the Indian lands, in open violation of our treaty. Town lots were being sold, not by the acre, but by the front foot. Rich mines had been opened in the mountains, and through the streets of these young cities poured the streams of golden wealth. This had once been Indian property. If the white man in taking it was "kind" to the savage, this at least carried with it some honor, and deserves to be remembered. By some it may be thought that a more substantial return might well have been made. By others it may be imagined that the property of the Indians and the amiable courtesies of the whites were just equivalents. But "kind treatment" here was estimated at more than the Indians could give. It was thought to deserve something additional at the hands of the government, and the sites of cities at $1 25 per acre was perhaps as reasonable as could be expected. If the absolute donation of cities already built would secure justice, much less kindness to the red man, the government could make the gift and save its millions of treasure.

When the treaty came to the Senate, the 11th article was stricken out; but it would be unjust to suppose that this action was permitted to influence in the least future treatment by the whites. From this time until the 12th of April, 1864, these Indians were confessedly at peace. On that day a man by the name of Ripley, a ranchman, came into Camp Sanborn, on the South Platte, and stated that the Indians had taken his stock; he did not know what tribe. He asked and obtained of Captain Sanborn, the commander of the post, troops for the purpose of pursuit. Lieutenant Dunn, with 40 men, were put under the guide of this man Ripley, with instructions to disarm the Indians found in possession of Ripley's stock. Who or what Ripley was we know not. That he owned stock we have his own word—the word of no one else. During the day Indians were found. Ripley claimed some of the horses. Lieutenant Dunn ordered the soldiers to stop the herd, and ordered the Indians to come forward and talk with him. Several of them rode forward, and when within six or eight feet Dunn ordered his men to dismount and disarm the Indians. The Indians of course resisted, and a fight ensued. What Indians they were he knew not; from bows and arrows found, he judged them to be Cheyennes.

Dunn getting the worst of the fight, returned to camp, obtained a guide and a remount, and next morning started again. In May following, Major Downing, of the 1st Colorado cavalry, went to Denver and asked Colonel Chivington to give him a force to move against the Indians, for what purpose we do not know. Chivington gave him the men, and the following are Downing's own words: "I captured an Indian and required him to go to the village or I would kill him. This was about the middle of May. We started about 11 o'clock in the day, travelled all day and all that night; about daylight I succeeded in surprising the Cheyenne village of Cedar Bluffs, in a small cañon about 60 miles north of the South Platte river. We commenced shooting. I ordered the men to commence killing them. They lost, as I am informed, some 26 killed and 30 wounded. My own loss was one killed and one wounded. I burnt up their lodges and everything I could get hold of. I took no prisoners. We got out of ammunition and could not pursue them."

In this camp the Indians had their women and children. He captured 100 ponies, which, the officer says, "were distributed among the boys, for the reason that they had been marching almost constantly day and night for nearly three weeks." This was done because such conduct "was usual," he said "in New Mexico." About the same time Lieutenant Ayres, of the Colorado troops, had a difficulty, in which an Indian chief under a flag of truce was murdered. During the summer and fall occurrences of this character were frequent. Some time during the fall, Black Kettle and other prominent chiefs of the Cheyenne and Arapaho nations sent word to the commander at Fort Lyon that the war had been forced upon them and they desired peace. They were then upon their own reservation. The officer in command, Major E. W. Wynkoop, 1st Colorado cavalry, did not feel authorized to conclude a treaty with them, but gave them a pledge of military protection until an interview could be procured with the governor of Colorado, who was superintendent of Indian affairs. He then proceeded to Denver with seven of the leading chiefs to see the governor. Colonel Chivington was present at the interview. Major Wynkoop, in his sworn testimony before a previous commission, thus relates the action of the governor when he communicated the presence of the chiefs seeking peace: "He (the governor) intimated that he was sorry I had brought them; that he considered he had nothing to do with them; that they had declared war against the United States, and he con-

sidered them in the hands of the military authorities; that he did not think it was policy anyhow to make peace with them until they were properly punished, for the reason that the United States would be acknowledging themselves whipped." Wynkoop further states that the governor said the 3d regiment of Colorado troops had been raised on his representations at Washington, to kill Indians, and Indians they must kill." Wynkoop then ordered the Indians to move their villages nearer to the fort, and bring their women and children, which was done. In November this officer was removed, and Major Anthony, of the 1st Colorado cavalry, ordered to take command of the fort. He too assured the Indians of safety. They numbered about 500, men, women, and children. It was here, under the pledge of protection, that they were slaughtered by the 3d Colorado and a batallion of the 1st Colorado cavalry under command of Colonel Chivington. He marched from Denver to Fort Lyon, and about daylight in the morning of the 29th of November surrounded the Indian camp and commenced an indiscriminate slaughter. The particulars of this massacre are too well known to be repeated here with all its heartrendering scenes. It is enough to say that it scarcely has its parallel in the records of Indian barbarity. Fleeing women, holding up their hands and praying for mercy, were brutally shot down; infants were killed and scalped in derision; men were tortured and mutilated in a manner that would put to shame the savage ingenuity of interior Africa.

No one will be astonished that a war ensued which cost the government $30,000,000, and carried conflagration and death to the border settlements. During the spring and summer of 1865 no less than 8,000 troops were withdrawn from the effective force engaged in suppressing the rebellion to meet this Indian war. The result of the year's campaign satisfied all reasonable men that war with Indians was useless and expensive. Fifteen or twenty Indians had been killed, at an expense of more than a million dollars apiece, while hundreds of our soldiers had lost their lives, many of our border settlers had been butchered, and much property destroyed. To those who reflected on the subject, knowing the facts, the war was something more than useless and expensive; it was dishonorable to the nation, and disgraceful to those who had originated it.

When the utter futility of *conquering* a peace was made manifest to every one, and the true cause of the war began to be developed, the country demanded that peaceful agencies should be resorted to. Generals Harney, Sanborn, and others were selected as commissioners to procure a council of the hostile tribes, and in October, 1865, they succeeded in doing so at the mouth of the Little Arkansas. At this council the Cheyennes and Arapahoes were induced to relinquish their reservation on the upper Arkansas and accept a reservation partly in southern Kansas and partly in the Indian territory, lying immediately south of Forts Larned and Zarah. The object was to remove them from the vicinity of Colorado.

By the third article of the treaty it was agreed that until the Indians were removed to their new reservation they were "expressly permitted to reside upon and range at pleasure throughout the unsettled portions of that part of the country they claim as originally theirs, which lies between the Arkansas and the Platte rivers." This hunting ground reserved is the same which is described in the treaty of 1851, and on which they yet claim the right to hunt as long as the game shall last. When this treaty came to the Senate for ratification it was so amended as to require the President to designate for said tribes a reservation outside of the State of Kansas, and not within any Indian reservation except

upon consent of the tribes interested. As the reservation fixed was entirely within the State of Kansas and the Cherokee country, this provision deprived them of any home at all, except the hunting privilege reserved by the treaty. This statement, if not illustrative of the manner in which Indian rights are secured by our legislators, may at least call for greater vigilance in the future. Agreements were made at the same time with the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches.

So soon as these treaties were signed, the war which had been waged for nearly two years instantly ceased. Travel was again secure on the plains. What 8,000 troops had failed to give, this simple agreement, rendered nugatory by the Senate, and bearing nothing but a pledge of friendship, obtained. During the summer, fall, and winter of 1866, comparative peace prevailed. General Sherman, during this time, travelled without escort to the most distant posts of his command, and yet with a feeling of perfect security.

To say that no outrages were committed by the Indians would be claiming for them more than can be justly claimed for the most moral and religious communities. Many bad men are found among the whites; they commit outrages despite all social restraints; they frequently, too, escape punishment. Is it to be wondered at that Indians are no better than we? Let us go to our best cities, where churches and school-houses adorn every square; yet unfortunately we must keep a policeman at every corner, and scarcely a night passes but, in spite of refinement, religion, and law, crime is committed. How often, too, it is found impossible to discover the criminal. If, in consequence of these things, war should be waged against these cities, they too would have to share the fate of Indian villages.

The Sioux war on the Powder river, to which we shall hereafter allude, commenced in July, 1866. When it commenced General St. George Cook, in command at Omaha, forbade within the limits of his command the sale of arms and ammunition to Indians. The mere existence of an Indian war on the north Platte aroused apprehensions of danger on the Arkansas. The Cheyennes of the north and south are related, and, though living far apart, they frequently visit each other. Many of the northern Sioux, desiring to be peaceable, (as they allege,) on the breaking out of hostilities in the north, came south, some to the vicinity of the Republican, and others as far south as Fort Larned. Their appearance here excited more or less fear among the traders and freighters on the plains. These fears extended to the settlements, from which they were reflected back to the military posts. The commanders became jealous and watchful. Trifles, which under ordinary circumstances would have passed unnoticed, were received as conclusive of the hostile purposes of these tribes. Finally, in December, Fetterman's party were killed at Fort Phil. Kearney, and the whole country became thrilled with horror. It is thus that the Indian in war loses the sympathy of mankind. That he goes to war is not astonishing; he is often compelled to do so. Wrongs are borne by him in silence that never fail to drive civilized men to deeds of violence. When he is your friend he will sometimes sacrifice himself in your defence. When he is your enemy he pushes his enmity to the excess of barbarity. This shocks the moral sense and leaves him without defenders.

When the news of this terrible calamity reached the Arkansas posts, the traders here too were prohibited from selling the Indians arms. Major Douglas, of the 3d infantry, as early as the 13th of January, 1867, communicated his fears to Major General Hancock. He pointed to no single act of hostility, but gave the statement of Kicking Bird, a rival

chief of Satanta among the Kiowas, that Satanta talked of war and said he would commence when the grass grew in the spring.

On the 16th of February Captain Smith, of the 19th infantry, in command of Fort Arbuckle, reports to General Ord at Little Rock, which is at once forwarded to the department of the Missouri, that a negro child and some stock had been taken off by the Indians before he took command. His informant was one Jones, an interpreter. In this letter he uses the following significant language: "I have the honor to state further, that several other tribes than the Comanches have lately been noticed on the war path, having been seen in their progress in unusual numbers, and without their squaws and children, a fact to which much significance is attached by those conversant with Indian usages. It is thought by many white residents of the territory that some of these tribes may be acting in concert, and that plundering incursions are at least in contemplation."

After enumerating other reports of wrongs, (coming perhaps from Jones,) and drawing inferences therefrom, he closes by saying that he has deferred to the views of white persons who, from long residence among the Indians, "are competent to advise him," and that his communication "is more particularly the embodiment of their views." As it embodied the views of others, it may not be surprising that a re-enforcement of ten additional companies was asked for his post.

Captain Asbury, at Fort Larned, also reported that a small party of Cheyennes had compelled a ranchman named Parker, near that post, to cook supper for them, and then threatened to kill him because he had no sugar. He escaped, however, to tell the tale. Finally, on the 9th of February, one F. F. Jones, a Kiowa interpreter, files with Major Douglas, at Fort Dodge, an affidavit that he had recently visited the Kiowa camp in company with Major Page and John E. Tappan, on a trading expedition. That the Indians took from them flour, sugar, rice, and apples. That they threatened to shoot Major Page because he was a soldier, and tried to kill Tappan. That they shot at him (Jones) and missed him, (which in the sequel may be regarded as a great misfortune.) He stated that the Indians took their mules, and that Satanta requested him to say to Major Douglas that he demanded the troops and military posts should at once be removed from the country, and also that the railroads and mail-stages must be immediately stopped. Satanta requested him to tell Douglas that his own stock was getting poor, and hoped the government stock at the post would be well fed, as he would be over in a few days to get it. But the most startling of all the statements communicated by Jones on this occasion was that a war party came in, while he was at the camp, bringing with them 200 horses and the scalps of 17 negro soldiers and 1 white man. This important information was promptly despatched to General Hancock at Fort Leavenworth, and a short time thereafter he commenced to organize the expedition which subsequently marched to Pawnee Fork and burned the Cheyenne village.

On the 11th of March following, General Hancock addressed a letter to Wynkoop, the agent of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, that "he had about completed arrangements for moving a force to the plains." He stated that his object was to show the Indians that he was "able to chastise any tribes who may molest people travelling across the plains." Against the Cheyennes he complained, first, that they had not delivered the Indian who killed a New Mexican at Fort Zarah, and, second, he believed he had "evidence sufficient to fix upon the different bands of that tribe, whose chiefs are known, several of the outrages committed on the Smoky Hill last summer." He requested the agent to tell them he

came "prepared for peace or war," and that hereafter he would "insist upon their keeping off the main lines of travel, where their presence is calculated to bring about collisions with the whites." This, it will be remembered, was their hunting ground, secured by treaty. On the same day he forwarded a similar communication to J. H. Leavenworth, agent for the Kiowas and Comanches. The complaints he alleges against them are precisely the same contained in the affidavit and statement of Jones and the letter of Captain Asbury.

The expedition left Fort Larned on the 13th of April, and proceeded up the Pawnee fork of the Arkansas, in the direction of a village of 1,000 or 1,500 Cheyennes and Sioux. When he came near their camp the chiefs visited him, as they had already done at Larned, and requested him not to approach the camp with his troops, for the women and children, having the remembrance of Sand creek, would certainly abandon the village. On the 14th he resumed his march with cavalry, infantry, and artillery, and, when about ten miles from their village, he was again met by the headman, who stated that they would treat with him there or elsewhere, but they could not, as requested by him, keep their women and children in camp if he approached with soldiers. He informed them that he would march up to within a mile of the village, and treat with them that evening. As he proceeded the women fled, leaving the village with all their property. The chiefs and a part of the young men remained. To some of these, visiting the camp of General Hancock, horses were furnished to bring back the women. The horses were returned, with word that the women and children could not be collected. It was then night. Orders were then given to surround the village and capture the Indians remaining. The order was obeyed, but the chiefs and warriors had departed. The only persons found were an old Sioux and an idiotic girl of eight or nine years of age. It afterwards appeared that the person of this girl had been violated, from which she soon died. The Indians were gone, and the report spread that she had been a captive among them, and they had committed this outrage before leaving. The Indians say that she was an idiotic Cheyenne girl, forgotten in the confusion of flight, and if violated, it was not by them.

The next morning General Custer, under orders, started in pursuit of the Indians with his cavalry, and performed a campaign of great labor and suffering, passing over a vast extent of country, but seeing no hostile Indians. When the fleeing Indians reached the Smoky Hill they destroyed a station and killed several men. A courier having brought this intelligence to General Hancock, he at once ordered the Indian village, of about 300 lodges, together with the entire property of the tribes, to be burned.

The Indian now became an outlaw—not only the Cheyennes and Sioux, but all the tribes on the plains. The superintendent of an express company, Cottrell, issued a circular order to the agents and employés of the company in the following language: "You will hold no communications with Indians whatever. If Indians come within shooting distance, shoot them. Show them no mercy, for they will show you none." This was in the Indian country. He closes by saying: "General Hancock will protect you and our property."

Whether war existed previous to that time seems to have been a matter of doubt even with General Hancock himself. From that day forward no doubt on the subject was entertained by anybody. The Indians were then fully aroused, and no more determined war has ever been waged by them. The evidence taken tends to show that we have lost many soldiers, besides a large number of settlers, on the frontier. The most valu-

able trains belonging to individuals, as well as to government, among which was a government train of ammunition, were captured by these wild horsemen. Stations were destroyed. Hundreds of horses and mules were taken, and found in their possession when we met them in council; while we are forced to believe that their entire loss since the burning of their village consists of six men killed.

The Kiowas and Comanches, it will be seen, deny the statement of Jones in every particular. They say that no war party came in at the time stated, or at any other time, after the treaty of 1865. They deny that they killed any negro soldiers, and positively assert that no Indian was ever known to scalp a negro. In the latter statement they are corroborated by all the tribes and by persons who know their habits; and the records of the adjutant general's office fail to show the loss of the 17 negro soldiers, or any soldiers at all. They deny having robbed Jones or insulted Page or Tappan. Tappan's testimony was taken, in which he brands the whole statement of Jones as false, and declares that both he and Page so informed Major Douglas within a few days after Jones made his affidavit. We took the testimony of Major Douglas, in which he admits the correctness of Tappan's statement, but, for some reason unexplained, he failed to communicate the correction to General Hancock. The threats to take the horses and attack the posts on the Arkansas were made in a vein of jocular bravado, and not understood by any one present at the time to possess the least importance. The case of the Box family has already been explained, and this completes the case against the Kiowas and Comanches, who are exculpated by the united testimony of all the tribes from any share in the late troubles.

The Cheyennes admit that one of their young men in a private quarrel, both parties being drunk, killed a New Mexican at Fort Zarah. Such occurrences are so frequent among the whites on the plains that ignorant Indians might be pardoned for participating, if it be done merely to evidence their advance in civilization. The Indians claim that the Spaniard was in fault, and further protest that no demand was ever made for the delivery of the Indian.

The Arapahoes admit that a party of their young men, with three young warriors of the Cheyennes, returning from an excursion against the Utes, attacked the train of Mr. Weddell, of New Mexico, during the month of March, and they were gathering up the stock when the war commenced.

Though this recital should prove tedious, it was thought necessary to guard the future against the errors of the past. We would not blunt the vigilance of military men in the Indian country, but we would warn them against the acts of the selfish and unprincipled, who need to be watched as well as the Indian. The origin and progress of this war are repeated in nearly all Indian wars. The history of one will suffice for many.

Nor would we be understood as conveying a censure of General Hancock for organizing this expedition. He had just come to the department, and circumstances were ingeniously woven to deceive him. His distinguished services in another field of patriotic duty had left him but little time to become acquainted with the remote or immediate causes producing these troubles. If he erred, he can very well roll a part of the responsibility on others; not alone on subordinate commanders, who were themselves deceived by others, but on those who were able to guard against the error and yet failed to do it. We have hundreds of treaties with the Indians, and military posts are situated everywhere on their reservations. Since 1837 these treaties have not been compiled, and no provision is made, when a treaty is proclaimed, to furnish it to the commanders of posts, departments, or divisions. This is the fault of Congress.

As early as November, 1866, and long before the late war commenced, Lieutenant General Sherman, in his annual report to General Grant, indicated an Indian policy for the plains. He proposed, with the consent of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Interior, to restrict the Sioux north of the Platte, and east and west of certain lines, and "to deal summarily" with all found outside of those lines without a military pass. He then proceeds to say, "In like manner I would restrict the Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Comanches, Kiowas, Apaches, and Navajoes south of the Arkansas and east of Fort Union. This will leave for our people exclusively the use of the wide belt east and west, between the Platte and the Arkansas, in which lie the two great railroads over which passes the bulk of the travel to the mountain territories." He further says: "I beg you will submit this proposition to the honorable Secretary of the Interior, that we may know we do not violate some one of the solemn treaties made with these Indians, who are very captious, and claim to the very letter the execution on our part of those treaties, the obligations of which they seem to comprehend perfectly." On the 15th of January this suggestion was communicated by General Grant to the Secretary of War, with the following remarks: "I approve this proposition of General Sherman, provided it does not conflict with our treaty obligations with the Indians now between the Platte and Arkansas."

We have already shown that such a proposition was directly in the face of our treaty with the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Apaches. It is true that a communication of the then Commissioner of Indian Affairs on the subject to the Secretary of the Interior, dated January 15, 1867, was forwarded to the Senate and published by that body; but if any response was ever sent to General Sherman, informing him of existing treaty rights, we are not advised of it. Here, then, the responsibility attaches to the cabinet. A question of such vital importance should have been examined, and a prompt answer communicated to the officer asking the information. When officers are thus left to move in the dark, blunders are not theirs alone.

A few words only can be given to the origin of the Powder River war. This is partly in the country conceded to the Crows, and partly in that conceded to the Sioux by the treaty of 1851. The Sioux have gradually driven the Crows back upon the headwaters of the Yellowstone, in Montana, and claim as a conquest almost the entire country traversed by what is called the Powder River route to Montana. It will be recollected that the treaty of 1851 ceased to be operative in 1866. The annuities had been distributed, or rather appropriations therefor had been made for the last five years of the term, under the amendment of the Senate heretofore referred to.

The Indians were apprised, of course, that after that year they must look to their own exertions for subsistence. Since 1851, they had seen Colorado settled on the south, and Montana rapidly filling up to the north, leaving them no valuable hunting grounds of their ancient domain, except along Powder river and other tributaries of the Yellowstone. While the luxuriant growth of grass in this region made it desirable as an Indian hunting ground, it also rendered it inviting to the gold hunter as a route to the new mines of Montana.

These Indians have never founded the title to their lands upon the treaty of 1851. They have looked upon that treaty as a mere acknowledgment of a previously existing right in themselves. The assignment of boundaries, they supposed, was merely to fix rights among the tribes—to make certain what was uncertain before. It is true, that by said treaty they "recognized" the right of the United States to establish roads and

military posts. But it is equally true that in lieu of this privilege the United States was to pay them $50,000 per annum for 50 years. The Senate reduced the term to 10 years, and the Indians never having ratified the amendment, they have some right to claim, when the annuities are stopped at the end of 15 years a release from their obligations in this behalf.

The proper plan would have been to show some respect to their claims—call them pretensions, if you please—as also some regard for their wants, by entering into new relations with them. This, however, was not done. The Indian, who had stood by and seen the stream of population pouring over his lands to California, Utah, Oregon, and Montana, for so many years, began now, when thrown back by the government upon his own resources, to seek some place where he might be secure from intrusion.

But just at this moment, the war of the rebellion being over, thousands of our people turned their faces toward the treasures of Montana. The stories in regard to its mines eclipsed those fabulous tales that frenzied the Spaniard in Mexico. The Indian was forgotten. His rights were lost sight of in the general rush to these fountains of wealth. It seemed not to occur to any one that this poor despised red man was the original discoverer, and the sole occupant for many centuries, of every mountain seamed with quartz, and of every stream whose yellow sands glistened in the noonday sun. These mountains and streams, where gold is found, had all been taken from him. He asked to retain only a secluded spot, where the buffalo and the elk could live, and that spot he would make his home.

This could not be granted him. It lay on the route to these quartz mountains and Pactolian streams. The truth is, no place was left for him. Every inch of the land "belongs to the saints, and we are the saints."

On the 10th of March, 1866, General Pope, then commanding the department of the Missouri, issued an order to establish military posts "near the base of Big Horn mountain," and "on or near the upper Yellowstone," on the new route to Montana. On the 23d of June, orders were issued from headquarters department of the Platte, directing a part of the 18th infantry to garrison Forts Reno, Phil. Kearney, and C. F. Smith. Colonel Carrington was placed in command of this new organization, called the "mountain district."

Phil. Kearney was established July 15th, and C. F. Smith August 3d. The Indians notified the troops that the occupation of their country would be resisted. The warning was unheeded.

An attempt was made during that summer, by the Interior Department, to stop the threatened war by negotiation. The Indians, in counsel, demanded the evacuation of the country before treating. This could not be granted, because the civil and military department of our government cannot, or will not, understand each other. Some of the chiefs reluctantly submitted and signed the treaty, but Red Cloud retired from the council, placing his hand upon his rifle saying, "In this and the Great Spirit I trust for the right."

In a few weeks the fires of war blazed along the entire length of this new route. So far from securing emigrant travel, the forts themselves were besieged; the mountains swarmed with Indian warriors; the valleys seemed to be covered by them. Wood and hay were only procured at the end of a battle. Matters grew worse until the 21st of December, when a wood party being attacked, a re-enforcement under Lieutenant Colonel Fetterman was sent out, and a fight ensued in which every man of our forces was killed. This is called the massacre of Fort Phil. Kearney.

As we have already stated, the Indians yet demand the surrender of this country to them. But they have agreed to suspend hostilities and meet commissioners next spring to treat of their alleged rights, without insisting on the previous withdrawal of the garrisons. Whether they will then insist on the abandonment of the route we cannot say. Of one thing we are satisfied—that so long as the war lasts the road is entirely useless to emigrants. It is worse than that; it renders other routes insecure, and endangers territorial settlements. It is said that a road to Montana, leaving the Pacific railroad further west and passing down the valley west of the Big Horn mountains, is preferable to the present route. The Indians present no objection to such a road, but assure us that we may travel it in peace.

If it be said that the savages are unreasonable, we answer, that if civilized they might be reasonable. At least they would not be dependent on the buffalo and the elk; they would no longer want a country exclusively for game, and the presence of the white man would become desirable. If it be said that because they are savages they should be exterminated, we answer that, aside from the humanity of the suggestion, it will prove exceedingly difficult, and if money considerations are permitted to weigh, it costs less to civilize than to kill.

In making treaties it was enjoined on us to remove, if possible, the causes of complaint on the part of the Indians. This would be no easy task. We have done the best we could under the circumstances, but it is now rather late in the day to think of obliterating from the minds of the present generation the remembrance of wrong. Among civilized men war usually springs from a sense of injustice. The best possible way then to avoid war is to do no act of injustice. When we learn that the same rule holds good with Indians, the chief difficulty is removed. But it is said our wars with them have been almost constant. Have we been uniformly unjust? We answer unhesitatingly, yes. We are aware that the masses of our people have felt kindly toward them, and the legislation of Congress has always been conceived in the best intentions, but it has been erroneous in fact or perverted in execution. Nobody pays any attention to Indian matters. This is a deplorable fact. Members of Congress understand the negro question, and talk learnedly of finance and other problems of political economy, but when the progress of settlement reaches the Indian's home, the only question considered is, "how best to get his lands." When they are obtained, the Indian is lost sight of. While our missionary societies and benevolent associations have annually collected thousands of dollars from the charitable, to be sent to Asia and Africa for the purposes of civilization, scarcely a dollar is expended or a thought bestowed on the civilization of Indians at our very doors. Is it because the Indians are not worth the effort at civilization? Or is it because our people, who have grown rich in the occupation of their former lands—too often taken by force or procured by fraud—will not contribute? It would be harsh to insinuate that covetous eyes have possibly been set on their remaining possessions, and extermination harbored as a means of accomplishing it. As we know that our legislators and nine-tenths of our people are actuated by no such spirit, would it not be well to so regulate our future conduct in this matter as to exclude the possibility of so unfavorable an inference?

We are aware that it is an easy task to condemn the errors of former times, as well as a very thankless one to criticise those of the present; but the past policy of the government has been so much at variance with our ideas of treating this important subject, that we hope to be indulged in a short allusion to it.

The wave of our population has been from the east to the west. The Indian was found on the Atlantic seaboard, and thence to the Rocky mountains lived numerous distinct tribes, each speaking a language as incomprehensible to the other as was our language to any of them. As our settlements penetrated the interior, the border came in contact with some Indian tribe. The white and Indian must mingle together and jointly occupy the country, or one of them must abandon it. If they could have lived together, the Indian by this contact would soon have become civilized and war would have been impossible. All admit this would have been beneficial to the Indian. Even if we thought it would not have been hurtful to the white man, we would not venture on such an assertion, for we know too well his pride of race. But suppose it had proved a little inconvenient as well as detrimental, it is questionable whether the policy adopted has not been more injurious. What prevented their living together? First. The antipathy of race. Second. The difference of customs and manners arising from their tribal or clannish organizations. Third. The difference in language, which in a great measure barred intercourse and a proper understanding each of the other's motives and intentions.

Now, by educating the children of these tribes in the English language these differences would have disappeared and civilization would have followed at once. Nothing then would have been left but the antipathy of race, and that too is always softened in the beams of a higher civilization.

Naturally the Indian has many noble qualities. He is the very embodiment of courage. Indeed, at times he seems insensible of fear. If he is cruel and revengeful, it is because he is outlawed and his companion is the wild beast. Let civilized man be his companion, and the association warms into life virtues of the rarest worth. Civilization has driven him back from the home he loved; it has often tortured and killed him, but it never could make him a slave. As we have had so little respect for those we did enslave, to be consistent, this element of Indian character should challenge some admiration.

But suppose, when civilized, our pride had still rejected his association, we could at least have removed the causes of war by giving him a home to himself, where he might, with his own race, have cultivated the arts of peace. Through sameness of language is produced sameness of sentiment and thought; customs and habits are moulded and assimilated in the same way, and thus in process of time the differences producing trouble would have been gradually obliterated. By civilizing one tribe others would have followed. Indians of different tribes associate with each other on terms of equality; they have not the Bible, but their religion, which we call superstition, teaches them that the Great Spirit made us all. In the difference of language to-day lies two-thirds of our trouble.

Instead of adopting the plan indicated, when the contact came the Indian had to be removed. He always objected, and went with a sadder heart. His hunting grounds are as dear to him as is the home of his childhood to the civilized man. He too loves the streams and mountains of his youth; to be forced to leave them breaks those tender chords of the heart which vibrate to the softer sensibilities of human nature, and dries up the fountains of benevolence and kindly feeling, without which there is no civilization.

It is useless to go over the history of Indian removals. If it had been done but once, the record would be less revolting: from the eastern to the middle States, from there to Illinois and Wisconsin, thence to Mis-

souri and Iowa, thence to Kansas, Dakota, and the plains; whither now we cannot tell. Surely the policy was not designed to perpetuate barbarism, but such has been its effect. The motives prompting these removals are too well known to be noticed by us. If the Indians were now in a fertile region of country the difficulty would be less; they would not have to be removed again. But many of them are beyond the region of agriculture, where the chase is a necessity. So long as they have to subsist in this way civilization is almost out of the question. If they could now be brought back into the midst of civilization instead of being pushed west, with all its inconveniences, it might settle the problem sooner than in any other way; but were we prepared to recommend such a scheme, the country is not prepared to receive it, nor would the Indians themselves accept it.

But one thing then remains to be done with honor to the nation, and that is to select a district or districts of country, as indicated by Congress, on which all the tribes east of the Rocky mountains may be gathered. For each district let a territorial government be established, with powers adapted to the ends designed. The governor should be a man of unquestioned integrity and purity of character; he should be paid such salary as to place him above temptation; such police or military force should be authorized as would enable him to command respect and keep the peace; agriculture and manufactures should be introduced among them as rapidly as possible; schools should be established which children should be required to attend; their barbarous dialects should be blotted out and the English language substituted. Congress may from time to time establish courts and other institutions of government suited to the condition of the people. At first it may be a strong military government; let it be so if thought proper, and let offenders be tried by military law until civil courts would answer a better purpose. Let farmers and mechanics, millers and engineers be employed and sent among them for purposes of instruction; then let us invite our benevolent societies and missionary associations to this field of philanthropy nearer home. The object of greatest solicitude should be to break down the prejudices of tribe among the Indians; to blot out the boundary lines which divide them into distinct nations, and fuse them into one homogeneous mass. Uniformity of language will do this—nothing else will. As this work advances each head of a family should be encouraged to select and improve a homestead. Let the women be taught to weave, to sew, and to knit. Let polygamy be punished. Encourage the building of dwellings, and the gathering there of those comforts which endear the home.

The annuities should consist exclusively of domestic animals, agricultural and mechanical implements, clothing, and such subsistence only as is absolutely necessary to support them in the earliest stages of the enterprise. Money annuities, here and elsewhere, should be abolished forever. These more than anything else have corrupted the Indian service, and brought into disgrace officials connected with it. In the course of a few years the clothing and provision annuities also may be dispensed with. Mechanics and artisans will spring up among them, and the whole organization, under the management of a few honest men, will become self-sustaining.

The older Indians at first will be unwilling to confine themselves to these districts. They are inured to the chase and they will not leave it. The work may be of slow progress, but it must be done. If our ancestors had done it, it would not have to be done now; but they did not, and we must meet it. Aside from extermination, this is the only alter-

native now left us. We must take the savage as we find him, or rather as we have made him. We have spent 200 years in creating the present state of things. If we can civilize in 25 years, it will be a vast improvement on the operations of the past. If we attempt to force the older Indians from the chase, it will involve us in war. The younger ones will follow them into hostility, and another generation of savages will succeed. When the buffalo is gone the Indians will cease to hunt. A few years of peace and the game will have disappeared. In the mean time, by the plan suggested we will have formed a nucleus of civilization among the young that will restrain the old and furnish them a home and subsistence when the game is gone.

The appeal of these old Indians is irresistible. They say, "We know nothing about agriculture. We have lived on game from infancy. We love the chase. Here are the wide plains over which the vast herds of buffalo roam. In the spring they pass from south to north, and in the fall return, traversing thousands of miles. Where they go you have no settlements; and if you had, there is room enough for us both. Why limit us to certain boundaries, beyond which we shall not follow the game? If you want the lands for settlement, come and settle them. We will not disturb you. You may farm and we will hunt. You love the one, we love the other. If you want game we will share it with you. If we want bread, and you have it to spare, give it to us; but do not spurn us from your doors. Be kind to us and we will be kind to you. If we want ammunition, give or sell it to us. We will not use it to hurt you, but pledge you all we have, our word, that at the risk of our own we will defend your lives."

If Congress should adopt these suggestions, the only question remaining is, whether there shall be one or two territories. Under all the circumstances we would recommend the selection of two, and locate them as follows, viz:

First, the territory bounded north by Kansas, east by Arkansas and Missouri, south by Texas, and west by the 100th or 101st meridian.

In this territory the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, and others of the civilized tribes already reside. In process of time others might gradually be brought in, and in the course of a few years we might safely calculate on concentrating there the following tribes, to wit:

	Present population.
Cherokees	14,000
Creeks	14,396
Choctaws	12,500
Chickasaws	4,500
Seminoles	2,000
Osages	3,000
Wichitas, (various tribes)	3,508
Kiowas and Comanches	14,800
Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Apaches	4,000
Pottawatomies	1,992
Kansas Indians, (various tribes)	4,039
Navajoes of New Mexico	7,700
Total	86,425

It will be seen that we include in this estimate the Kansas Indians and number them at their full population. We learn that treaties are now pending before the Senate for the removal of all the Indians in that State.

Among these Indians are many upright, moral, and enlightened men, and our policy, as already indicated, would be to have them take lands in severalty on their present reservations, selling the remainder, and becoming incorporated among the citizens of the State.

The second district might be located as follows, viz: the territory bounded north by the 46th parallel, east by the Missouri river, south by Nebraska, and west by the 104th meridian.

If the hostile Sioux cannot be induced to remove from the Powder river, a hunting privilege may be extended to them for a time, while the nucleus of settlement may be forming on the Missouri, the White Earth, or Cheyenne river. To prevent war, if insisted on by the Sioux, the western boundary might be extended to the 106th or even the 107th meridian for the present.

The following tribes might in a reasonable time be concentrated on this reservation, to wit:

Tribe	Number
Yancton Sioux	2,530
Poncas	980
Lower Brulés	1,200
Lower Yanctonais	2,100
Two Kettles	1,200
Blackfeet	1,320
Minneconjoux	2,220
Uncpapas	1,800
Ogallallas	2,100
Upper Yanctonais	2,400
Sans Arcs	1,680
Arickarees	1,500
Gros-Ventres	400
Mandans	400
Assinaboines	2,640
Flatheads	558
Upper Pend d'Oreilles	918
Kootenays	287
Blackfeet	2,450
Piegans	1,870
Bloods	2,150
Gros-Ventres	1,500
Crows	3,900
Winnebagoes	1,750
Omahas	998
Ottoes	511
Brulé and Ogallalla Sioux	7,865
Northern Cheyennes	1,800
Northern Arapahoes	750
Santee Sioux	1,350
Total	54,126

It may be advisable to let the Winnebagoes, Omahas, Ottoes, Santee Sioux, and perhaps others, remain where they are, and finally become incorporated with the citizens of Nebraska, as suggested in regard to the Kansas tribes.

The next injunction upon us was to make secure our frontier settlements and the building of our railroads to the Pacific. If peace is main-

tained with the Indian, every obstacle to the spread of our settlements and the rapid construction of the railroads will be removed. To maintain peace with the Indian, let the frontier settler treat him with humanity, and railroad directors see to it that he is not shot down by employés in wanton cruelty. In short, if settlers and railroad men will treat Indians as they would treat whites under similar circumstances, we apprehend but little trouble will exist. They must acquaint themselves with the treaty obligations of the government, and respect them as the highest law of the land. Instead of regarding the Indian as an enemy, let them regard him as a friend, and they will almost surely receive his friendship and esteem. If they will look upon him as an unfortunate human being, deserving their sympathy and care, instead of a wild beast to be feared and detested, then their own hearts have removed the chief danger.

We were also required to suggest some plan for the civilization of Indians. In our judgment, to civilize is to remove the causes of war, and under that head we suggested a plan for civilizing those east of the mountains. But as it is impracticable to bring within the two districts named all the Indians under our jurisdiction, we beg the privilege to make some general suggestions, which may prove beneficial to the service.

1. We recommend that the intercourse laws with the Indian tribes be thoroughly revised. They were adopted when the Indian bureau was connected with the War Department. Since that time the jurisdiction has been transferred to the Interior Department. This was done by simply declaring that the authority over this subject, once exercised by the Secretary of War, should now be exercised by the Secretary of the Interior. Some of the duties enjoined by these laws are intimately connected with the War Department, and it is questionable whether they were intended to be transferred to the Secretary of the Interior. If they were so transferred, the military officers insist that the command of the army is, *pro tanto*, withdrawn from them. If not transferred, the Indian department insists that its powers are insufficient for its own protection in the administration of its affairs. Hence the necessity of clearly defining the line separating the rights and duties of the two departments.

2. This brings us to consider the much mooted question whether the bureau should belong to the civil or military department of the government. To determine this properly we must first know what is to be the future treatment of the Indians. If we intend to have war with them, the bureau should go to the Secretary of War. If we intend to have peace, it should be in the civil department. In our judgment, such wars are wholly unnecessary, and hoping that the government and the country will agree with us, we cannot now advise the change. It is possible, however, that, despite our efforts to maintain peace, war may be forced on us by some tribe or tribes of Indians. In the event of such occurrence it may be well to provide, in the revision of the intercourse laws or elsewhere, at what time the civil jurisdiction shall cease and the military jurisdiction begin. If thought advisable, also, Congress may authorize the President to turn over to the military the exclusive control of such tribes as may be continually hostile or unmanageable. Under the plan which we have suggested the chief duties of the bureau will be to educate and instruct in the peaceful arts—in other words, to civilize the Indians. The military arm of the government is not the most admirably adapted to discharge duties of this character. We have the highest possble appreciation of the officers of the army, and fully recog-

nize their proverbial integrity and honor; but we are satisfied that not one in a thousand would like to teach Indian children to read and write, or Indian men to sow and reap. These are emphatically civil, and not military, occupations. But it is insisted that the present Indian service is corrupt, and this change should be made to get rid of the dishonest. That there are many bad men connected with the service cannot be denied. The records are abundant to show that agents have pocketed the funds appropriated by the government and driven the Indians to starvation. It cannot be doubted that Indian wars have originated from this cause. The Sioux war, in Minnesota, is supposed to have been produced in this way. For a long time these officers have been selected from partisan ranks, not so much on account of honesty and qualification as for devotion to party interests, and their willingness to apply the money of the Indian to promote the selfish schemes of local politicians. We do not doubt that some such men may be in the service of the bureau now, and this leads us to suggest:

3. That Congress pass an act fixing a day (not later than the 1st of February, 1869) when the offices of all superintendents, agents, and special agents shall be vacated. Such persons as have proved themselves competent and faithful may be reappointed. Those who have proved unfit will find themselves removed without an opportunity to divert attention from their own unworthiness by professions of party zeal.

4. We believe the Indian question to be one of such momentous importance, as it respects both the honor and interests of the nation, as to require for its proper solution an undivided responsibility. The vast and complicated duties now devolved upon the Secretary of the Interior leave him too little time to examine and determine the multiplicity of questions necessarily connected with the government and civilization of a race. The same may be said of the Secretary of War. As things now are, it is difficult to fix responsibility. When errors are committed, the civil department blames the military; the military retort by the charge of inefficiency or corruption against the officers of the bureau. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs escapes responsibilty by pointing to the Secretary of the Interior, while the Secretary may well respond that, though in theory he may be responsible, practically he is governed by the head of the bureau. We, therefore, recommend that Indian affairs be committed to an independent bureau or department. Whether the head of the department should be made a member of the President's cabinet is a matter for the discretion of Congress and yourself, and may be as well settled without any suggestions from us.

5. We cannot close this report without alluding to another matter calling for the special attention of Congress. Governors of Territories are now *ex officio* superintendents of Indian affairs within their respective jurisdictions. The settlements in the new Territories are generally made on Indian lands before the extinguishment of the Indian title. If difficulties ensue between the whites and Indians, the governor too frequently neglects the rights of the red man, and yields to the demand of those who have votes to promote his political aspirations in the organization of the forthcoming State. Lest any acting governor may suppose himself alluded to, we take occasion to disclaim such intention. We might cite instances of gross outrage in the past, but we prefer to base the recommendation upon general principles, which can be readily understood.

And in this connection we deem it of the highest importance that—

6. No governor or legislature of States or Territories be permitted to

call out and equip troops for the purpose of carrying on war against Indians. It was Colorado troops that involved us in the war of 1864–'65 with the Cheyennes. It was a regiment of hundred-day men that perpetrated the butchery at Sand creek, and took from the treasury millions of money. A regiment of Montana troops, last September, would have involved us in an almost interminable war with the Crows but for the timely intervention of the military authorities. If we must have Indian wars, let them be carried on by the regular army, whose officers are generally actuated by the loftiest principles of humanity, and the honor of whose profession requires them to respect the rules of civilized warfare.

7. In reviewing the intercourse laws it would be well to prescribe anew the conditions upon which persons may be authorized to trade. At present every one trades with or without the authority of the bureau officers on giving a bond approved by a judge of one of the district courts. Corrupt and dangerous men thus find their way among the Indians, who cheat them in trade and sow the seeds of dissension and trouble.

8. New provisions should be made, authorizing and positively directing the military authorities to remove white persons who persist in trespassing on Indian reservations and unceded Indian lands.

9. The Navajo Indians in New Mexico were for several years held as prisoners of war at the Bosque Redondo, at a very great expense to the government. They have now been turned over to the Interior Department, and must be subsisted as long as they remain there. We propose that a treaty be made with them, or their consent in some way obtained, to remove at an early day to the southern district selected by us, where they may soon be made self-supporting.

10. We suggest that the President may, at times, appoint some person or persons in the distant Territories, either civilians or military men, to make inspection of Indian affairs, and report to him.

11. A new commission should be appointed, or the present one be authorized to meet the Sioux next spring, according to our agreement, and also to arrange with the Navajoes for their removal. It might be well, also, in case our suggestions are adopted in regard to selecting Indian territories, to extend the powers of the commission, so as to enable us to conclude treaties or agreements with tribes confessedly at peace, looking to their concentration upon the reservations indicated.

In the course of a short time the Union Pacific railroad will have reached the country claimed by the Snakes, Bannocks, and other tribes, and in order to preserve peace with them the commission should be required to see them and make with them satisfactory arrangements.

Appended hereto will be found—

1. The journal of our meetings, and councils held.
2. The detailed mass of evidence taken and reports collected, illustrative of the objects embraced in the act creating the commission.
3. The treaty made and concluded with the Kiowas and Comanches.
4. The supplementary treaty made and concluded with the Apaches of the plains.
5. The treaty of peace made and concluded with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes.
6. The account current of all moneys received and disbursed by authority of the commission.

In conclusion, we beg permission to return our thanks to the officers of the military posts everywhere within the limits of our operations, for their uniform courtesy and kindness. The officers of the railroad companies on the plains especially are entitled to our thanks for kind co-

operation in the objects of our mission, and attention to our convenience and comfort.

Respectfully submitted:

N. G. TAYLOR, *President*,
J. B. HENDERSON,
W. T. SHERMAN, *Lieut. Gen.*,
WM. S. HARNEY, *Bvt. Maj. Gen.*,
JOHN B. SANBORN,
ALFRED H. TERRY, *Bvt. Maj. Gen.*,
S. F. TAPPAN,
C. C. AUGUR, *Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A.*,
Commissioners.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., *January* 7, 1868.

B.

WASHINGTON, *November* 26, 1868.

DEAR SIR: I have read your remarks on the subject of transferring Indian affairs from the Interior to the War Department. I fully concur with you that such change ought not to be made. I do not know of any stronger proofs in support of your views on this subject than the facts I will here briefly state, as the result of my own experience, which has not been very limited, as you will see by perusing the copy herewith, taken from the Congressional Globe.

In 1850 I was solicited to take the office of superintendent of Indian affairs in Oregon, which then contained also Washington and Idaho Territories, in which there were about 25,000 Indians. I declined the office unless the military force in that country could first be removed; there were six military posts there. In 1851 the troops were all removed from Oregon to California. I had charge of Indian affairs on that coast for three years, and during that whole time there was no trouble with the Indians, and not one dollar was the government called upon to pay to quell any Indian disturbances during that time. But it was said that that peaceful state of things brought no money to Oregon, and "Dart must be removed and the troops must come back." So in 1853 Dart was removed by President Pierce, and the troops brought back. The troubles that followed you know; the wars of 1854 and 1855, in Oregon, I believe have cost the government more than $8,000,000. I am sure there was no good reasons for having trouble with any of the Oregon Indians.

I had a serious matter to settle, which grew out of the indiscretion of the officer in command of the last of the troops that were leaving Oregon. While passing the Rogue River country the officer was called upon to chastise the Indians in that neighborhood for some wrongs they were said to have committed; (chastising Indians only means killing them.) Word came to me that the troops on their way to California had killed 17 of the Rogue River Indians without any just cause. Upon a full investigation of that affair I found that the Indians were innocent of the charges laid against them. You can imagine that such an outrage was not easily settled.

When I first went to Oregon, no white man ventured to go into the upper country east of the Cascade mountains since the Cayuse war of 1848. I sent for the chiefs of the Cayuses to meet me at the Dalles of the Columbia. They refused to meet me until assured that I had no *blue-*

coats with me. So I have in all of my travels in the Indian country found the Indians to dislike the military; besides, I believe that ten per cent. of the cost of the army management of the Indians will pay every expense necessary to keep them quiet and friendly in every part of our Indian country. But, sir, to do this, none but honest and tried men should be placed in care of the Indians. General Grant, I know, is for peace and economy in all parts of the United States. But if the management of the Indians is turned over to the War Department, can we expect peace and economy to follow such a move? Besides, you know there is a very strong Quaker spirit in our country that is uncompromisingly opposed to sending the army among the Indians. Should serious Indian wars, and an expense of many millions, grow out of this proposed change, (as will surely be the case,) I should seriously fear its effect upon the incoming administration as very disastrous.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

ANSON DART.

Hon. Commissioner TAYLOR.

See Congressional Globe, 2d part, page 1460, 36th Congress. Remarks of Hon. C. C. Washburn, of Wisconsin:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I regret that my friend from Kentucky should feel called upon to oppose this bill. If there ever was a just private claim before Congress, then this is one. Let me state the facts in this case. In 1850, Anson Dart, then, as now, a citizen of the State of Wisconsin, was appointed a superintendent of Indian affairs for Oregon; previous to that time he had received an appointment to the position of chargé d'affaires to the Argentine Confederation. There is a letter on file from Mr. Clayton, then Secretary of State, stating that his appointment was agreed upon to that office, with a salary of $4,500 per annum, and an outfit of like amount. About that time this superintendency of Indian affairs for Oregon was created, and it was desirable to have some gentleman to fill that place who was acquainted with Indian affairs, some gentleman who had experience among the Indians. Dr. Dart was solicited to accept the office of superintendent and forego his appointment to the Argentine Confederation. The reasons for this was his known fitness for the appointment by reason of his high character and familiarity with all matters pertaining to the Indians. A brother-in-law of George Catlin, the celebrated painter, and in company with him he had visited nearly all the Indian tribes from the frontiers of Mexico to the Red River of the North, and had acquired a familiarity with the language and manners of the red men, such as few other persons possessed. It is not denied that this gentleman discharged his duties well and faithfully. The gentleman from Kentucky admits that fact. While he was in Oregon we had no difficulty with the Indians upon that coast; no debt of millions of dollars against the government was run up by Indian wars there. On the contrary, the total expenses of the department on the Pacific coast for three years of his superintendency was only $24,000 a year. I believe Senator Bell was right when he declared in the Senate that we ought not only to pass this bill, but in addition to give him a handsome testimonial for those services.

Mr. Edwards said:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: It was fully proved that he was a faithful officer; that he managed the affairs of the superintendence with great economy; that the whole expenditures of his superintendency, including authorized presents and supplies to the Indians, did not exceed $24,000* a year; that peace was preserved, during his entire administration, between the Indian tribes and the white population around them; that he negotiated thirteen Indian treaties, and was the disbursing agent for six Indian agents, and that all the money placed at his disposal had been fully accounted for. Surely, then, it is not too much to ask, in these days of defalcation and dereliction of duty, that a faithful public officer should receive at least justice on his application to this house.

In the Senate of the United States Mr. Doolittle made the following report, April 16, 1858:

That Mr. Dart was appointed such superintendent in the year A. D. 1850, and served in that capacity for the term of nearly three years; that during the period of his service he had under his superintendence the Indian affairs of all the country now included within the territories of Oregon and Washington; that he was a faithful officer, and discharged his duties

* This includes all the salaries, and the cost of agency houses, travelling expenses, and, in short, everything.

in a manner highly satisfactory to the government, and that during the whole of his superintendency peace and quiet was maintained amongst all the Indian tribes under his care.

* * * * * *

A letter from Judge Nelson, late United States chief justice in Oregon—

I knew Dr. Dart well, if not intimately, while he was in Oregon filling the place of superintendent of Indian affairs, while Oregon was yet a Territory. He was appointed to that station by General Taylor, and filled it until General Pierce entered upon the administration of the government. Dr. Dart was a faithful officer, attentive to his duties, pacific in his spirit, and was much respected and beloved by the Indians under his charge. There was no trouble with the Indians while he was the superintendent, and had he continued such it is my belief that much bloodshed would have been spared and much treasure saved. I believe him to be an intelligent, discreet, and reliable gentleman, and well qualified to fill the most important post connected with Indian affairs.

THOMAS NELSON.

C 1.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., April 17, 1868.

SIR: I herewith transmit a copy of a communication, dated the 16th instant, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, urging the necessity for a new appropriation to be made at an early day for the purpose of subsisting friendly Indians.

Concurring in the views of the Commissioner, I have the honor to request the favorable action of Congress upon the subject.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. OTTO, *Acting Secretary.*

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., April 16, 1868.

SIR: Referring to the matter of the subsistence of friendly Indians, I desire to say that the amount appropriated last year for that purpose is nearly exhausted, and that it will be necessary for a new appropriation to be made at an early day to meet the wants and necessities of the most destitute bands and tribes.

From the latest reports received at this office from agents of the department, there are at present, and probably will be for some time to come, nearly 20,000 Indians in the northern, central, and southern superintendencies that require assistance in the way of subsistence. To supply that number with sufficient food to prevent actual suffering, delivered at points where it can be issued, will cost nearly, if not quite, $3,500 per day. As the snmmer advances, and those who have been, or will be, able to plant crops begin to realize therefrom, the number to be assisted will gradually decrease, but more or less assistance will have to be furnished during the entire year.

By the terms of the contracts under which the subsistence is being furnished at the present time, the contractors are to continue delivering for 30 days after they shall have received notice to cease doing so. There is now left of the appropriation hereinbefore referred to only about $62,000, with some of the stores issued in March yet to be paid for. It will, therefore, be necessary to give the contractors notice at once to

cease furnishing unless a further appropriation is made, in which case the delivery can be continued under the present contracts until new ones are entered into.

It is difficult to determine how much will be required to furnish the necessary subsistence; in fact, it is impossible to ascertain with accuracy the amount that will be needed for the purpose. I am of the opinion, however, that the sum of $1,000,000 should be appropriated and placed at the disposal of your department, to be used, so far as the same may be necessary, in affording relief to the destitute and needy members of the different bands and tribes in said superintendencies, and also for those in any other superintendency, whenever it is found necessary to do so.

I do not deem it necessary to give the reasons why the appropriation should be made, or why it is good policy—in fact, the best and most economical that can be adopted—to feed Indians, to keep them quiet and peaceable: they are well known to all. The necessity for this at present is more urgent than heretofore, for the reason that the country is becoming settled so rapidly that buffalo, the Indian's principal means of support, are growing more and more scarce every day. The Indians, consequently, are unable to procure a sufficient quantity of food, and, as is perfectly natural, will depredate upon and steal from the settlers to prevent starvation. These acts are followed by retaliation on the part of the whites, and usually end in an Indian war, with horrible accompaniments. It is also deemed unnecessary to set forth the wants and necessities of those who have in late years depended mainly upon their success in hunting for an existence, as they have been frequently represented and are well known to Congress.

I respectfully recommend that this matter be laid before Congress, with an urgent request for early action thereon, and request to be advised whether notice shall be given to the present contractors to cease furnishing supplies under their contracts.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. G. TAYLOR, *Commissioner.*

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.

C 2.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 23, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a copy of the report, dated the 9th instant, of Special Indian Agent Alexander R. Banks, containing a statement of the destitute condition of various Indian tribes in Kansas.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. BROWNING, *Secretary.*

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL U. S. INDIAN AGENT,
Lawrence, Kansas, April 3, 1868.

SIR: In accordance with instructions from Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Charles E. Mix, dated January 8, 1868, I have the honor

to submit the following report of my operations as special United States Indian agent. Immediately upon the receipt of my instructions, I consulted with Superintendent Thomas Murphy in relation to the condition of the Indians within the limits of the central superintendency.

It was the opinion of Colonel Murphy that immediate steps should be taken to relieve the pressing necessities of the Osage and Kaw Indians. In order that I might more fully satisfy myself respecting the actual condition of these tribes, I addressed letters to Agents Snow and Stover, requiring from them written statements as to the number, location, and present condition of the tribes under their charge. Without waiting for replies to these letters, I proceeded at once to visit the Kaw Indians on their reservation, and found from personal inspection that they were in a state of extreme destitution, and I have no doubt but that for the prompt action of Agent Stover in supplying them with such scanty provisions as was in his power, many of these people would have perished from actual starvation. The fact that this tribe is now at war with the powerful confederated tribes of Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Apaches is of itself a sufficient explanation of their destitute circumstances, as they are not numerically strong enough to venture upon the plains in pursuit of their almost sole support, the buffalo.

Agent Stover having reported that it would be necessary to supply 800 of these people with food, I at once notified the contractor, Colonel Thomas A. Osborn, to commence the delivery at the Kaw agency of that number of rations daily, under and in accordance with the stipulations of his contract.

After supplying the immediate wants of the Kaws, I visited the tribe of Great and Little Osages, on their reservation on the Verdigris river, in the southern part of the State of Kansas. I found the Osages in the same condition as the Kaws, destitute, and at war with the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Apaches. Agent Snow represents this tribe, numbering 3,449 souls, as being very greatly in need of assistance. He says many of them were robbed of all they had by the plain Indians, and all were driven in from the buffalo range about the 1st of last November, which deprived them of obtaining a supply of meat and tallow, or any robes or furs. From personal acquaintance with this tribe I am well satisfied that Agent Snow has fairly represented the necessities of the Indians under his charge, and that they absolutely require assistance from the government in the way of food until the difficulties at present existing between them and the Indians of the plains can be amicably adjusted. In view of these facts I have therefore transferred to Agent Snow, for the use of these Indians, 3,500 rations daily since the first day of February last. Agent Snow having strongly represented the entire destitution of the Quapaw Indians, numbering 350 souls, I have instructed the contractor to deliver that number of rations daily at the temporary Neosho agency for the use of this tribe.

After supplying the above-mentioned tribes, I visited Fort Larned, for the purpose of conferring with Agent Wynkoop, in relation to the condition of the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Apache Indians. Major Wynkoop states that, according to the best information he can obtain and the census taken by Commissioners Bogy and Irwin, in the month of November, 1866, the tribes under his charge number 8,600 souls. But a part of this number having gone north, he is of the opinion that about 7,400 still remain within the limits of his agency.

In regard to their condition, Agent Wynkoop reports these Indians to be much in need of assistance, and states that in his opinion their being liberally supplied with food will render them satisfied and prevent any

disposition toward hostilities on their part during the coming summer. As far as these Indians are concerned, they have, up the present time, faithfully fulfilled the condition of the treaties made with them last fall, evincing no desire to commit depredations, either on individuals or trains passing through their hunting grounds.

Agent Wynkoop decided to issue the supplies for these tribes at Fort Dodge, Kansas, and in making this decision I was governed by the fact that it was the point nearest to the Indian camps, and the only place where I could procure sufficient storage for supplies furnished.

The impossibility of concentrating the Indians at any point on a given day explains the necessity of having to store the supplies. I find it entirely out of the question to supply these different tribes at the Big Bend of the Arkansas river.

The nearest camps are 100 miles distant from that point, and the country in the immediate vicinity completely destitute of grass. Therefore, after consultation with the agent, I have issued a requisition upon the contractor for 7,400 rations daily, to be delivered at Fort Dodge. The number of Indians, and consequently the amount of supplies necessary to subsist them, will vary somewhat, as soon as the grass affords pasturage for their horses and permits them to wander at will over the prairie. The general belief on the frontier and among those who are well acquainted with the habits of the Indians of the plains is, that the subsistence of these Indians by the government will avert hostilities and prevent depredations by these tribes during the summer. I fully concur in this belief, and feel well satisfied that in no other manner can the government so rapidly and easily acquire complete control over these wild tribes as by a continuance of the present humane and successful policy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. R. BANKS,
Special United States Indian Agent.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

C 3.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., April 24, 1868.

SIR: Herewith I transmit a copy of a communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated the 23d instant, enclosing to this department the accompanying copies of letters from Messrs. Stettauer and Osborn, relative to furnishing supplies to destitute friendly Indians.

Under the circumstances, I have the honor to invite the immediate consideration of Congress to the subject, and would respectfully suggest that if the Commissioner of Indian Affairs' recommendation meets with the approval of Congress, a resolution may be passed without delay authorizing the department to take the necessary steps to provide for the present urgent necessities of the Indians in advance of an appropriation.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. BROWNING, *Secretary.*

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., April 23, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith copies of letters received from Messrs. Louis Stettauer and Thomas A. Osborn, dated yesterday and to-day respectively, both in answer to office letters, notifying them to cease furnishing supplies under their contract made with this bureau on the 12th of November, 1867, for friendly Indians at and near Fort Cobb, in the Indian territory, at and near the Big Bend of the Arkansas river, in Kansas, and at and near North Platte City, in Nebraska.

It will be seen that both parties offer to continue furnishing the necessary subsistence, upon the terms mentioned in their respective contracts, if it is the opinion of the department and of this office that Congress will make appropriations for the purpose.

Not being sufficiently advised respecting the intention of Congress in regard to appropriating funds to continue the feeding of such friendly Indians as may require assistance, to respond to the offers made by said parties, the matter is respectfully referred to your consideration, and for such instructions in the premises as may be deemed necessary.

I would suggest, in this connection, whether it would not be advisable, before responding to Messrs. Stettauer and Osborn, to ascertain, if possible, the views of the members of the Indian committee in each branch of Congress, regarding the probability of an appropriation being made to feed the Indians in question.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. G. TAYLOR, *Commissioner.*

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April* 23, 1868.

SIR: Your letter of yesterday is received, in which you inform me that the appropriations for feeding friendly Indians are now nearly exhausted, and that I will, therefore, cease feeding under my two contracts of 12th November last, within thirty days from the date of the receipt of your letter.

You further inform me that this action is rendered necessary by the fact that, although you have recommended Congress to appropriate funds to continue feeding the Indians, it has not yet done so.

If you think that Congress will make appropriations for this purpose, and desire me to do so, I will go on feeding under my contracts until Congress shall have had time to act on the recommendation for further appropriations.

Please advise me what are your views and wishes on the subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS A. OSBORN.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April* 22, 1868.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, informing me that the appropriations for feeding the friendly Indians,

under my contract with the department of 12th November last, are nearly exhausted, and although further appropriations have been asked for they have not yet been made, and directing me, therefore, to cease furnishing supplies under said contract within thirty days from the date of the receipt of your letter.

If the department thinks that Congress will make the appropriations, I am willing to go on feeding the Indians under my contract until Congress shall act on the recommendation referred to.

Very respectfully, yours,

LOUIS STETTAUER.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

C 4.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., June 27, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of the House of Representatives, a copy of a communication of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated the 24th instant, enclosing a copy of a report of the 23d instant of Thomas Murphy, superintendent of Indian affairs, central superintendency, relative to Indian affairs in his superintendency.

The Commissioner also refers to a treaty recently negotiated by the Indian peace commission with several bands of Sioux Indians, and represents the necessity that exists of an immediate appropriation of funds adequate to carry into effect the objects of said treaty.

I earnestly invite the favorable consideration of Congress to the subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. BROWNING, *Secretary.*

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., June 24, 1868.

SIR: Referring to office reports of the 16th and 23d of April last, and of the 28th ultimo, (see Ex. Doc. Nos. 255, 263, and 264, House of Representatives,) also to your communication to Congress of the 23d of April, transmitting a copy of a letter from Special Agent Banks, (see Ex. Doc. No. 263, House of Representatives,) all relative to the destitution of various Indian tribes east of the Rocky mountains, and to the urgent necessity of supplying them with subsistence, I now have the honor of enclosing, herewith, a copy of a letter from Superintendent Murphy, dated the 23d instant, relative to the condition of affairs in his superintendency; the feelings of the Indians in regard to the non-ratification of their treaties lately made with the government, and their demoralization by reason of the encroachment of the white settlers upon their reservation. Also to the great amount of suffering among the Indians, caused by discontinuing the supplies of subsistence furnished them last winter and spring.

The fact that there are thousands of Indians in the northern, central,

and southern superintendencies, and also in other superintendencies east of the Rocky mountains, who are suffering and starving from the want of food, has been so often represented to Congress, and must be so well known to that body, that it would almost seem to be presumptuous on my part to request that the attention of that body be again called to the urgent necessity of immediate action in the premises. But having recently been among the Osages in person, I am cognizant of the facts stated by Superintendent Murphy in regard to that tribe. They are indeed in a miserable condition since the issue of subsistence to them has been stopped. There are over three thousand souls in the tribe. They have nothing upon which to rely to prevent starvation, except such assistance as the government may render. Owing to the difficulties between them and the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, and acting upon the advice and under the directions of your department, they have been unable to help themselves by hunting. If they are not assisted they certainly must steal or starve, and it can easily be seen what will transpire if they are forced to either alternative.

The Kaws are in as equally destitute condition; so also are the Wichitas, Caddoes, and other tribes not necessary to name.

Knowing the facts in regard to the condition of the Osages, and being satisfied that the reports of the condition of other tribes, made by the agents of the department, are also true, I deem it my duty to ask that the attention of Congress be again invited to the subject. I deem this my duty not only to show to the country that this bureau has used every effort to prevent an Indian war, which is imminent, and which, if it actually does occur, will undoubtedly be brought on by reason of the sufferings and starving condition of the Indians, but also in the hope that Congress will take speedy action in the premises, with the view to relieve the present wants of the most destitute, and to prevent another Indian war, which will, before it can possibly be ended, cost the government millions of dollars, to say nothing of the many valuable lives that will be sacrificed.

There is another subject connected with this matter to which I desire to refer. The Indian peace commission, acting under authority of the act of Congress creating it, has negotiated a treaty with several bands of Sioux at Fort Laramie. This treaty will in a few days be transmitted to the United States Senate for its action. From two to three thousand of the Indians, parties to such treaty, are now being removed to Fort Randall, Dakota Territory, at or near which place the reservation selected for them by the commission is located. No provisions have been made at the latter place with a view to carry out the terms of the treaty, for the reason that no funds for the purpose have been appropriated. Estimates of the amount required are now in possession of Senator Henderson, who is a member of the commission. Until these estimates have been acted upon, subsistence will have to be furnished to these Indians also. If upon their arrival they find that no preparations have been made for them in the way of subsistence, and no prospect of any being made, they will doubtless scatter through that section of the country, and commence depredating upon the whites, eventually returning to their old haunts in the Powder river country, there to renew former acts of hostility.

The condition of Indian affairs east of the Rocky mountains has become of such grave importance—brought about in a great measure by the scarcity of game, the rapid decrease of the buffalo, the Indian's principal means of support, and the large immigration of whites into the country heretofore roamed over and claimed to be owned by the

Indians as their hunting grounds—that speedy action in appropriating the funds necessary to care for and feed the most destitute is absolutely necessary, if peace is to be preserved, and I respectfully suggest that, in inviting the attention of Congress to the subject, the Hon. Secretary of the Interior also submit his views in the premises.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. G. TAILOR, *Commissioner.*

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June* 23, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor respectfully to state for your information that within the last four weeks I have visited nearly all of the Indian tribes within my superintendency, and that I found them in a very excited and unsettled condition. Upon inquiry I ascertained that the causes of so great a change in the condition of these semi-civilized tribes are these: Some 16 months since, by invitation from the government, these Indians sent delegates to this city duly authorized to make treaties providing for the sale of their reservation in Kansas, and their removal to the Indian territory south of that State. These delegates, after negotiating treaties, returned to their respective reserves and informed their people of what they had done. The Indians, taking it for granted that they had sold out their old reservations, and expecting soon to be removed to new ones, refused to cultivate to any great extent their farms, made no new improvements, and spent their time in idleness. This year they have, with few individual exceptions, failed or refused to plant a crop. Their treaties still remain unratified. They cannot be made to understand why this is, and wonder that after signing these treaties they have not been provided with new homes. The whites are continually trespassing on the Indians, moving on to their reservations, opening farms, and are continually circulating false rumors relative to the Indians and the disposition intended to be made of them by the government. These infringements upon the rights of the Indians, followed up by these rumors, have so excited them that unless they are soon removed out of Kansas I fear that serious conflicts will arise between them and the white settlers.

On the Sac and Fox reservation the settlers (against the remonstrance of yourself, the agent, and superintendent) have taken several sections of land, are ploughing and fencing the same, and building houses thereon, and cutting and destroying the timber, and, in many instances, have driven the Indians out of their own houses, taken forcible possession of them, and are now occupying them. The Indians appealed to their agent for protection, and said if he did not protect them they would take the matter in their own hands. He appealed to the military. General Sheridan sent his brother, Colonel Sheridan, with a small detachment of soldiers, to compel the settlers to leave the reservation. The settlers appealed to the governor of Kansas, and through his intercession the order has been suspended, and the settlers remain on the reservation. This failure of the military to remove these trespassers, after having gone to the reserve for that purpose, will have a tendency to encourage the timid to go into not only this but other reservations.

Last fall I paid the Pottawatomie Indians their annuities for the third and fourth quarters of 1867. Not a single drunken Indian was to be seen at that payment. On the 11th instant I visited their reservation

to pay them the annuities due them for the first and second quarters of 1868. Over two-thirds of the Indians present at this payment—among them some of their principal chiefs—got beastly intoxicated on the first night after my arrival. During the whole of the night they kept up a continual drunken brawl, shooting and cutting indiscriminately, knocking down all who came in their way, no matter who they were. Father Diehl, the missionary who has been with them for years, informed me that the cause of their conduct grew out of the non-ratification of their pending treaty, the encroachment by whites on their lands, the numerous false statements put in circulation among them, and the general unsettled condition of their affairs; and that these causes had affected them to such a degree that he could no longer control them to any great extent. The statements made relative to the excited condition of the two tribes last mentioned are equally applicable to all of the other tribes within my district, and I respectfully submit that such a state of affairs cannot exist much longer without resulting in serious conflicts between the Indians and whites. In view of this state of affairs I respectfully and earnestly recommend that you take immediate steps to represent the present condition of these Indians to the honorable Senate, and impress upon honorable senators the speedy ratification of all the treaties made with the Indians within my district, so that they can be removed to their new homes in the Indian country before the close of this year. If this is done it will result in great good to the Indians, will be beneficial to the white settlers and to the State of Kansas, and will save to the government the expense of sustaining one Indian superintendency. After the Indians are removed there will no longer be any necessity of a central superintendency; the Indians being removed to the southern district, their interests can be attended to by the southern superintendent.

In conclusion, I would call your attention to one other important matter relative to some of the tribes in my district; and first I will refer to the Cheyenne, Arapaho, and Apaches of the plains.

For the last four months the government has deemed it sound policy and Christian philanthropy to feed these Indians, on the principle that it was cheaper and more charitable to feed than to fight them. At first these Indians could hardly be made to believe that the government had so suddenly changed its policy towards them, and suspected that the provisions had been purchased with their own annuity funds. When they finally became satisfied as to the true state of the facts they felt very grateful, and up to the present time have observed their treaty pledges and remained at peace with the whites. The appropriations for feeding Indians having been exhausted, no more provisions can be furnished them unless a new appropriation is made. These Indians have now nothing to subsist on, and sooner than starve they will steal food from the settlers and freighters, and this sort of stealing invariably leads to an Indian war. The Great and Little Osage tribe of Indians are in an equally destitute condition, and unless fed by the bounty of the government they will resort to depredating on their white neighbors. The worst of feeling exists at the present time between these Indians and the settlers, so that a very small cause for complaint on either side will lead to open hostilities.

The Kaw Indians, being a small tribe, numbering about 800 souls, on account of being at war with the Indians of the plains, are, by order of the department, kept on their own diminished reservation. They are in a very destitute condition. Sixty-two of their number died from actual starvation last winter before the government commenced feeding them,

and if the supplies of provisions are now withheld from them I fear many more of their people will suffer from the same cause.

I have deemed it my duty to lay these facts before you, and respectfully request that you call the attention of Congress to this matter, with a view of having the necessary appropriations made.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. MURPHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner, Present.

C 5.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., July 15, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a communication of this date from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, reporting a deficiency in the appropriation made for the subsistence of friendly Indians, amounting to $172,827 11, and invite the attention of Congress to the favorable consideration of the recommendation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that the above amount be appropriated to enable the department to pay the indebtedness to contractors and special agents, as indicated by that officer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. BROWNING, *Secretary.*

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., July 14, 1868.

SIR: Referring to the matter of the subsistence of friendly Indians, and to the appropriation of $300,000 made last year for that purpose, I have to say that, in each of the contracts made by this bureau for supplies for such Indians, there was a clause to the effect that the contractor should continue furnishing supplies for thirty days after receiving notice to cease the delivery.

Timely notice was given to the contractors to stop furnishing supplies; but, owing in a great measure to the great distance and isolated location of the points where the subsistence was being issued to the Indians, the agents of the contractors continued delivering, and the special agents of the department continued receiving supplies, until the cost thereof, together with the cost of articles furnished by various parties under orders of the Indian peace commission, and the expenses incident to the delivery of the subsistence to the Indians, largely exceeded the amount of the appropriation.

There are vouchers now in this office in favor of Thomas A. Osborn, for supplies furnished under his contract, to the amount of	$31,042 93
And in favor of Louis Stettauer for supplies furnished to about 5,479 Indians, in February, March, April, and May last, to the amount of	66,981 65
Total	98,024 58

I am also advised that there are vouchers, not yet presented for payment, in favor of Mr. Osborn, to the amount of about $69,802 53, for supplies furnished during the month of May last to about 14,000 Indians. This will make about the sum of $167,827 11 due and owing to Messrs. Osborn and Stettauer under their contracts.

In addition to this there will be required for salary of special agents, and to pay their necessary expenses, the further sum of $5,000, making in all a deficiency of $172,827 11 in the appropriation for subsistence of friendly Indians.

I respectfully request that this matter be laid before Congress, with an urgent recommendation that the sum of $172,827 11 be appropriated, to enable the department to settle up this indebtedness, and to pay the balances due the special agents.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. G. TAYLOR, *Commissioner.*

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.

C 6.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., September 12, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by reference from your department of the 8th instant, of a communication from the Hon. Secretary of War of the same date, asking for information on the subject of a telegram that day received from Lieutenant General Sherman, as follows:

I want to know officially if the Indian department is prepared to receive and care for the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, and Comanches when they reach the reservation agreed on in their treaty of Medicine Lodge? Is the appropriation for them for the year ending June 30, 1869, on hand, or has it been anticipated, as reported to me? On the supposition that the Indian department can take care of these Indians this winter, I have not reserved much money for their use, only enough to provide for them *en route.*

In reply to the above, I regret to say that, so far as relates to subsistence, the Indian bureau is not prepared to care for these Indians, for the simple reason that no funds applicable thereto have been placed at the disposal of the department. The urgent necessity for an appropriation to meet the exigency of the case was fully stated in a report to the Secretary of the Interior, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, of the 16th of April last, in which he expresses the opinion that the sum of $1,000,000 should be appropriated and placed at the disposal of your department, to be used so far as the same may be necessary in affording relief to the destitute Indians of the plains, estimating their number at 20,000, and the cost at $3,500 per day, or about 17½ cents for each person, copies of which report were promptly transmitted by you to both houses of Congress, the department concurring in the views of the Commissioner, and requesting that favorable action be had on the subject.

Time passed, but no action was taken by Congress in the premises. In the mean time numerous communications were received at this office from the agents of the government anticipating the deplorable results that would ensue should Congress fail to make provision for the coming year, to relieve the wants of the friendly Indians in the northern, central, and southern superintendencies.

Impressed with the importance of the case, this office again laid the matter before your department, in its report of May 28th last, and the

Hon. Secretary in his communication to Congress the next day again earnestly urged upon that body prompt action to avert starvation.

A third communication on the same subject, and of the same urgent nature, was laid before Congress, ultimately resulting in an appropriation of $500,000 to be expended under the direction of Lieutenant General Sherman in preparing homes, furnishing provisions, &c., to the Indians with whom treaties were recently made by the peace commission.

The only funds therefore at the disposal of the department for the benefit of the Apaches, Kiowas and Comanches, Cheyennes and Arapahoes, are those appropriated by the late Indian appropriation act in compliance with the terms of the treaty at Medicine Lodge creek, of October 28, 1867, viz: $96,000 for the purchase of certain specified articles of Indian wearing apparel; $18,000 for agency buildings and pay of physician, and $12,000 for transportation of the goods, making a total of $126,000, which is now on hand. The clothing, a portion of which I am informed has, during the last few days, been purchased by Commissioner Taylor in New York city, will be forwarded to the Indians at the earliest day practicable, and arrangements will be made for the erection of agency buildings in accordance with the terms of the late treaty, and, if necessary, to the full extent of the appropriation made for that purpose.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. E. MIX, *Acting Commissioner.*

Hon. W. T. OTTO,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

D.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Atchison, Kansas, August 22, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit a letter of the 10th instant from Agent Wynkoop, reporting relative to some difficulties which occurred at Fort Zarah, on the 9th instant, between the Kiowa Indians and the soldiers stationed at Fort Zarah.

I would respectfully call your particular attention to the agent's letter, from which you will perceive that, were it not for the intercession of Sa-Tan-Tee at one time, and the forbearance of the Indians at another, a serious battle might have been the result. Experience has taught me that just such mistakes, blunders, and false statements by whites have, in nearly every instance, for the past six years, been the cause of our Indian wars and difficulties on the frontier.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. MURPHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

UPPER ARKANSAS AGENCY,
Fort Larned, Kansas, August 10, 1868.

SIR: Before receiving this communication you will, in all probability, hear of some late troubles between the Kiowa Indians and the troops at Fort Zarah. I write as soon as I can gain the whole particulars, for the purpose of informing you of the *facts* in the premises.

On last Sunday morning, about 3 o'clock, two young Kiowa Indians, who had procured whiskey in the neighborhood of Fort Zarah, became drunk; both got on one horse and galloped through the camp of a white man in that vicinity, at the same time probably shouting. They were fired at and one of them seriously wounded; they reported at the Kiowa camp that they had been fired upon by the troops, and another who was absent had been killed. The Kiowas then mounted their horses and rode up to the neighborhood of the fort, and wounded a Mexican. A difficulty between the Indians and the troops was then prevented by Sa-Tan-Tee, and everything was settled satisfactorily, and peace again existed until about 5 o'clock that same evening, when a government wagon-master came to the fort and reported that his train had been attacked by the Kiowa Indians and robbed of some flour, sugar, and coffee. The commanding officer, upon the receipt of this intelligence, ordered a squadron of cavalry and a detachment of infantry to proceed to the Kiowa camp and demand the property taken. The troops, accompanied by the wagon-master, proceeded to their destination, and when in sight of the Kiowa camp, which was situated upon the river, (the Arkansas,) it being very high at the time, the women and children precipitately fled, throwing themselves into the river, endeavoring to gain the opposite bank by swimming. It is supposed that some papooses were lost in the attempt. The warriors ranged themselves in line of battle, prepared to defend the retreat of their women and children, when the man who had made the statement which had caused this imprudent movement of the troops, becoming frightened, confessed that he had told a *lie*, and that he had *presented* to the Indians what he said they had robbed him of. The matter was then amicably settled, and peace once more exists.

It is evident that these Indians are anxious to remain at peace, or these *mistakes* (to speak *mildly*) on the part of the whites would have caused a general war ere now.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

E. W. WYNKOOP,
U. S. Indian Agent for Arapahoes, Cheyennes, and Apaches.

Hon. THOMAS MURPHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

E 1.

COUNCIL GROVE, KANSAS, *June* 4, 1868.

SIR: Under your instructions of the 30th May, Major Stover and myself started on the 1st June, arriving at the Kaw agency on the morning of the 3d, about 10 o'clock, and found the Kaws much excited; they informed us the Cheyennes were very near and in great numbers, going to attack them; we tried hard to restore quiet, but before we effected anything about 80 Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Kiowas charged by their camp without firing a gun; the Kaws shot first about 20 shots, but the distance was too great to do any damage; the Cheyennes formed on a hill in full view, and while I was trying to get their numbers a messenger (a white man) came for Major Stover and myself; said chief wished to talk, having heard as they passed Council Grove that I had arrived that morning; we took horses and started. I took some tobacco as presents, and they met us friendly. I informed them I had been sent by their Great Father to make peace between them and the Kaws, and while arranging for the council they expressed their willingness, and said for

the major to bring two Kaws without arms, and they would disarm and send two of their number with me, and would see if peace could not be made; and just then the Kaws fired on us and some of the balls passed to Major Stover and myself; some passed over our heads and some fell short; he wheeled and went to the Kaws, while the Cheyennes and myself changed position. He could not prevent them from again charging us in our fourth position; firing fast and in greater numbers. One of the Cheyennes whom I was speaking to took my horse by the bridle, after seeing two balls strike under him, and led me outside. The firing then began on both sides; they fought as all Indians, by charging, circling, and firing all the while at random; the fight was in open ground, and lasted from three to four hours; we stood over them, seeing it all. Several citizens joined us, and late in the evening the Cheyenne chief sounded a retreat, the bugler not missing a note, and I am sure Seigel never took his men off the field in better order; they then fired two stone buildings occupied by half-breeds, passed through Council Grove, where they were furnished with sugar and coffee, and after leaving robbed three citizen farmers, are said now to be encamped on Drummond creek, some 18 miles west, waiting for the Kaws to come and fight or make peace. They are also killing what beef they want to subsist their soldiers on. They number about 400 to 500, say principally Cheyennes; the balance are Arapahoes and Cheyennes and some Kiowas. They informed me that they would not injure the whites unless they came with the Kaws to fight them; seemed glad to see me, and said they would make peace; but I have since heard they want seven scalps. The militia are under arms; and after the excitement is over, if they remain, Major Stover and myself will do all we can to effect a peace between them. More anon.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. G. BOONE, *Special Agent.*

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner Indian Affairs.

E 2.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, KANSAS, *June* 12, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to state, in reply to your communication of this date, that the following are the facts, as well as I am able to learn them, in regard to the late inroad of the Cheyenne Indians into the settlements in the neighborhood of Council Grove in pursuit of the Kaw Indians. On the return of the said party from the expedition named, I was called upon by Little Robe, a Cheyenne chief, who was in command of about 150 warriors, who desired me to hear his account of their expedition, which was as follows: He said that when they reached the neighborhood of the settlement, while in pursuit of the Kaws, they found the country entirely devoid of game, and that the consequences were that they were very hungry and it was necessary for them to procure subsistence; therefore they killed seven head of cattle belonging to the whites, and then continued their march toward Council Grove for the purpose of striking the Kaws, and as they approached the different farm-houses the people would become frightened and run away; that they did not interfere with any person or thing, but simply continued on for the purpose of accomplishing their object; that after their difficulty with the Kaws, while on their return home, they met a large herd of cattle com-

ing from Texas, and the men in charge of the same invited them to kill what they wanted to eat; they killed four, making in all eleven head that they had appropriated to their own use. He positively further stated that those acts were all that they had committed in the shape of a depredation upon the whites, and that he desired me to find out the parties that the said property belonged to and pay them for the same out of their annuities. I am perfectly confident that Little Robe's statement is perfectly correct, for the reason that with my whole connection with the Indians belonging to my agency there has been no instance in which I have been deceived by them with reference to a matter of that character.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

E. W. WYNKOOP,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. THOS. MURPHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

E 3.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., June 25, 1868.

SIR: Referring to the matter of the issue of arms and ammunition to Arapaho and Cheyenne Indians, I have to say that the honorable Secretary of the Interior directs that on account of their recent raid into the white settlements, no arms nor ammunition be given to them at present, but that if they remain at peace with the whites and Indians, and satisfy the government that they intend to keep their treaty pledges in good faith, the promised arms and ammunition will be given to them.

You will therefore please cause the necessary instructions to be given to Agent Wynkoop, with an explanation of the reason why the arms, &c., will not be issued at the present time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. G. TAYLOR, *Commissioner.*

THOS. MURPHY, Esq.,
Superintendant Indian Affairs, Present.

E 4.

UPPER ARKANSAS AGENCY,
Fort Larned, Kansas, July 20, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I have issued the annuity goods to the Arapahoes and Apaches of my agency, but when the Cheyennes found that they were not to receive their arms and ammunition they desired me to retain their goods until the government saw fit to let them have their arms and ammunition. I have, therefore, their goods stored at this post. They felt much disappointed, but gave no evidence of being angry, but, on the contrary, expressed themselves to the effect that although they thought that their white brothers were pulling away from them the hand they had given to them at Medicine Lodge creek, nevertheless they would try to hold on to it, and would wait with patience for

the Great Father to take pity upon them and let them have the arms and ammunition which had been promised them, and which they considered they had not forfeited by any direct violation of treaty pledges, such as should affect the whole nation; they referred to numerous instances, of which I was cognizant, of their having been treated badly by the whites since the treaty, having been fired upon, &c., in no instance of which they had retaliated.

I cannot urge too strongly upon the department the policy of issuing the arms and ammunition as soon as possible, and am in hopes daily of receiving an order to that effect.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

E. W. WYNKOOP,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. THOS. MURPHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

E 5.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., July 23, 1868.

SIR: Information deemed reliable has been received at this office to the effect that the Arapaho and Cheyenne Indians are very much dissatisfied with the order recently given to Agent Wynkoop to withhold the arms and ammunition purchased for them last spring, and that the Kiowas and Comanches are also dissatisfied because their annuity goods have not been issued to them.

It is feared that these Indians, by reason of such non-delivery of arms and ammunition and goods, will commence hostilities against the whites in their vicinity, and in order to prevent this, if possible, and to preserve the peace in the Indian country, it has been determined to modify previous order given by this office respecting the delivery of said articles.

Agent Wynkoop has this day been telegraphed in regard to the matter, and by direction of the honorable Secretary of the Interior has been instructed to exercise his discretion about issuing to the Indians of his agency all their annuity goods, including the arms and ammunition which were promised; and provided that if he is satisfied the issue of such articles is necessary to preserve the peace, and that no evil will result from their delivery, to let the Indians have them, and that you would leave this evening for Fort Larned.

You will, therefore, proceed without delay to Fort Larned and consult with Agent Wynkoop in regard to the proper course to be pursued to preserve the peace on the frontier; and if you are satisfied, after such consultation and after looking at the matter in all its bearings, that it will be necessary to deliver said arms and ammunition to the Arapahoes and Cheyennes in order to keep them peaceable, and that no evil will result from such delivery, you will give Agent Wynkoop such other or further instructions in the premises as may be necessary. You will also inquire into the matter of the delivery of the annuity goods purchased for the Kiowas and Comanches, and if you are satisfied, after such inquiry, that it will be good policy to issue such goods, and necessary to preserve the peace and keep the Indians quiet, you will take the necessary steps to have the goods which were purchased for said Indians, and which are now at Lawrence, Kansas, transported by the contractor for transporting Indian annuity goods to the different points in your super-

intendency, to such point or points as, in your opinion, will be most suitable for distributing them to the Indians, and see that the same are properly distributed.

It is expected that you will use your best judgment in connection with this business. You will be obliged, from the nature of the case, to use your own discretion in carrying out the views and wishes of the department respecting the delivery of the arms, ammunition, and goods to the Indians hereinbefore named, bearing in mind that the great and principal object to be attained is the preservation of peace not only between the Indians and whites, but, if possible, between the Indians themselves. In regard to the latter point, you will, in conjunction with Agents Wynkoop, Stover, and Snow, and Special Agent Boone, and acting under and governing yourselves by the instructions heretofore given, adopt such measures as will tend to bring about the desired result.

Immediately upon the completion of the duties herein assigned you, you will submit to this office a full and explicit report of your action in the premises, and will, also, at any time previous to the completion of such duties, advise the office of anything connected with this matter which, in your opinion, will be of interest, or furnish information to the department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. G. TAYLOR, *Commissioner.*

THOMAS MURPHY, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Present.

E 6.

[By Telegraph.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., July 23, 1868.

The Secretary of the Interior directs that you exercise your discretion about issuing to the Indians all their annuity goods, including the arms and ammunition which were promised and provided.

If you are satisfied that the issue of the arms and ammunition is necessary to preserve the peace, and that no evil will result from their delivery, let the Indians have them.

Superintendent Murphy leaves this evening for Fort Larned.

N. G. TAYLOR, *Commissioner.*

E. W. WYNKOOP, Esq.,
United States Agent, Fort Larned,
(Care of Post Commander Fort Harker, Kansas.)

E 7.

FORT LARNED, KANSAS, *August* 1, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I held a council to-day with the Arapahoes and Apache Indians, at which I explained to them why their arms and ammunition had been withheld; that the white settlers were now well armed, and determined that no more raids should be made through their country by large bodies of Indians, and that while the whites were friendly and well disposed towards the Indians, yet if they (the Indians) attempt another raid such as they recently made to the Kaw reservation, I feared themselves and the whites would have a fight, and

that it would bring on war. I explained to them the desire of their Great Father to have his red children live at peace, not only with the whites but among themselves; and that he had heard of the war now going on between the Osages and Kaws on one side, and the Cheyennes and Arapahoes on the other, and that he told me to say to them it was his desire that they should bury the hatchet and make peace.

Little Raven replied that Colonel Wynkoop and myself were present at Medicine Lodge creek when the Kaws began this trouble, and wished to know if he and his people were to blame; that he would not speak first, that he would leave it to the Cheyennes, and if they said make peace with the Osages and Kaws, he and his people were willing and would join them in the peace; that he and his people were going up the Arkansas river to the Purgatoire, where he expected to join all the northern Arapahoes, and that no more trips would be made by his people into the settlements; that their hearts were good towards the whites, and they wished to remain at peace with them. He also inquired at what time the annuities due them the coming fall would be distributed to them.

I told him to consider well what I had said to him, and to consult and counsel with the Cheyennes in relation to making peace with the Indians; that their fall annuities would be given to them some time in October or November; that I would now give them their arms and ammunition; that I hoped they would use them for the sole purpose of securing food for themselves and their families, and that in no case would I ever hear of them using these arms against their white brethren.

Raven and the other chiefs then promised that these arms should never be used against the whites, and Agent Wynkoop then delivered to the Arapahoes 160 pistols, 80 Lancaster rifles, 12 kegs of powder, 1½ kegs of lead, and 15,000 caps. And to the Apaches he gave 40 pistols, 20 Lancaster rifles, 3 kegs of powder, ½ keg of lead, and 5,000 caps, for which they seemed much pleased.

I leave to-morrow for Atchison. The Cheyennes are expected at this post in two days to receive their annuities. I have directed Agent Wynkoop to explain to them why their arms were retained, to issue them now, and to counsel with them relative to making peace with the Osages and Kaws, and to report the result of his labors.

I would have remained here to see the Cheyennes did I deem it important to do so; from what I can learn there will be no trouble whatever with them; they will come here to get their annuities, and leave immediately to hunt buffalo; they are well and peaceably disposed towards the whites, and unless some unlooked-for event should transpire to change their present feelings they will keep their treaty pledges.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. MURPHY.
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

E 8.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Atchison, Kansas, August 22, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit a letter of the 10th instant from Agent Wynkoop, reporting his action in delivering the annuity

goods to the Cheyenne Indians, stating that they expressed themselves as being well satisfied with the same, and that in his opinion no trouble need be apprehended from them this season.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. MURPHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

FORT LARNED, KANSAS, *August* 10, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I yesterday made the whole issue of annuity goods, arms and ammunition to the Cheyenne chiefs and people of their nation; they were delighted at receiving the goods, particularly the arms and ammunition, and never before have I known them to be better satisfied and express themselves as being so well contented. Previous to the issue I made them a long speech, following your late instructions with reference to what I said to them. They have now left for their hunting grounds, and I am perfectly satisfied that there will be no trouble with them this season, and consequently with no Indians of my agency.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

E. W. WYNKOOP,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. THOMAS MURPHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

F 1.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Atchison, Kansas, August 22, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit a letter of the 19th instant, from Agent Wynkoop, enclosing report of a talk which he had with Little Rock, a Cheyenne chief, whom he had sent to ascertain the facts relative to the recent Indian troubles on the Solomon and Saline rivers, in this State.

The agent's letter and the report are full and explain themselves. I fully concur in the views expressed by the agent, that the innocent Indians, who are trying to keep in good faith their treaty pledges, be protected in the manner indicated by him; while I earnestly recommend that the Indians who have committed these gross outrages be turned over to the military and that they be severely punished.

When I reflect that at the very time these Indians were making such loud professions of friendship at Larned, receiving their annuities, &c., they were then contemplating and planning this campaign, I can no longer have confidence in what they say or promise. War is surely upon us, and in view of the importance of the case I earnestly recommend that Agent Wynkoop be furnished promptly with the views of the department, and that full instructions be given him for his future action.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. MURPHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. C. E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

FORT LARNED, KANSAS, *August* 19, 1868.

SIR: Prior to the receipt of this you will have heard rumors of Indian depredations committed on the Saline river. Herewith enclosed you will find a full report of my investigation of the whole affair; by it you will see, what I am sorry to admit, that the Cheyennes are guilty. I hope that the department will approve of the course that I have taken in this matter, by making the demands I have upon the Indians. My object is to benefit them and save the innocent from being punished for the acts of the guilty. Though many may be inclined to deliver up the guilty parties, I am afraid that it cannot be accomplished, and therefore knowing that the majority of the Cheyennes feel as Little Rock does in the matter, that they deprecate war and would prevent their people from entering into hostilities by every means in their power, yet they will be powerless to restrain their young men when once they fairly enter into it; and unless measures are immediately taken to protect and provide for those Indians who have fulfilled in every respect their treaty stipulations and are desirous of still remaining at peace, they certainly will be the parties who will suffer in case of a war instead of those who are deserving of punishment.

I have said that immediate action should be taken by the government to provide and protect the Indians I have referred to. I would now respectfully suggest what those measures should be.

Let me take those Indians whom I know to be guiltless and desirous of remaining at peace, and locate them with their lodges and families at some good point that I may select in the vicinity of this post, and let those Indians be subsisted entirely by the government until this trouble is over, kept within certain bounds, and let me be furnished with a small battalion of United States troops for the purpose of protecting them from their own people—from being forced by them into war.

Let those who refuse to respond to my call and come within the bounds prescribed be considered at war, and let them be properly punished. By this means, if war takes place, which I consider inevitable, we can be able to discriminate between those who deserve punishment and those who do not; otherwise it will be a matter of impossibility.

I earnestly urge upon the department immediate action of some kind of the character I have proposed. Justice to those Indians who have held to this treaty demands that some measures of the kind be taken; policy dictates it, and it will be economy in the end.

If the department acts at all it must act quick, and in transmitting this letter I would respectfully beg, if you favorably endorse the same, that you would urge haste.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

E. W. WYNKOOP,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. THOMAS MURPHY,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Report of an interview between Colonel E. W. Wynkoop, United States Indian agent, and Little Rock, a Cheyenne chief, held at Fort Larned, Kansas, August 19, 1868, *in the presence of Lieutenant S. M. Robbins, United States cavalry, John S. Smith, United States Indian interpreter, and James Morrison, scout for Indian agency.*

Colonel WYNKOOP. Six nights ago I spoke to you in regard to depredations committed on the Saline I told you to go and find out by whom

these depredations were committed, and to bring me straight news. What news do you bring?

LITTLE ROCK. I took your advice, and went there. I am now here to tell you all I know. This war party of Cheyennes, which left the camps of their tribe above the forks of Walnut creek about the 2d and 3d of August, went out against the Pawnees, crossed the Smoky Hill about Fort Hays, and thence proceeded to the Saline. There were 10 lodges of the Sioux in the Cheyenne camp when this war party left, and about 20 men of them; and four Arapahoes accompanied the party. The Cheyennes numbered about 200; nearly all the young men of the village went; (Little Raven's son was one of the four Arapahoes.) When the party reached the Saline they turned down the stream, with the exception of about 20, who, being fearful of depredations being committed against the whites—the party going in the direction of the settlements—kept on north towards the Pawnees. The main party continued down the Saline until they came in sight of the settlements. They then camped, when a Cheyenne, named Oh-E-Ah-Mohe, a brother of White Antelope, who was killed at Sand creek, and another named Red Nose, proceeded to the first house, afterwards returned to the camp, and with them a woman captive. The main party was surprised at this action, and forcibly took possession of her and returned her to her house; the two Indians had outraged the woman before they brought her to the camp. After the outrage had been committed the party left the Saline and went north towards the settlements of the South Fork of the Solomon, where they were kindly received and fed by the white people.

They left the settlements on the South Fork and proceeded towards the settlements on the North Fork, where, in sight of these settlements, they came upon a body of armed settlers, who fired upon them; they avoided the party, went around them, and approached a house some distance off. In the vicinity of the house they came upon a white man, alone, upon the prairie. Big Head's son rode at him and knocked him down with a club. The Indian who had committed the outrage upon the white woman (known as White Antelope's brother) then fired upon the white man without effect, while the third Indian rode up and killed him. Soon after they killed a white man, and close by a woman, all in the same settlement. At the time these people were killed the party was divided in feeling, the majority being opposed to any outrages being committed; but finding it useless to contend against these outrages being committed without bringing on a strife among themselves, they gave way, and all went in together. They then went to another house in the same settlement, and there killed two men and took two little girls prisoners—this on the same day. After committing the last outrage the party turned south towards the Saline, where they came on a body of mounted troops. The troops immediately charged the Indians, and the pursuit was continued a long time. The Indians having the two children (their horses becoming fatigued) dropped the children without hurting them. Soon after the children were dropped the pursuit ceased, but the Indians continued on up the Saline; a portion of the Indians afterwards returned to look for the children, but were unable to find them.

After they had proceeded some distance up the Saline the party divided, the majority going north towards the settlements on the Solomon; but 30 of them started towards their village, supposed to be some distance northwest of Fort Larned; another party returned to Black Kettle village, from which party I got this information. I am fearful that before this time the party that started north have committed a great many depredations. The other day, when I talked with you, you gave me

instructions what to do. With a great deal of risk and danger I have followed out these instructions, and returned to you with what is straight, and which I have just given you. I want you, as my agent, to give me advice as to what to do. I do not wish to be at war with the whites, and there are many of my nation who feel as I do, and who are in no way guilty, and do not wish to be punished for the bad acts of those who are guilty. We are ready and willing to abide by any advice which you may give us.

Colonel WYNKOOP. Before I give you any advice I want to ask you some questions. Do you know the names of the principal men of this party that committed the depredations besides White Antelope's brother?

LITTLE ROCK. They were Medicine Arrow's oldest son, named Tall Wolf; Red Nose, who was one of the men who outraged the woman; Big Head's son, named Porcupine Bear; and Sand Hill's brother, known as the Bear That Goes Ahead.

Colonel WYNKOOP. You told me your nation wants peace. Will you, in accordance with your treaty stipulations, deliver up the men whom you have named as being the leaders of the party who committed the outrages named?

LITTLE ROCK. I think that the only men who ought to suffer and be responsible for these outrages are White Antelope's brother and Red Nose, the men who ravished the woman; and when I return to the Cheyenne camps and assemble the chiefs and headmen, I think these two men will be delivered up to you.

Colonel WYNKOOP. I consider the whole party guilty, but it being impossible to punish *all* of them, I hold the principal men whom you mentioned responsible for all. They had no right to be governed and led by *two men;* if no depredations had been committed after the outrage on the woman, the two men whom you have mentioned alone would have been guilty.

LITTLE ROCK. After your explanation I think your demand for the men is right. I am willing to deliver them up, and will go back to the tribe and use my best endeavors to have them surrendered. I am but one man, and cannot answer for the entire nation.

Colonel WYNKOOP. I want you to return to your tribes and tell the chiefs and headmen when assembled the demand I now make. Tell them, I think that complying with my demand is the only thing that will save their entire nation from a long and destructive war. I want you to return as soon as possible with their answer. I will see that you are safe in going and coming, and your services in this respect will be well rewarded. You will be looked upon by the whites as a good man, and one who is a friend to them as well as to his own people; and, as the result of your action in this matter, you will be considered by the government as a great chief, one in whom in the future they can always put the utmost confidence.

LITTLE ROCK. I am here in your service. At the same time I am a Cheyenne, and want to do all I can for the welfare of my nation. If the chiefs and headmen refuse to comply with your demands, I want to know if I can come with my wife and children (whom I love) and place myself and them under your protection, and at the same time act as a runner between you and my people.

Colonel WYNKOOP. Should my demands not be complied with you can bring your lodge and family here, and I will protect you.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., August 22, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by reference from your department, of the telegram from Lieutenant General W. T. Sherman, dated the 21st instant, relative to murders committed by Indians at Solomon's and Saline, stating that he had ordered General Sheridan to compel their removal south of the Kansas line, and in pursuing to kill if necessary, and requesting if the President does not approve to be notified at once.

This telegram having been referred to this office for a report, I would say that no report has been received from any officer of the bureau touching the murders and depredations referred to.

Superintendent Murphy, who has recently been at Forts Larned and Harker and their vicinity, reports under date of August 5, 1868, that he apprehends no trouble, but if it does come, it will result from the sole cause that, sooner than starve, the Indians will steal. General Sherman does not state what Indians are engaged in these acts of hostility.

I am, therefore, unable to determine whether they are a portion of those seen by Mr. Murphy or not. I will telegraph to the superintendent, also to Agent Wynkoop, and endeavor to get what information they may have regarding the matter.

If General Sherman's orders to General Sheridan would not result in the killing of Indians who had nothing to do with the depredations in question, it would be perfectly right to carry them out to the letter. Those who were engaged in the murders should be punished, and be taught a lesson not to be forgotten; but it would not be right to punish the innocent for acts not committed by them. In my opinion, the agents of the department, Superintendent Murphy and Agents Wynkoop and Boone, should be consulted in regard to this matter, and that steps should be taken to first determine with certainty the particular band or bands engaged in these murders, then to visit them with a speedy punishment for their crimes. I will advise you immediately on receipt of the replies to the telegrams to Superintendent Murphy and Agent Wynkoop.

The despatch of General Sherman is herewith returned.

Respectfully,

C. E. MIX, *Acting Commissioner.*

Hon. O. H. BROWNING, *Secretary.*

[By telegraph from Omaha, Nebraska, August 21, 1868.]

UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH,
August 22, 1868—9.15 *a. m.*

General E. D. TOWNSEND, *Assistant Adjutant General:*

General Sheridan reports from Fort Harker, that the murders by the Indians at Solomon's and Saline exceeded in barbarity the reports current in newspapers. I have ordered him to compel their removal south of the Kansas line, and in pursuing to kill if necessary. This amounts to war; but I hope on a small scale, confined to that locality. The Sioux at the north remain quiet. If the President does not approve, notify me promptly, for I deem further forbearance with these Indians impossible. In this case they are purely the aggressors.

W. T. SHERMAN, *Lieutenant General.*

F 3.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Atchison, Kansas, September 19, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 18th instant, stating that Commissioner Taylor recently ordered goods to Lawrence, Kansas, for the Cheyenne, Arapahoes, Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches, and asking: "Is it advisable to forward them to the respective agents of those Indians?" To this despatch I replied by telegram last eve; and I now propose to give more fully, so far as I am advised, the present status of the Indians above named, and what, in my opinion, would be the proper policy to pursue towards them at the present time.

A large number of the Kiowas and about one-third of the Comanches have remained, since I saw them on the first of August last, on the Arkansas river, in the vicinity of Fort Zarah. The largest portion of the Apaches were with Little Raven and the Arapahoes south of Fort Dodge. So far as I can learn, these Indians have committed no depredations since they signed their treaty at Medicine Lodge creek, (excepting a few raids made into Texas.) The Apaches, by the treaty of Medicine Lodge creek, being confederated with the Comanches and Kiowas, I have directed Agent Wynkoop "to advise that portion of the three last-named tribes who were then on the Arkansas river to go south and remain in the vicinity of Fort Cobb until their agent got there; that by doing this they would avoid trouble with the military and the Cheyennes." I have also understood, unofficially, that General Sheridan left Fort Harker last week for the Kiowa camps on the Arkansas, for the purpose of driving them south. Believing, then, that the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches have not been engaged with the Cheyennes in the recent troubles, I recommend that the annuity goods due these Indians be sent by rail to Lawrence, Kansas, and be transported from that place by wagon to Fort Cobb, and that a discreet man be detailed to go out with them and remain with the Indians until Agent Boone's recovery; the special agent should have with him not less than two companies of cavalry; and before delivering any goods to the Indians he should demand from them the surrender of all captives held by them, and should take from them a written obligation or promise to abandon raiding into Texas, and to remain, except while hunting, within the limits of their new reservation, and to remain at peace not only with the whites but with Indian tribes generally. If they do this, I would give them their goods; if they do not, I would bring them back, and give them to understand that they would henceforth be regarded as enemies of the government. These things cannot be done without sufficient escort, and I doubt the propriety of sending any goods until this escort can be obtained. I am clearly of the opinion that, by pursuing this policy, more good will result from it, and at a smaller expense, than any other that can be adopted; and that the present time for accomplishing the same would be the most opportune.

The Cheyennes and Arapahoes being confederated, each should be held responsible for the acts of the other; and while I am satisfied the Arapahoes, as a tribe, discountenance the last outbreak, still many of their young warriors are on the war path with the Cheyennes.

Of all the tribes on the plains these two tribes had the least cause for attacking whites. Since the Medicine Lodge Creek treaty every promise made to them has been fulfilled on the part of the government. Their

last annuities had scarcely been distributed to them before they go to war, and this, too, after making the most solemn promises of friendship. They have violently broken their treaty pledges, and until they voluntarily abandon the war path, ask for peace, make full reparation, so far as they can, for the gross outrages committed by them, go and live on their reservation, give assurance of keeping in future their treaty pledges, I would send them no annuities whatever; but would leave these Indians where they now are, in the hands of the military. Heretofore the government has begged them to abandon the war path and make treaties of peace; this time I would *compel them* to make the request, and when they are driven to do this I believe that a treaty then made with them will be respected and kept in good faith by them. Experience has shown that treaties made by them when coaxed to make them have been of no avail.

All of which is respectfully submitted:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS MURPHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

F 4.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 21, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to send herewith a copy of a communication of September 17, received at this department from Lieutenant General Sherman, relative to Indian affairs, and to request the removal of the agencies of Messrs. Wynkoop and Leavenworth as therein suggested. I will also thank you to communicate to this department your views generally on the subject of the lieutenant general's letter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Secretary of War.

Hon. SECRETARY *of the Interior.*

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
St. Louis, Missouri, September 17, 1868.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your despatch of the 15th, and I deem it proper to write by mail, even in advance of the receipt of the letter which your despatch promises.

All the Cheyennes and Arapahoes are now at war. Admitting that some of them have not done acts of murder, rape, &c., still they have not restrained those who have, nor have they on demand given up the criminals as they agreed to do.

The treaty made at Medicine Lodge is therefore clearly broken by them, and the War Department should ask the concurrence of the Indian department, or invoke the superior orders of the President against any goods whatever, even clothing, going to any part of the tribes named until this matter is settled. As military commander I have the right, unless restrained by superior orders, to prevent the

issue of any goods whatever to Indians outside of their reservations; and if the agency for the Cheyennes and Arapahoes be established at or near old Fort Cobb the agent should, if possible, be able to provide for and *feed* such as may go there of their own volition, or who may be driven there by our military movements. I therefore request the Secretary of War to lay this letter before the honorable Secretary of the Interior, and urge on him the removal of the agency of Colonels Wynkoop and Leavenworth to such points on the Canadian as may by him be deemed most eligible for the tribes named, as well as for the Kiowas and Comanches. I have despatched General Hazen to the frontier with a limited supply of money wherewith to aid the said agents to provide for the peaceful parts of those tribes this winter whilst en route to and after their arrival at their new homes.

No better time could possibly be chosen than the present for destroying or humbling those bands that have so outrageously violated their treaties and begun a desolating war without one particle of provocation; and, after a reasonable time given for the innocent to withdraw, I will solicit an order from the President declaring all Indians who remain outside of their lawful reservations to be declared "outlaws," and commanding all people—soldiers and citizens—to proceed against them as such. We have never, heretofore, been in a condition to adopt this course, because until now we could not clearly point out to these Indians where they might rightfully go to escape the consequences of the hostile acts of their fellows. The right to hunt buffalo, secured by the treaties, could also be regulated so as to require all parties desiring to hunt to procure from the agent a *permit*, which permit should be endorsed by the commanding officer of the nearest military post; but I think the treaty having been clearly violated by the Indians themselves, this hunting right is entirely lost to them if we so declare it.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Lieutenant General.

F 5.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
September 25, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by reference from your department, of a communication from the honorable Secretary of War, dated the 21st instant, transmitting a copy of a letter from Lieutenant General Sherman, relative to Indian affairs, and requesting the removal of the agencies in charge of Agents Wynkoop and Leavenworth, also asking for the views of your department on the subject of the Lieutenant General's letter.

The letter of the honorable Secretary of War and its enclosure having been referred to this office for report, I have to say that the subject of the Lieutenant General's letter has been fully considered, and that the views therein expressed and the policy proposed to be adopted and pursued in regard to the hostile tribes and bands referred to coincide, in a great measure, with those of this office.

As regards the distribution of goods, clothing, &c., to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, and also to the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches, I would say that prior to the receipt of your reference instructions were sent to Superintendent Murphy to arrange for the storage and insurance at Law-

rence, Kansas, of all the goods recently purchased by Commissioner Taylor for said tribes, until they can be forwarded to their destination or some other disposition made of them. This was done for the reason that, in the opinion of this office, no goods of any kind should be issued to those Indians who are committing depredations and are in open hostility to the government, nor to those even who have remained peaceable, unless they give up any and all white captives they may have, and promise to faithfully abstain in the future from making raids into Texas and committing depredations upon the inhabitants of that State or any other State or Territory. It may cause great suffering among those members of the different tribes now at war that have not been engaged in murdering and depredating upon the white settlers in western Kansas. This, however, cannot be avoided, unless the innocent parties withdraw from the guilty and go to and remain at the reservations provided for them, in which case those upon the reservations should be supplied with a sufficient quantity of clothing and other goods, and also with food, to prevent suffering among them. The goods, clothing, &c., already purchased, can be used for such purpose whenever required; and it is deemed advisable to issue them, but there are no funds at the disposal of the department that can be used to purchase food for them; and in connection herewith, I would respectfully refer you to office report of the 12th instant, in response to your communication of the 8th, transmitting one from the honorable Secretary of War, of same date. The Lieutenant General, in his letter, urges the removal of the agencies of Agents Wynkoop and Leavenworth (now Boone) to such points on the Canadian as may, by the honorable Secretary of the Interior, be deemed most eligible for the tribes hereinbefore named. By reference to the map enclosed herewith, on which the reservations set apart for said tribes by the treaties made with them by the Indian peace commission are shown, it will be seen that the Canadian river does not run through either of said reservations, nor does it touch the same at any point. I do not understand, therefore, why the Lieutenant General urges the removal of said agencies to that particular place; besides, it cannot be expected, even if it were determined to locate these agencies on said river, that your department could designate the most eligible points for the location without being first advised respecting the advantages, resources, and general fitness for such purpose of the different points on said river suitable for an agency. The agencies should, if possible, be located within the limits of the respective reservations, and as at present advised; and, inasmuch as there are no troops now stationed at any point in said reservations, I know of no other way to determine where the agencies should be located than to have the agents explore the reservations for that purpose, or in some other way ascertain the most suitable place for their respective agencies. The remarks of the Lieutenant General, relative to destroying or humbling those bands that have violated their treaties, are in accordance with the views of this office, provided, however, that due notice be given to the Indians who have remained peaceable, of the intention of the government and the course that will be pursued toward them if they do not withdraw from the bands that have been, and now are, engaged in hostilities, and go to their reservations and remain there. The communication of the honorable Secretary of War, of the 23d instant, enclosing a letter from Lieutenant General Sherman, referred to this office by your department on the 24th, has also been received. The Lieutenant General, in this letter, says he prefers that the agent for the Cheyennes and Arapahoes should collect all of the well-disposed of said tribes, and conduct them to their reservation within

the Indian territory south of Kansas, "there to be provided for under their treaty, say about Old Fort Cobb." By reference to the map enclosed herewith, which I respectfully suggest be transmitted to the Lieutenant General, it will be seen that Old Fort Cobb is a long distance from the Cheyenne and Arapaho reservation, and is, in fact, in the reservation set apart for the Kiowas, Comanches and Apaches. I do not think, therefore, that Fort Cobb is the proper place to locate the agency for the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. I return herewith the communications of the honorable Secretary of War, referred to this office by your department on the 22d and 24th instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. E. MIX, *Acting Commissioner.*

Hon. W. T. OTTO,
Acting Secretary Interior.

F 6.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 29, 1868.

SIR: I enclose herewith a copy of a letter from Lieutenant General Sherman relative to Indian affairs, and respectfully request that the wishes and suggestions therein contained may receive the favorable action of your department. Your communication upon the same subject, received this morning, was referred to General Sherman for his recommendation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Secretary of War.

Hon. the SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
St. Louis, Missouri, September 26, 1868.

GENERAL: I have now full reports from General Sheridan and General Hazen that demonstrate the importance of at once accomplishing certain measures heretofore referred to, which can only be done by the Secretary of the Interior. General Hazen has arranged for the removal of the Kiowas and Comanches, not as yet involved in the war on the plains, to their reservation on the Canadian, and to provide for them there to the extent of his means, viz: $50,000. The annuity goods for these Indians, Kiowas and Comanches, should be sent to Fort Cobb, and the Indian agent for these Indians should go there at once. And if the Secretary of the Interior has any contingent fund out of which he could provide food, or if he could use a part of the regular appropriation for food instead of clothing, it may keep these Indians from joining the hostile Cheyennes and Arapahoes. The latter should receive nothing, and now that they are at open war, I propose to give them enough of it to satisfy them to their hearts' content, and General Sheridan will not relax his efforts till the winter will put them at our mercy. He reports that he can already account for about 70 dead Indians, and his forces are right in among these hostile Indians on the Upper Republican and on the head of the Canadian, south of Fort Dodge.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN, *Lieutenant General.*

General J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Secretary of War.

F 7.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., October 1, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, and accompanying a copy of a communication addressed to you by Lieutenant General Sherman, dated the 26th ultimo, in relation to Indian affairs. The papers were referred to the acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs for consideration and report. I transmit herewith a copy of that officer's report, dated the 30th ultimo. His views and suggestions meet the approval of this department.

In our personal interview on the day of the date of your letter you alluded to the necessity of an efficient co-operation of such officers of the War and of the Interior Departments as are brought into relations with the tribes. I enclose you a copy of a letter of the acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs dated the 16th ultimo, wherein you will perceive that after calling attention to the correspondence between Lieutenant General Sherman and the Secretary of the Interior, he directs each superintendent and agent to render all the assistance and co-operation in his power to the military officers assigned to duty within the limits of his superintendency or agency. These instructions seem to be well adapted to the end in view. A non-observance of them by an officer of this department would be regarded as a gross breach of duty.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. OTTO, *Acting Secretary.*

Hon. the SECRETARY OF WAR.

F 8.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, September 30, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by reference from your department, of a communication from the Hon. Secretary of War, dated the 29th instant, transmitting a copy of a letter from Lieutenant General Sherman, relative to Indian affairs, and requesting that the wishes and suggestions therein contained may receive the favorable consideration of your department. Steps will be taken, so far as this office is concerned, to comply with the suggestions and wishes of the Lieutenant General, as regards the Kiowa and Comanche goods. Superintendent Murphy was telegraphed this morning relative to the health of Agent Boone, who has been ill for some time, with the view to ascertain whether he is able to proceed to Fort Cobb and take charge of his agency. If the agent is able to go he will be instructed at once to do so; but if he is not able to assume the duties of his office I will so advise your department, when Superintendent Murphy's reply is received, with the recommendation that some suitable person be appointed as special agent, to take charge of the Kiowas and Comanches, until such time as the regular agent shall be able to do so. In this connection I would say that I am in receipt of a letter (copy herewith) from M. S. Temple, esq., dated the 26th instant, relative to the route by which the goods in question should be transported. He suggests that they be taken to Fort Cobb via Fort Gibson. By reference to the map it will be noticed that this route is much longer than by the direct one, and consequently that

the cost of transportation will be largely increased if the goods are taken by the Fort Gibson route. It is the opinion of this office that an escort will be necessary for the safe transportation and delivery of these goods, and that, if an escort can be furnished, they should be taken by the shortest practicable route from Lawrence to Fort Cobb. Another reason why an escort should accompany the goods and the person having charge of their delivery, is to see that the Indians deliver up all prisoners in their hands, before the delivery of the goods is made. I would, therefore, respectfully suggest that the Secretary of War be requested to telegraph Lieutenant General Sherman in regard to such escort, to ascertain if the same can be furnished.

As regards funds at the disposal of the department, applicable to the purchase of goods for said Indians, I would say that there is now on hand, as appears from the books of this office, under the head of appropriation, "Fulfilling treaty with the Comanches, Kiowas, and Apaches, of Arkansas river," (goods and provisions,) a balance of $21,311 71. These funds were appropriated under the treaty of July 27, 1853, Statutes at Large, vol. 10, pp. 10–13, with said Indians, for the purchase of goods, provisions, and agricultural implements; also, a balance of $161 71 under the head of appropriation, "Fulfilling treaty with the Comanches and Kiowas," (annuity,) appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, according to the terms of the treaty of October 18, 1865, (Statutes at Large, vol. 14, p. 717, &c.,) with said tribes." If, in your opinion, these balances are applicable to the purchase of provisions, I know of no reason why they cannot, to a certain extent, be used for that purpose. I would also say that there is yet in hand, of the appropriation of $56,000 for the Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches, made by Congress under the treaties made by the Indian peace commission with said Indians, the sum of $11,173 64. I do not know whether Commissioner Taylor, who has been purchasing goods for these tribes, has or has not made any purchases to be paid out of this balance. If he has not made any, I know of no reason why, if the same is in your opinion applicable, such sum cannot also be used to purchase food for the Indians in question. I return herewith the communication from the Secretary of War this day referred to this office by your department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. E. MIX, *Acting Commissioner.*

Hon. W. T. OTTO,
Acting Secretary of Interior.

F 9.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, *October* 7, 1868.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions, I would respectfully submit the following report as to the causes which, in my opinion, have led to the present Indian war, now existing with the Indians of my agency, viz., the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. The war, undoubtedly, would have been prevented had the government continued to keep up the supply of subsistence that has been furnished them during the spring and early summer. They had gradually got weaned from their old habits to that degree that they depended upon the provisions that were issued to them to sustain them, and consequently it was not necessary for them to scatter out in little bands all over the country, for the purpose of finding

game, therefore running a risk of coming into contact with white men, and also being subjected to temptation when hungry; but even after the supplies *were* stopped, had I been allowed to issue the arms and ammunition to them at the time promised, they still would have been contented, from the fact of them having the means to procure game; but the failure of the government to fulfil its promises in the latter respect naturally incensed some of the wilder spirits among them, and, consequently, the outrages committed upon the Saline river. Immediately upon hearing of said outrages, I was anxious to have the guilty punished, and by that means save those of the different tribes who did not deserve punishment. I saw two of the principal chiefs of the Cheyennes, viz., Medicine Arrow and Little Rock, and demanded that they deliver up the perpetrators of the aforementioned outrages, which they promised, positively, should be done, but before sufficient time had elapsed for them to fulfil their promises the troops were in the field, and the Indians in flight. Even after the majority of the Cheyennes had been forced to take the war-path, in consequence of the bad acts of some of their nation, several bands of the Cheyennes and the whole Arapahoe tribe could have been kept at peace had proper action been taken at the time, but now all of the Indians of the Upper Arkansas are engaged in the struggle. Undoubtedly this war would have been prevented had Congress made an appropriation for the purpose of continuing the supply of subsistence to these Indians, thus following the dictates of humanity and justice. The expenditure of a few thousands would have saved *millions* to the country; have saved hundreds of white men's lives; have saved the necessity of hunting down and destroying innocent Indians for the faults of the guilty; of driving into misery and starvation numbers of women and little children, not one of whom but now mourn some relative brutally murdered by *white men*, at the horrible massacre of Sand Creek, and who still suffer from the loss of their habitations and property wantonly destroyed by Major General Hancock. Had each member of Congress seen what I have, of the injustice practiced toward these Indians, they would imagine that there was not sufficient money in the United States treasury to appropriate for their benefit.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

E. W. WYNKOOP,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

G 1.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., August 6, 1868.

DEAR SIR: Your telegrams have been received. I regret your inability to visit Washington at present. A conference with you, in relation to the duties devolved upon you by recent acts of Congress, in connection with Indian affairs, would have been very gratifying to me and I doubt not to you.

A much fuller discussion and interchange of views could have been had than is practicable by letter.

You request that I will write you fully how you may execute your trust without even a seeming interference with the agents of this department.

There is no reason why there should be interference or conflict between you and the agents of this department in the performance of the duties devolving upon you and them, respectively, nor have I the least fear that any will occur.

I have neither the right nor wish to give you instructions, but whatever I can offer in the way of suggestion to aid you in the proper discharge of unsought and responsible duties, will be as frankly given as it has been frankly asked.

There are four appropriations for the Indians with which the law connects you:

1. For seeds, farming implements, work cattle, and other stock, provided for in article seven of the treaty with the Navajoes, $200,500.

2. Constructing warehouse, agency building, blacksmith and carpenter's shop, and school house, per article three of the treaty with the Navajoes, $12,500.

These two sums will be placed to your credit in the Treasury Department, and an account opened with you. You will, in your discretion, make a requisition directly upon the Secretary of the Treasury for the whole amount; or, make requisitions from time to time for smaller sums as you may disburse them.

3. For carrying out treaty stipulations, making and preparing homes, furnishing provisions, tools, and farming utensils, and furnishing food for such bands of Indians with which treaties have been made by the Indian peace commissioners and not yet ratified, and defraying expenses of the commission in making such treaties and carrying their provisions into effect, $500,000.

This sum will be placed to the credit of the Secretary of the Interior, in the Treasury Department, and when needed by you, you will make your requisition or requisitions upon the Secretary of the Interior therefor.

You ask how the money appropriated, subject to your control, is to be drawn from the treasury, and whether you may not delegate your powers to regular army officers.

The first branch of this question is already answered.

In reply to the second, I answer that the power to make requisitions for the money cannot be delegated. Requisitions, whether upon the Secretary of the Treasury or the Secretary of the Interior, must be made by you. The other powers, viz: to purchase and distribute seeds, farming implements, cattle, &c., to purchase and distribute provisions, to prepare homes and construct warehouses, agency buildings, &c., may be delegated. It will manifestly be impracticable for you to perform all these duties in person, and the choice of agents upon whom to devolve them will be in your own discretion. Your choice of such agents will not be restricted to the army. You may take them from the army or from civil life, as your judgment may approve. You are the sole judge of whom to select, and what duties to assign to such as may be selected.

The relations between the department and the Indians remain unchanged.

The agents of the Indian Bureau will continue their care and supervision of the various tribes, as heretofore, but without, in any manner, interfering with you in the performance of your duties. It will be their duty, and they will be instructed to co-operate with you to such extent as you may desire and ask their co-operation, and to afford you every facility in their power in carrying into effect the provisions of the laws hereinbefore referred to.

It is believed that the treaties negotiated by the Indian peace com-

missioners have all been ratified, but no official information to that effect has yet been received by the department. As soon as the treaties shall have been returned to the department, with official notice of their ratification, copies thereof will be transmitted to you at such place as you may direct.

You will also be furnished with copies of the several laws referred to in this communication.

4. Your duties in regard to the fourth appropriation, with which you are connected, are judicial instead of administrative.

You and Generals Sheridan and Augur are constituted a commission to investigate and decide upon accounts for feeding destitute friendly Indians, under the act of July 20, 1867, in accordance with recommendations of the Indian peace commission.

These accounts, when certified by the commission to be equitably and justly due, will be paid by the department.

The commission will hold its session at Leavenworth, Kansas, at such time as you may decide upon, and when you shall have completed the duties imposed by this provision of law, it will be necessary for you to transmit your report, with the accounts certified by the commission, to this department.

The sum of $172,820 11 is appropriated for the payment of such accounts, but as the accounts allowed and certified may be in excess of the appropriation, no payments will be made until the commission shall have completed its labors and made a final report.

If, in your opinion, there is any other information in the possession of the department, which would be of use to you in the performance of the duties assigned by the several laws hereinbefore referred to, it will give me pleasure to communicate it upon being informed of your wishes in the premises.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. BROWNING, *Secretary*.

Lieut. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN,
St. Louis, Missouri.

G 2.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
St. Louis, Missouri, August 11, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of August 6, which will, I hope, enable me to fulfil the duties devolved on me without mistake. I have made a general order on the subject, a copy of which will be sent you as soon as printed, which will exhibit the manner in which I propose to act. I will use exclusively military agents, simply because I have more faith in their manner of business and because their form of accounts is more familiar to me and easier to be examined and approved.

I will go to Leavenworth to-day on the business of examining the vouchers held by Mr. Carney, after which I will go up to Omaha to meet General Harney, and to select for him a suitable officer to aid him with the Sioux.

General Sanborn writes me that there remain unliquidated about $100,000 of vouchers created by the peace commission. This is more than ought to come out of the $500,000 appropriated, but I suppose I must

settle them somehow. I expect General Sanborn will come out, and if he be near you, you had better tell him to meet me at Leavenworth or Omaha.

Yours, truly,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Lieutenant General.

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

G 3.

[General Orders No. 4.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
St. Louis, Missouri, August 10, 1868.

Certain duties connected with Indian disbursements having been devolved upon the Lieutenant General commanding by law, in connection with his military command, and in order that the same may be conducted in full harmony with the military interests of the frontier, the following orders are made:

I. Commanders of departments, districts and posts, charged with the peace and police of the frontier, will construe themselves so far the agents of the "Plains Indians" as to afford them temporary support to conduct them to their reservations, hereinafter named, and to report to their immediate superiors all matters requiring their notice. No supplies or presents of any sort will be made by military commanders to Indians outside of their reservations, except for special services rendered, unless the Indians be actually in distress, and en route to their proper homes.

When Indians are on reservations with civilian agents actually present with them, no interferences will be made, but military commanders may note any neglects or irregularities on the part of said Indians or their agents, and will report the same for the information of the government.

II. The following district of country is set aside for the exclusive use of the Sioux nation of Indians, viz: bounded east by the Missouri river, south by the State of Nebraska, west by the 104th meridian of longitude west from Greenwich, and north by the 46th parallel of latitude, and will constitute a military district under the command of Brevet Major General W. S. Harney, United States army, who will have the supervision and control of the Sioux, and of all issues and disbursements to them, subject only to the authority of the Lieutenant General commanding, but in matters affecting the United States troops stationed in said district he will be subject to the department commander, Brevet Major General A. H. Terry.

III. In like manner, the country bounded east by the State of Arkansas, south by Texas, north by Kansas, and west by the 100th meridian of longitude west from Greenwich, is set apart for the exclusive use of the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, and Comanches, and such other bands as are now or may hereafter be therein located by proper authority, and will constitute a military district under command of Brevet Major General W. B. Hazen, United States army, who will have the supervision and control of all issues and disbursements to said Indians, subject only to the authority of the Lieutenant General commanding, but in matters affecting the troops stationed in said district, subject to the department commander, Major General P. H. Sheridan.

IV. Brevet Major General George W. Getty, commanding district of New Mexico, in addition to his proper military duties, is charged with all disbursements affecting the Navajoes.

V. Brevet Major R. S. Lamotte, 13th United States infantry, commanding Fort Ellis, in addition to his proper military duties, is charged with making all disbursements affecting the Crows.

VI. Brevet Major General C. C. Augur, commanding department of the Platte, is charged with making all disbursements affecting the Shoshones, Snakes, and kindred tribes.

VII. Each of said officers may select, and with the consent of the department commander, may detail an officer to act under him as a disbursing officer, who shall receive the extra compensation due an acting commissary of subsistence, and hire such clerical force as is absolutely necessary, to be paid out of the Indian appropriation fund, which officer shall have charge of all moneys, property, stores, &c., for the use of the Indians, and shall make the same reports and returns to these headquarters as are prescribed by army regulations for the subsistence department. When these officers are named, the Lieutenant General will cause to be placed to their credit, at some convenient public depository, the proportion of the appropriation allotted to their agency, and in no event, or under no circumstances, will any purchases, contracts, or engagements be made in excess of the actual money thus subject to their credit; all checks, accounts, and vouchers must have the signatures of the disbursing officer, countersigned by his principal.

VIII. Purchases will consist chiefly of beef cattle, meat, grain, and bread, sugar and coffee only in exceptional cases, clothing for the old and young, of materials suited to their condition, and of seed and agricultural tools for cultivation. The chief quartermasters and commissaries at Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, and Leavenworth will purchase on the requisition of the officer charged with these issues, on being supplied with the necessary funds or credits. As far as possible consistent with due economy, purchases by the disbursing officer will be made at the place of consumption, and commanding officers of departments may allow the officers charged with these duties to purchase of their depot and post commissaries and quartermasters any article of food, and corn, clothing, harness, condemned wagons, horses, mules, and oxen that may be on hand in excess, or which may have been condemned by a board of survey or an inspector, at the cost to government at the place of delivery, or at a valuation fixed by the board of survey or by the inspector.

IX. Issues to Indians will be made when practicable, only to those actually present, or certified as present at the camp, but always must be witnessed by some army officer of rank not below captain, according to section 2, act of Congress approved July 27, 1868, and all issues will conform, as near as possible, with the terms of the treaties made by the Indian peace commission, whether confirmed or not, copies of which will be furnished.

X. When points arise not covered by these orders, all officers will be governed by the army regulations, and these orders will expire with the existing appropriation bill, viz: June 30, 1869, when, if not otherwise ordered, all accounts will be closed, and the officers herein named will resume their proper army duties and stations.

By order of Lieutenant General W. T. Sherman:

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

H.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., July 14, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a letter dated 12th instant, from G. H. Noonan, district judge, Texas, submitting a statement signed by A. M. Oliphant and himself, relative to certain Kickapoo Indians, who served in the rebel army and in 1864 passed over into the republic of Mexico, with the avowed purpose of carrying on a war with the people of Texas, and are now devastating the western part of that State, carrying their plunder and captives into Mexico, and thus evading pursuit by the military and escaping punishment. Their outrages, it is represented by these gentlemen, are of such frequency and boldness, that it is of the utmost importance, in view of the excited feeling on the part of the citizens of Texas, and of probable serious difficulties arising with Mexico should the citizens undertake to redress their grievances, their removal should be effected immediately.

The Mexican authorities, it is said, will consent; the Indians desire it, and to accomplish the end the suggestion is made that a commission be sent to the camp of the Indians.

I also enclose two letters from the governor of Texas, (J. W. Throckmorton,) dated 29th and 30th January, 1867, upon the same subject; also a report from Agent Adams, transmitted to this office by Superintendent Murphy, on 19th June, 1867.

It appears that the Indians complained of are principally, it is believed, the Kickapoos, who years since separated from the tribe in Kansas, went down among the southern Indians and located on or about the Washita river, to whom were added, in 1864, a party from the reservation in Kansas of about 100, under Chief No-ko-what, who left home because of their dissatisfaction with the treaty arrangements made with the tribe in 1863. These parties were induced to go to Mexico upon the representations of some Kickapoos who had been living in that country for 20 years past, and who were the remnant of a large number who had some sort of contract with the Mexican government to serve it against the Comanches. Upon arriving in that country in the spring of 1865, they found that the Mexican government had not invited them to come there as they were told, but nevertheless they were solicited to remain, and a district of country was assigned them by the authorities for a residence. Becoming dissatisfied with their condition and prospects, more than one-half, early in the spring of 1866, started to return home, but their ponies giving out, all but 40 went back, and only No-ko-what, with 14 others, succeeded in arriving at the Kickapoo agency, which was in May, 1867.

The number of Kickapoos now in Mexico, or upon the western border of Texas, is not known in this office. The larger part of them, it is believed, is made up of those who left the tribe in Kansas many years ago, and who were estimated by Agent Keith, in 1863, to number about 600. I am of the opinion that altogether, including those of No-ko-what's party who did not succeed in their effort to return, the number cannot be far from 800.

In my judgment, these Indians, for their own interest and welfare, as well as in justice to the people of Texas, should be removed from where they now are, said to be at or near San Rosa, in the State of Coahuila, Mexico, and I respectfully suggest that measures should be taken at as early a day as practicable to effect that object; those belonging to No-

ko-what's party to be returned to the reservation in Kansas, and the others to some suitable locality in the Indian country.

Should they be brought overland through Texas, which I presume would be the least expensive and most practicable route, it would doubtless be necessary that a military escort be furnished. After their arrival No-ko-what's party would be cared for and sustained by their people and resources at the Kickapoo reservation, but for the others provision would have to be made for their subsistence until they could plant and procure means for a living.

Should you approve the suggestions made in reference to this matter, I respectfully recommend that an appropriation for that purpose be asked of Congress to be embraced in the Indian appropriation bill, which will, perhaps, in a day or two be up for final action by the Senate, and submit the following estimate therefor:

Transportation and subsistence for 800 Indians from Mexico, part to the Indian country and part to Kansas, estimating that it will require from 30 to 40 days to effect the removal, $20 per head	$16,000
Pay of special commissioner or agent to superintend the removal, travelling and incidental expenses, and pay of necessary assistants	4,000
For subsistence for one year for the southern Kickapoos, estimated to number from 600 to 700 souls, at the rate of 12 cents per ration, say	30,000
Total	50,000

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. G. TAYLOR, *Commissioner.*

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of Interior.

WASHINGTON SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 1.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Olympia, Washington Territory, August, 1868.

SIR: In compliance with the instructions of the department I have the honor herewith to submit my second annual report of the condition of Indian affairs in Washington Territory.

The Indians of this superintendency, numbering in all not less than 15,000, are scattered throughout the Territory in detached bands or tribes, and are more or less influenced in their manner of life by its administration. While the influences of the department in restraining vicious and barbarous habits have not, in all cases, been as potent as could have been desired, yet I am confident that progress has been made through the appointed instrumentalities of the government in the way of civilization within the last two years. Regarding the Indian service, as I have endeavored to do, as a system of instruction appointed for the purpose of elevating the tribes by introducing among them the better habits of a better social, moral, and physical condition, I have addressed myself specially to the eradication of certain flagrant evils among them

which tend to degrade them, and defeat the chief design of the service. Among these evils may be enumerated the institution of slavery, to which they have clung with great tenacity, even those whose treaty stipulations forbid it. This system of slavery is one by which they make merchandise of their women, and support the polygamy so common among them. I have made it a point to enforce the conditions of the treaties in regard to slavery among all the tribes, and to discourage, by all the means in my power, the practice of polygamy.

The practice of gambling, at which some of the Indians are adepts, and of which they are passionately fond, is a practice no less demoralizing among them than among white men, since it tends to idleness and a multitude of vices. To check and restrain this prolific source of evil among them has been a prominent feature of my policy, and I am happy to say that on some of the reservations the habit is entirely broken up.

The custom of flattening the skulls of infants by subjecting their heads to mechanical pressure, and which proves, as I have no doubt, disastrous to the life of many of their offspring, is a custom which, most of all others, it is difficult to persuade them out of, and yet I have succeeded in convincing those residing on some of the reservations that it is both wrong and injurious, and induced them to abandon it.

I have pursued whiskey sellers with unrelenting purpose; against many of whom I have procured sentence of fine and imprisonment, fear of which is now acting as an effectual check in many localities against this chief source of demoralization and ruin of the Indian race.

I beg leave here to call the attention of the Commissioner to the necessity of a more effective law for the punishment of this class of offenders. The articles of beer, cider, and other fermented liquors not being interdicted by the law of Congress, these articles are sold with impunity, and form a convenient medium for carrying on in disguise, by means of mixture, a traffic in the worst kinds of intoxicating liquors.

Our territorial legislature seeing this evil undertook to obviate it by interdicting the sale of beer and cider to Indians, but failed at the most important point, viz., for that in relation to testimony. The United States law admits Indian testimony, but does not include beer and other fermented liquors, by means of which an insidious trade in intoxicating drinks is carried on with impunity. The territorial law forbids the sale of these fermented beverages, and, at the same time, ignores the only testimony by which, in the majority of cases, we are able to prove the offence, viz., the testimony of the Indians themselves. Here is the lame spot in our statutes, by means of which the grossest offenders often escape with impunity while dealing among our Indians demoralization, and inflicting upon the agents of the government more trouble than arises from all other causes together.

In case of assault and battery we meet the same difficulty. White men may maltreat, abuse, and beat an Indian to any extent with perfect impunity before the law, when there is none but the Indian to testify to the facts, and the cases are numerous in which Indians have suffered the most unprovoked assaults, with no means on the part of their agents to protect them, for want of other than Indian testimony.

The attention of the Commissioner is furthermore respectfully called to the necessity of some law for the punishment of crimes committed by the Indians against one another. The courts of this Territory refuse all cognizance of crime among Indians which in no way affects the rights of white men. If an Indian murders another Indian, according to the uniform ruling of the court, we have no means of punishing him in any legal manner, and the common practice has been to refer the case to the

tribe for settlement; then the offender usually gets off by paying the relations of the murdered party the forfeit of a horse, or a few blankets. Without some means to impress upon the Indians higher ideas of the sacredness of life, and deeper terror to him who violates it, we can have little hope in the work of civilization to which we are appointed. I have a case now pending exactly in point. An Indian chief deliberately shot his female slave because she had said that she was now free and intended to leave him. This Indian woman was of more than ordinary intelligence, was well instructed in the arts of housekeeping, the making of garments, &c., was young and fair in appearance, and guilty of no crime but a desire and purpose to be free from a savage master. If the courts would take such cases in hand and inflict summary punishment the effect could not fail to be salutary. I had the party above named arrested and confined in the county jail, but learning that he would be released by habeas corpus, and preferring that the Indians should not know that he could, by any process, be taken from under my control, I ordered him released, after instructing him that the case was not ended, but that he was liable to arrest upon the same charge at a future time.

The attention of the Commissioner has frequently been called to the necessity of an appropriation for surveying and defining the boundaries of the Indian reservation heretofore unsurveyed. Difficulties are constantly arising between Indians upon the reservations and white men, who encroach upon their lands and cut off their timber, while agents are entirely unable to settle the dispute, not knowing the boundaries of the reservations. I would, therefore, again respectfully call attention to the estimate heretofore made, and ask that the money be appropriated. I would, also, urge the speedy payment of all unsettled clams for lands and improvements taken by the government for the use of the Indians. There are several cases of this kind unsettled, in one of which the former owner is holding on to his claim, and others are threatening to resume possession.

I would also again urge the necessity of the appointment of another full agent for this Territory. It will be remembered that after the resignation of Agent Howe the jurisdiction of Agent Elder, then in charge of Indians under treaty of Madison creek, was extended by order of the superintendent over those under treaty of Point Elliott, with the expectation that a successor of Agent Howe would be appointed to relieve Mr. Elder of the additional duty thus imposed upon him. But the vacancy made by Mr. Howe's resignation has never been filled, and the whole duty still devolves on one agent. The Puyallup and the Tulalip agencies are far remote from each other, and it is expensive travelling from one to the other. Besides, the true interests of the service require that an agent reside at each reservation. I would also recommend the issuing of a stringent order in regard to agents absenting themselves from their field of duty except on official business.

The necessity of an appropriation for hospitals on every reservation becomes more apparent every day. The abodes in which the Indians dwell, and with which in health they are entirely satisfied, are none of them places in which a sick patient can be treated with hope of success. These abodes are many of them but simple wigwams, inadequate to protect the patient from the weather, and furnished with none of the comforts that sickness requires, and many of the Indians die in spite of the best medical treatment, by reason of exposure and neglect of the appliances of a good hospital. With the exception of the Yakama agency, there is not a hospital in the Territory in which an Indian patient can be placed for treatment, and for this reason much of the outlay for med-

ical service is lost. I therefore respectfully urge attention to this subject, and request that the amount specified for hospitals in my last estimate be allowed.

One great difficulty that seriously embarrasses the service is found in the limited salary allowed to the employer. In this country the currency in which salaries are paid must be reduced to gold before any of the expenses of life can be paid. The current wages of mechanics are from $3 50 to $5 per day in coin. Hence $1,000 per annum is a small inducement to a good mechanic, while the money in which he is paid stands at 30 per cent. discount.

In some of the superintendencies the employés are allowed rations in addition to the stipulated salary, and I would respectfully urge that the same be allowed to employés in this superintendency. Several of the most efficient employés in the service have already resigned, for the sole reason that they could obtain better remuneration elsewhere, and I find it difficult to get reliable, faithful men to accept positions, for the same cause.

In California the superintendent of Indian affairs receives $3,600 per annum, and an Indian agent $1,800. In this Territory these salaries are respectively $2,500 and $1,500, while at the same time nearly everything we consume here is brought from San Francisco with additional cost to the consumer. I would therefore respectfully submit the propriety of increasing the salary of superintendent and agents in this Territory.

The attention of the Commissioner is respectfully called to the fact that the garrison at Fort Steilacoom, by reason of which the people upon the sound have heretofore felt secure against Indian hostilities, has recently been removed, leaving us destitute of all military protection. It is well known that the aid of these troops has been required on several previous occasions to hold the Indians in subordination, and it is believed that their presence has been in the past the main guarantee of peace to the country. The fear of the people is, and in my judgment it is not a groundless fear, that in the absence of troops they are very liable to be wanted, while the salutary effect of their presence would probably supersede the necessity of calling them into action. In consequence of the late changes in several of the agencies, these agents under whose supervision the business of the last year was conducted having retired, and their successors having but just entered upon the duties of their offices, I do not expect as full reports as usual from those agencies, and up to the present date I am not furnished the requisite data for making out the tabular statement of statistics in farming and other industrial pursuits, which I had intended to make. And without further delay I will proceed to report such facts as I am able respecting the different agencies, forwarding herewith such reports as have come to hand, leaving any that may hereafter arrive to be sent by themselves at a future day.

In the Makah agency, under the supervision of Agent Webster, which is situated at Cape Flattery, in the extreme northwest of the Territory, there are now about 600 Indians. From representations made of the face of the country and climate along the Straits of Fuca, on which this reservation is situated, I had formed a very incorrect idea previous to visiting the place.

The climate at Neah bay, with the exception of perhaps a little more rain, is very similar to that of all the country bordering on Puget sound. The reservation contains some excellent agricultural ground, quite a large tract of which has been fenced and put under cultivation. I can see no reason why stock-growing should not succeed here. Indeed, I saw some of the finest cattle in the territory of Neah bay luxuriating upon

the best of pasturage late in September. Nor do I see any reason why grass and other crops that grow in this latitude should not do as well on this reservation.

The Indians of this agency seem happy and contented. Being isolated and remote from other tribes, and being little exposed to contact with the white race by reason of their secluded situation, I found them, as a tribe, more nearly to answer the description of the primitive aborigines in their character and habits than any Indians I have met on this coast. The agency buildings are substantially and tastefully built, among which is a fine, capacious school-house, adequate to the wants of the entire tribe, in which I am happy to say a school has recently been opened by Mr. and Mrs. Doyle, a gentleman and lady long resident in the Territory, who are believed to be well qualified for the position. Taking into account the character and situation of the Neah Bay reservation, the improvements already made and the opportunity for extending those improvements, I see nothing in the way of satisfactory progress with those Indians towards a better condition.

The annual report of the agent on which I depend for all statistical information respecting the products of the farm and the fisheries of the Indians is not yet received. To that, when it arrives, I refer you for all particulars omitted in the foregoing statement.

Treaty of Point Elliot.—The Indians who are parties to the treaty of Point Elliot have lands reserved to them at five different points, viz., at Port Madison, at Tulalip, at Muckleshoot, at Swin-a-mish, and at Lummi.

Tulalip reservation.—The numbers of Indians included under the treaty, according to the best estimates I have been able to make, is supposed to be at the present time about 4,000. At the Tulalip reservation, where the reservation school is located, and where the agent and most of the employés reside, the principal improvements have been made; indeed, with the exception of the Lummi reservation, of which I shall hereafter speak, all the improvements made by the government are at this point. I regret to say that the progress I anticipated in the way of opening and draining the farm here commenced has not been fully realized, and yet there have been improvements continually going on. The first crop of hay from the swamp drained last year has been secured, and I am advised by the agent is of good quality and liberal in quantity. A number of Indian houses have been built during the year, also a barn for the accommodation of the stock belonging to the boarding-school; also the building for the female department of said school has been completed and the school has gone into operation under the management of the Sisters of Charity. Just here I desire to call the attention of the Commissioner to my letter of February 24, 1868, in respect to the inadequacy of the means provided for the maintenance of the school with its increase of teachers and enlarged accommodations. Allowing $3,500 as salaries of the two male and three female teachers employed, and there will remain but $1,500 with which to subsist the pupils. Allowing but $30 as the cost of subsistence to each pupil, and there would be means for only 25 pupils in each department. If the number of pupils be thus limited, many of the children for whose benefit the school was established must be excluded. I therefore most earnestly solicit an increase of the appropriation for the maintenance of this school, which, if properly nurtured, will be an honor to the Indian department and a blessing to the Indian race. For fuller statistics from this agency I must refer to the anticipated report of the new agent, Mr. H. C. Hale, who has just moved his family to the reservation, and from whom good results are expected.

Lummi reservation.—The Lummi reservation, containing one township of excellent land, is presided over by an assistant farmer. These Indians, under the judicious management of Mr. C. C. Finkbonner, have enjoyed a degree of unusual prosperity. Their lands are fertile and have produced in great abundance the means of subsistence and comfort. They have built at their own expense a small but beautiful church, in which they hold regular worship, the services being conducted by David Crocket, a chief of the tribe, a disciple of Rev. Father Chirouse, who has thoroughly instructed him in the Catholic faith. The Lummi Indians have very generally abandoned the use of intoxicating liquors, and exchanged many of their savage customs for the more rational habits of civilized life. It is matter of deep regret that so good and successful an employé as Mr. Finkbonner should be lost to the service for the only reason that his services command better pay outside the department.

Port Madison reservation.—The Port Madison reservation contains two sections of land, much of which is of good quality and covered with excellent timber. The Indians of this tribe have been brought under a salutary influence from the Catholic missionaries. They have a small church built upon the reservation, and are generally members of the Catholic church. They are more industrious than most other tribes of Indians, and their labor is much in demand in the lumber mills of the neighborhood. Some six months since I granted leave to some enterprising Indians to cut logs from the reservation and sell them to the mills. At this time they are working six yoke of oxen, their own property, the entire outfit being worth $2,500 in coin. The logs are mainly sold to the Port Madison mill, owned by a Mr. Meigs, who, by his fair and honorable dealings with the Indians, and by his wholesome moral influence, has placed this department under many obligations.

Swin-a-mish reservation.—This reservation is included in the peninsula on the northeast portion of Perry's island, and contains about 1,200 acres, mostly good land. With no government employé to look after them these Indians are an idle, worthless tribe, and I repeat the recommendation of my last report, that the reservation be sold for the benefit of the agency and that the Indians be transferred to the Lummi reservation.

Muckleshoot reservation.—The Muckleshoots occupy the old military reservation lying between the White and Green rivers, which contains in its present limits 1,200 acres of land, most of which is high and sterile, little suited for cultivation. In an office letter of December 27, 1867, reference was made to a difficulty between these Indans and the whites upon the occasion of the survey of the adjoining land. I beg leave again to call your attentin to the subject-matter of that letter, and to renew the recommendation therein made. These Indians are a hardy, warlike band, pursuing the chase for the most part, though they have some good farmers among them, who are profitably engaged in the growing of cattle and crops. The disasters of the flood in December last were very serious upon their property, but they are gradually recovering from the shock.

Medicine Creek treaty.—Under the treaty of Medicine creek are included the Puyallup, Nisqually, Squaxon, and South Bay reservations. The agency is located at the Puyallup reservation, which contains one township of excellent land.

Puyallup reservation.—The Puyallup Indians are, in the main, an industrious people, engaged exclusively in the cultivation of their land, which produces immense quantities of potatoes and grass. The yield of hay this year will be at least 150 tons, which is sold for good prices, and

the yield of wheat and oats will be quite abundant. The school upon this reservation has been discontinued for want of means to sustain it. In several of my last estimates I have asked for an increase of the appropriation for support of schools in this agency, and because no additional aid has been granted I have been obliged to discontinue the school. It will require at least $1,500 in addition to the present allowance in this agency to maintain the school, and I earnestly recommend that the money be appropriated. A teacher's house and barn have been added to the improvements of the reservation within the last year.

Squaxon resevation.—The Squaxon island constitutes the reservation occupied by the tribe bearing the same name. The few remaining Indians of this tribe are an idle, miserable race, too few and unpromising to justify the appointment of a white employé among them, and yet they and their children should be cared for by the department. I therefore repeat the recommendation of last year, that they be removed to the Puyallup reservation, and that the island, on which is quite a number of buildings going to decay, be sold for the benefit of the agency.

Nisqually reservation.—The Nisqually reservation contains 1,200 acres of gravelly land fitted only for pasturage. It is placed in charge of an assistant farmer, who can do but little except to take care of the sheep and other stock, and keep peace among the Indians, minister to the wants of the sick and destitute, and act as general overseer. The small quantity of arable land upon the river bottom is sandy and unproductive, yielding a scanty supply of potatoes and other vegetables. The Indians who are disposed to can obtain a good living by labor among the white settlers, but the most of them prefer to fish and hunt for a living.

South Bay reservation.—The South Bay reservation contains 1,200 acres of land entirely unoccupied, and of a poor quality, and I repeat the recommendation heretofore made that it be sold for the benefit of the Indians included under the treaty. The avails arising from the sale of this land, with the timber upon it, would build at the Puyallup agency a saw-mill, which is greatly needed.

Treaty of Point-no-Point, Skokomish reservation.—The Skokomish reservation, the only one under treaty Point-no-Point, contains about 4,000 acres of rich alluvial land upon the bottoms of the Skokomish river. The number of Indians has, I think, heretofore been underestimated. Last winter, during the distribution of annuities, at least 1,000 appeared; and as many of them live remote from the reservation, at and about Port Townsend, and along the south shore of the sound, far down on the straits, it is believed there were many who did not come to the distribution. The reservation is in a prosperous condition, and large amounts of hay, potatoes, and other vegetables of different kinds are being raised. The crop of potatoes last season was estimated at 10,000 bushels. Sub-agent Knox resigned at the end of the first quarter of the present year, and Agent King, his successor, took charge on the first day of June following. No report has yet been received. The necessity of extending the northern boundary of this reservation was set forth, with an accompanying map, in my letter of March 5, 1868, and for reasons therein set forth I desire here to repeat the recommendations of that letter. The reservation school, which, until the end of the second year, 1868, was under the supervision of Mr. and Mrs. Porter, who resigned at that time, has since been taught by John Palmer, assisted by Mrs. Heminway, the wife of the reservation physician, and is in a flourishing condition. The new school-house will be ready for occupation in a short time, and will afford accommodations for an increased number of pupils.

Treaty of Olympia, Quinaielt reservation.—The Quinaielt reservation

embraces a township of land lying upon the Pacific coast; it is a wild, rough tract of country, and with the exception of a belt of prairie some miles back from the sea, it is worthless for agricultural purposes. The agency was originally established upon this prairie, but was removed by a former superintendent on account of moisture of the soil and a poisonous plant which was supposed to destroy the life of cattle. Of this latter complaint nothing is known at the present time, and I am of the opinion, from personal inspection, that with good drainage a good farm can be opened here. It is therefore my purpose to change the agency back to this prairie, and with this in view have commenced opening a new road leading to it, which will diminish the distance from the river to the reservation by 15 miles, and greatly cheapen the cost of transportation of supplies. Mr. Gordon Henry, son of the late surveyor general of the Territory, and Mrs. Henry, his wife, have just entered upon duty as teachers of the school, and a good report is expected of them. Some difficulty has heretofore been experienced by teachers on account of the prejudices of the Indians and the opposition of Wah Kinos, the head chief, who refused to let his own children be taught, and used his influence to keep others from the school. The reason assigned was that of a foolish suspicion that we intended first to teach the children and then sell them as slaves. But these prejudices have, to a great extent, been overcome, and it is hoped that more satisfactory results will hereafter be realized under the administration of the new sub-agent, Mr. Henry Winsor, aided by a new corps of teachers and employés.

Mr. Joseph Hill, former sub-agent in charge, a good man, but in poor health, resigned March 31, 1868. His report for the fractional year accompanied this paper.

Yakama reservation.—The Yakama nation. numbering some 3,400 Indians, inhabit the Yakama valley, east of the Cascade mountains, and there is reserved to them a tract of country 60 by 40 miles in extent, much of which is of a superior quality for agricultural purposes. The agent in charge of this reservation, Rev. James H. Wilbur, a missionary of the Methodist church, is a man who combines in himself in a remarkable degree the characteristics of the business man and the Christian teacher. The business of the reservation is conducted in all its branches, educational, agricultural, and mechanical, in the spirit in which the appropriations have been made by the government, and the results are such as to justify the most sanguine hopes of the benevolent minds who projected the present system of government appliances for the amelioration of the condition of the Indian tribes. These results are a standing proof of the excellence of the present Indian system, and of the fact that wherever the system fails of satisfactory results the fault rests not with the system itself, nor, as many confidently assert, with the hopelessness of the Indian character, but with the men through whose instrumentality the ministrations of government reach the Indians. It is clear from these results that the success of the system depends upon the choice of men to administer the benefits appointed by government, and that only good and true men, who are actuated by a beneficent Christian spirit, should undertake the high and difficult task of reclaiming a savage people and conferring upon them the blessings of a Christian civilization.

I need only refer the Commissioner to the accompanying report of the agent, the details of which will be found to justify the foregoing remarks. Of the correctness of these details I have no hesitation in giving positive assurance, and being full and replete they supersede the necessity of further statements on my part. I would call the attention of the Commissioner to that part of the agent's report referring to the appropriation

for payment of head chiefs. The allowance of $500 per annum has been accumulating for years, and until quite recently there has been no person entitled to receive it. I think with the agent the Indians should receive the benefit of this accumulation in some way.

Respecting the Chehalis Indians and other tribes in the southwest, who are parties to no treaty, numbering in all some 550, I am able to speak more definitely, and I am happy to say with more assurance as to results than of other tribes more remote from my headquarters, whose affairs being in the hands of my agents come less immediately under my own supervision. The Chehalis reservation, lying in the bottom lands of the Chehalis and Black rivers, which make their confluence near its lower boundary, contains in the neighborhood of 5,000 acres, at least one-half of which is the best alluvial land in the Territory. The Indians of this and some other neighboring tribes, never having been treated with and never having obligated themselves to confine their homes to the reservation, have not all removed thither, but live at different points upon the Chehalis and its tributaries, from its source to its mouth. Some 40 families, however, have remained permanently upon the reservation for several years, and have subjected themselves of choice to the instruction there provided for them. Many of the men are steady, efficient workers in all kinds of agricultural labor, and are far advanced in the arts and comforts of civilized life. Since the beginning of my administration I have had the pleasure of seeing the improvements of the reservation progress in a very satisfactory manner, both in the hands of Mr. Alfred Hill, farmer in charge last year, and in those of Mr. Wm. Billings, the present incumbent, who succeeded Mr. Hill early in the spring of the present year. These improvements consist in the completion of a large frame barn, 60 by 70, built with a heavy frame, and finished throughout in an improved and workmanlike manner, principally of cedar lumber, and compassing all the ends of convenience and utility. Also an agency house, 24 by 30, two stories high, which in like manner is an ornament to the reservation and a much-needed accommodation to the employés in charge. A building for the accommodation of a school, 24 by 36, and to be used also as a residence for the teacher and boarding house of the pupils, is now in process of erection and near completion. Besides these improvements in buildings, I may mention that a number of good board houses for Indians have been built. And within the last year some 50 acres of heavy timbered bottom land has been cleared and put under cultivation, mostly by Indian labor, increasing by that amount the breadth of acres heretofore in wheat, oats, potatoes, turnips, and grass. The Indians on this reservation are quite as contented, peaceful, and well to do as any of the tribes in this part of the Territory, and I think are making more sure progress in the way of competence and useful knowledge than many others. As it has not been the policy of former superintendents to distribute goods to these Indians, and as there seemed to be an invidious distinction between them and other neighboring traders who received from time to time these regular annuities under the treaties, I deemed it wise to remove all grounds of complaint, strengthen the bonds of peace, and give encouragement to the uniform good behavior of these Indians, by making a generous distribution of useful and necessary goods to the Chehalis and other tribes of the southwest not parties to any treaty. Accordingly I summoned all these Indians to the reservation on the 20th of June last, having previously collected beef and other provisions for their comfort while convened, and by the aid of resident employés, assisted by Sub-agent Hale from Tulalip, and Sub-agent Winsor from Quinaielt, proceeded to issue pre-

sents, as shown by abstract G of presents, contained in property accounts of second quarter, 1868.

The Cowlitz Indians obeyed the invitation to be present at the distribution stated in a former communication, but refused to accept either goods or provisions, believing, as they declared, that the acceptance of presents would be construed into a surrender of their title to lands on the Cowlitz, where they have always lived, and their ancestors before them, and where they desire that the Great Father in Washington would give them a small reservation, which if he would do, they would accept of presents, but never until then.

One main point in my policy in this distribution of goods was to induce, if possible, all of both tribes to come and take up their permanent abode on the Chehalis reservation. And though this effort will not be fully realized, yet it will be in a measure accomplished, and the number of Indians on the reservation will be increased from among those heretofore scattered up and down the river.

Colville Indians.—By reason of the untimely death of Agent Paige, I am deprived of the usual detailed report of Indian affairs in the Colville country, and am dependent upon the correspondence on file for all data respecting the Indians in that part of the Territory. It is my purpose to visit the Colville valley within a short time, and personally inspect the affairs of that agency, and immediately on my return make up, by a special report, such deficiencies as are liable to occur in my present report. From the statement of purchases that have appeared in my quarterly accounts from time to time, embracing large supplies of agricultural implements, it will be inferred that the Indians of that part of the Territory are turning their attention to farming quite extensively. This is manifest, not only from the large amount of agricultural tools then required, but from the report of the agent hitherto in charge, and of others who have witnessed their operations. Many of those Indians occupy large tracts of excellent land, which they themselves have brought under cultivation, and by the growth of grain and grass, and the pasturage of large herds of cattle and horses, do a profitable farming business. It has been my policy to aid and encourage them as far as practicable, by the supply of seed and necessary implements, by dispensing medicines and food to the sick and destitute, also blankets and clothing wherever necessary for the relief of actual suffering. And for the purpose of cultivating amicable relations between the Indians and our own people, and in token of approbation of their good behavior, I made preparations a year ago to distribute presents among them in the fall. But by reason of the slow transportation of goods to a point so remote, they were received so late in the autumn that the agent in charge deemed it imprudent to assemble the Indians before the spring as they were scattered over a wide extent of country and could not safely come together in cold inclement weather. The distribution was, therefore, postponed until spring. Under date of May 9, Special Agent Paige writes as follows:

I have the honor to state that I have just completed the distribution of presents to Indians, contemplated in your instructions of September 10 to November 17, 1867. All the Colvilles except about 20, most of the lower Pend d'Oreilles, a few of the Spokanes, Okinakanes, and San Poeils, amounting in all to 926, were here and received their presents. A great deal of difficulty was experienced in persuading many of them to receive their presents, as an impression had for some time prevailed among the more distant bands that the distribution was to be made in payment for their lands, and that by accepting the articles they would forfeit all right to the soil and be removed to some reservation. Every effort in my power has been made to disabuse them of this impression. * * * * * *

Quite a number of Spokanes, among whom was Garey, were present, and drew rations, but declined to receive presents in goods. * * * * * *

They appeared to have a suspicion that there was something behind so large a distribution

affecting their right to the soil, and up to the present time the majority of them have refused to receive anything.

It is gratifying to be able to state that among the number collected here no drunkenness or riotous conduct was observed, except on the part of one Indian, who was promptly arrested and turned over to the tender mercies of the military authorities. After receiving their presents all departed to their homes well satisfied. * * * * *

As information has reached me that numbers of the Spokanes and Okinakanes who were unable to come before are now on their way on foot, and anxious to receive presents, I have deemed it best to keep the roll open for their benefit some two or three weeks longer.

Of the number that afterwards came in to receive presents I have no report, but from the statement of provisions (vouchers for which have been received since Mr. Paige's death) that were issued as rations to those that afterwards came, I judge there must have been near 460.

From this report, the necessity of a treaty with those Indians can scarcely fail to be obvious. They now occupy the best agricultural lands in the whole country, and they claim an undisputed right to those lands. White squatters are constantly making claims in their territory, and not unfrequently invading the actual improvements of the Indians. This state of things cannot but prove disastrous to the peace of the country, unless forestalled by a treaty fixing the rights of the Indians and limiting the aggressions of the white man. The fact that a portion of the Indians refused all gratuitous presents shows a determination to hold possession of the country until the government makes satisfactory overtures to open the way of actual purchase. A treaty that would settle them on reservations would, in my judgment, be quite as economical for the government, more satisfactory to the Indians, and the only means of opening the country to peaceful settlement. A reservation similar to that of the Yakamas should be set apart for these northern tribes, and the sooner it is done the better. The statement of goods distributed, the vouchers for rations, &c., at the distribution, were received too late for my last quarterly returns, but will appear in accounts of the present quarter.

I cannot give a better idea of the loss the service sustains by the death of Agent Paige than by quoting a paragraph from a letter of Lieutenant Manning, commanding the post at Fort Colville. He says:

Mr. Paige's firm but just administration of Indian affairs in this district, based on his long experience in such matters, and his natural integrity of purpose, has thus far preserved us from the horrors of Indian warfare with which neighboring districts are visited.

Truly, your obedient servant,

T. J. McKENNEY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, W. T.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 2.

U. S. INDIAN AGENCY FOR THE MAKAH TRIBE,
Nee-ah Bay, Washington Territory.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit the appended reports.

The condition of this tribe, the Makah, is that of savagism, ameliorated by the limited efforts of government.

Its members occupy better dwellings, cultivate more land, are less filthy, more industrious, and we are not without evidence of the beneficial results of Christian influences and teachings.

Model dwellings have been built by employés of the agency for the use of the Indians, and their original houses have been somewhat improved.

A desire to obtain the necessaries of civilized life has induced an increased industry. On the government farm eighty acres have been enclosed, and thirty acres planted. In addition, the Indians cultivate about forty acres.

A large success has attended their fishing. The restraining influence of the agency prevents the exercise of the force that the stronger would employ to the injury of the weaker portion of the tribe, and hence they sometimes appear to act from Christian motives.

I am able to report the school in hands of able teachers. It is respectfully suggested that the agent be authorized to make it a manual labor school.

I beg to call the attention of the department to the fact that it is impossible to retain for a length of time any employés on this reservation for the pay allowed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY A. WEBSTER,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. T. J. McKENNEY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, W. T.

No. 3.

NEE-AH BAY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, INDIAN RESERVE,
September 1, 1868.

SIR: In making my annual report to you, I would state that I took charge of the school department of this reservation on the first of July last. During the month of July the average daily attendance was about 14. The attendance during the month of August was materially interrupted by sickness among the Indian children, but the latter part of the month witnessed a more active attendance, so that at the present time the daily attendance averages 30, two-thirds of whom are females. So soon as the necessary clothing was provided, I commenced receiving children into the house whenever I found any whose parents were willing to have me take the entire charge of them and keep them away from the Indian houses altogether. Those who have been thus taken have proved as submissive and tractable as could reasonably be expected.

The progress they have made in learning in this short time, (considering their entire ignorance of our language,) is sufficient to justify the statement that time and perseverance with them will accomplish hopeful results.

The limited opportunities I have had for testing their capacities and willingness for work have thus far resulted favorably. I have uniformly found them willing, and rather proud of learning to do and work as white people do, and so far as they can be made to understand the object and benefit of anything, they take an interest in it as readily as could be expected. These remarks apply to those who are taken away from the Indian families and boarded and lodged at the school-house. I have seen nothing encouraging from those children who come to the school-house for a few hours each day, and the rest of their time are exposed to Indian influence and example. In my opinion, the only way to accomplish any good with them is to take the children who attend school

away from their Indian parents, and keep them as much as possible from Indian influence and example, and keep them under the influence of civilized life until they can speak and understand our language and become sufficiently acquainted with the different kinds of work to enable them to earn a living without resorting to the pursuits of Indian life.

Respectfully submitted:

R. L. DOYLE, *Teacher.*

H. A. WEBSTER, Esq., *Agent in Charge.*

No. 4.

OFFICE YAKAMA INDIAN AGENCY,
June 30, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report in relation to the Yakama nation of Indians.

At the conclusion of the Yakama treaty in the year 1855, Kamaikum was understood to be the authorized head chief of the nation. Since the ratification of said treaty, however, he has lived hundreds of miles from the reserve, and has never performed any service of a public character. He has been repeatedly urged to come upon the reservation and live and perform the duties of chief, but has refused to do so, so that, until recently, they have been without a leader, a man of their own choice, to represent them. An Indian by the name of Spencer was appointed chief by Superintendent Gery, and performed the duties of the office for a brief period, until removed by the same power that appointed him. It was "expected of a chief that he would be called npon to perform many services of a public character, occupying much of his time." In the absence of a chief, much of the work that very properly belongs to him, and which would be very appropriate for him to perform, has devolved upon the agent and greatly increased his labors. While the Indians were assembled at the agency last winter to receive their annuity goods, I thought it a suitable time for them to elect a chief. After some talk with them upon the subject, I proposed that they nominate candidates and proceed at once to elect their officer. Prominent Indians, four in number, were nominated and voted for by ballot. Joe Stwire having received the largest number of votes was declared duly elected. He entered upon his duties January 1, 1868. In the selection of Joe Stwire as head chief the Indians have made a good selection, one which meets my hearty approval.

I am gratified to learn from the department at Washington that the claims of Spencer, which should have been satisfied long since, will be paid at an early day, and that funds will be remitted soon for the pay of Joe Stwire. Now that a chief has been elected and his duties are being faithfully performed, I trust that funds will be placed at my disposal regularly and promptly for his payment.

While the Indians were assembled in convention, they voted for having a change made in the treaty, so that instead of a tinner, a saddle and harness maker might be employed. I have informed the department of their wishes, and believing that such a change would be advantageous to them, have recommended that it be made. It has been suggested that the tinner could repair and make harness. It would be difficult, I think, to find a tinner that understood harness-making; and if he could be found, he might not be just the man that was needed in other respects;

besides, to make it thrifty he should understand his business well. I hope the wishes of the Indians will be regarded, and that such action will be taken as will bring about the desired change.

It seems to me but just and right that the $500, which has been appropriated annually by Congress for the pay of head chief, and unexpended, should reach the Indians and be applied to their benefit in some way. If Congress would make the change in the treaty that the Indians have asked for, and together with that would make an appropriation of $1,000 annually (in view of the above deficiency) for five years, for the purchase of leather and material for making harness and saddles, which could be made up by the boys of the school under an instructor, teaching them a useful trade and putting into the hands of the Indians what would enable them to be thrifty in their farming interests, I know of no other way in which the money could be better invested.

The saw mill has been kept in running order and has furnished the agency and the Indians with lumber for building houses and making fences and other needful improvements. The quantity of lumber sawed during the year ending June 30, 1868, was as follows: 1st quarter, none; 2d quarter, 11,107 feet; 3d quarter, 62,486 feet; 4th quarter, 89,521 feet; total 163,114 feet. Of this about 100,000 feet was for the Indians, who furnished the logs at the mill and took away their lumber to their homes, all without expense to the department.

The flouring mill has been kept in repair, and rendered good service. The quantity of grain ground during the year ending June 30, 1868, was, 1st quarter, 1,807 bushels; 2d quarter, 3,604 bushels; 3d quarter, 628 bushels; 4th quarter, 645 bushels; making in all 6,684 bushels. During the year we have purchased and put in good running order one smut machine, costing us $300. This enables us to make flour for the reservation that would compare favorably with other mills in the country. Our flouring mill is too small to accommodate for storage and other purposes, and we have resolved upon putting on an addition at the side, which will be done to accommodate the incoming harvest.

That the employés of this agency are industrious and faithful in the performance of their duties will appear from the following exhibit of the value of the labor of some of the principal mechanics for the year, compiled from their monthly reports:

Plough and wagon maker, $1,305, and 11 days at other work.

Blacksmith, $1,980 44, and 26 days at other work.

Gunsmith, $1,295 35, and 23 days at other work.

From the report of Rev. A. C. Fairchild, superintendent of teaching, which accompanies this, it will be seen that much may be done to elevate and instruct Indian children. The Indian schools exert a wholesome and Christian influence. I am well satisfied that by continuous and well directed efforts on the part of faithful teachers the Indian children may be educated and raised up to positions of respectability and usefulness. No pains should be spared to advance them in knowledge and virtue. The educational and farming interests should be well sustained.

The Indians of this reservation are not "fading away before the breath of the white man;" there is a small increase from year to year on this reserve.

Two young men, (Indians,) who had received instruction in making harness while members of the industrial school, were employed for six months making and repairing harness, bridles, halters, &c. The clerk of the agency cut out the work and superintended the making of it. The articles made and repaired were as follows: 20 set of team harness, manufactured; repaired, cleaned, and oiled, 19 set of team harness; made, 6 riding saddles, 12 riding bridles, 10 halters; oiled, 40 horse

collars, and repaired bridles, saddles, harness, &c. The value of the articles manufactured and repaired was $1,106 50. It will be seen by our vouchers that very much of our work is done by the Indians. I find, after the years of instruction they have had and their experience in working at various kinds of business, that in the general work of the reservation it can be done with two-thirds of the money by them, and employs them and furnishes them means to purchase stock, make improvements, and prepares them in the future to take care of themselves.

During the year the Indians have built two churches; these are neatly finished; in them they worship every Sabbath; about 200 profess religion and are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and, I am pleased to say, give good evidence of being new men and women in Christ Jesus.

The Indians, as a whole, belonging to this agency. are increasingly industrious and consistent. Some who have lived in and bordering upon towns, have become almost depraved and low in their habits and character as the white men with whom they have been associated and from whom they have received their instruction.

The past year we have furnished them with oxen, plows, and one Indian man to each team to break new land. With their teams, and those furnished by us, they have broke and fenced 500 acres of new land; they have built, with but little expense to the department, 25 houses, 30 barns; raised about 20,000 bushels of wheat, 4,000 bushels of corn, and 3,000 bushels of oats—potatoes and vegetables in abundance. They have about 1,500 head of neat cattle and 11,000 head of horses; the agent is giving supervision to their stock, so as to improve the breed.

The year past has been one of great economy, as will appear from a consideration that $7,238 75 that was due us in December, 1866, from late Superintendent Waterman, has not been paid. I have kept out of debt, but have been compelled to use means in some instances slightly differing from my instructions. Any seeming indifference to instructions given in using means will find an explanation in the press of circumstances under which I have been placed by the above deficiency. I confidently look to have the above amount remitted soon.

In conclusion permit me to say, after a residence of more than 20 years in this country and eight upon this reservation, I am better qualified to judge of Indian character, and what is needed to secure and perpetuate peace with the Indian tribes, than in former years.

Give them stability and uprightness in their treaty stipulations; put men among them who respect law and who will encourage them by a wholesome example, and they will leave off their wanderings and adopt the habits of civilized white men, in building up monuments of comfort and wealth.

Respectfully submitted:

JAMES H. WILBUR,
United States Indian Agent.

General T. J. McKenney,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Washington Territory.

No. 5.

Fort Simcoe, Washington Territory,
June 30, 1868.

Sir: The following report in relation to the Yakama industrial school is respectfully submitted for the year ending June 30, 1868, and also for the present month.

During the present month the children have been in school as usual. Out of school hours they have been weeding, hoeing, and preparing coal wood.

The school has been in session eight months and a half. Mr. N. E. Pearce has had under his intruction 23 children—8 girls and 15 boys. These children have been taught in the common English branches, and show by examination that a good degree of progress has been made. One class of 12 wild youths, many of whom could not speak a word of Chinook or English at the beginning, has been taught to read and spell readily, and to pronounce quite distinctly. In all the branches taught here, except arithmetic, I think they acquire knowledge as rapidly and retain it as well as white children. I esteem the present class of students to be industrious, obedient, and trusty. Religious instruction has been given them every day. A meeting for prayers and religious conversations has been held every week through half the year; and 12 of the children give evidence of being Christians. There has been no sickness worthy of note among them this year, but very little wrangling, and but a single case of severe corporeal punishment; they have been easy to manage by firmness, by kindness, and by the use of few words.

The showing which follows is an approximation to the amount of labor performed by them during the past eight and a half months.

They have gathered and placed under shelter—

Carrots, bushels	60
Turnips, bushels	20
Cabbage, tons	2
Potatoes, bushels	100
Corn, bushels	40
Wood—fitted for stove, cords	80
Garden—planted and cultivated, acres	4½
Manure and dirt moved, loads	500

According to a moderate estimate made in a monthly report, the boys' labor is worth, for the time they have been here, $510, or $720 a year. I think it may be truly said that the school is industrial and can be made self-sustaining.

At the boarding-house the girls have been instructed by Mrs. N. E. Pearce in all matters of housekeeping. They have made butter sufficient for the school, the boys bringing the milk to them. I think it is not saying too much to say that order, economy, cleanliness, and a Christian example characterize the boarding-house.

Mrs. J. H. Wilbur, one of the teachers, has taught the girls to card and spin, to knit and sew, and to cut and make their own clothes. The following exhibit of her labor for the year includes her report for the month of June:

Pants, 58 pairs, at $2 per pair	$116 00
Stockings, 29 pairs, at 75 cents per pair	21 75
Mittens, 13 pairs, at 25 cents per pair	3 25
Dresses, 38, at $2 each	76 00
Cloaks, 7, at $2 each	14 00
Jackets, 12	30 00
Cape, 1, at $1	1 00
Quilted skirts, 8, at $2 each	16 00
Under-skirts, 2, at $1 each	2 00
Bed quilts, 2, at $10 each	20 00
Shirts, 76, at 75 cents each	57 00
Aprons, 24, at 50 cents each	12 00

Bed ticks, 7, at 75 cents each	$5 25
Candles, 24 dozen, at 25 cents per dozen	6 00
Soap, 3½ barrels, at $5 per barrel	17 50
Labor performed in office and other places, 29½ days, at $2 per day	59 50
Total	456 75

I certify that the above report is true.

A. C. FAIRCHILD,
Superintendent of Instruction.

Rev. J. H. WILBUR,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 6.

SKLALLAM AGENCY, SKOKOMISH RESERVATION,
August, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to forward my first annual report for the year ending August 1, 1868.

Having been very recently assigned to the charge of this agency, I cannot make a very extended report, but will confine myself to statistics and general farming interests connected with the agency.

The various tribes, parties to this treaty, have heretofore been underestimated, as there were present at the last distribution of annuities 1,000 persons, viz:

Skokomish tribe	200
Sklallam tribe	600
Chimakum tribe	100
Towanda tribe	100

FARMING, ETC.

During the past year the Indians have given more attention to farming than heretofore; the crops have been very successful, and I am inclined to believe that (if the Indians continue in their present wish to raise crops) in a few years this reservation will be self-sustaining. For further information I refer you to farmer's report marked A.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Since last annual report there have been considerable improvements made, among which may be mentioned a temporary school-house, blacksmith shop, and tool-house. I have recently advertised for proposals to build the new school-house, and intend pushing the work through as rapidly as possible.

SCHOOL.

Since June last, the school has been very well attended and the scholars are making very fine progress in their studies; average daily attendance 20 boys. As soon as the new building is completed I will have from 20 to 25 female scholars, who do not attend school now owing to the lack of accommodations.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE INDIANS.

During the last six months the Indians here suffered considerably from various diseases; the great difficulty to contend against is the fact of the Indians neglecting to follow the directions of the physician. In view of the above fact I would most respectfully call your attention to the imperative necessity for the immediate establishment of a hospital on this reserve, as I am confident that with proper care and treatment (which can only be reached through a hospital) considerable of the sickness and mortality can be checked. For further information I refer you to the report of physician, marked B. In conclusion, I would state that a majority of the Indians belonging to this agency reside in the neighborhood of Sklallam bay and Port Townsend, distance some 250 miles from the reservation, and there being no person who has any control of them in the neighborhood, they frequently obtain spirituous liquor from some party and fight among themselves, very often with sad results. To remedy this, the only way is to have all the Indians come and reside on the reserve, which they are willing to do if they can support themselves and families. To the furtherance of this object I would ask your permission to cut and sell the timber on the reserve for their benefit, as it would not only provide means to pay them for their work, but would clear some 90 acres of valuable farming lands.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. J. KING,
United States Indian Agent, Sklallam Agency.

Hon. T. J. McKENNEY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Washington Territory.

No. 7.

DWAMISH INDIAN AGENCY,
Tulalip, Washington Territory, September 18, 1868.

I have the honor herewith to submit my first annual report for the year ending June 30, 1868. As you are aware, as soon as I received my appointment I was assigned by you to the Point Elliott treaty Indians, and ordered to take temporary charge of the Indians under the treaty of Medicine creek, and to make my headquarters at one of the agencies.

Immediately upon the receipt of your instructions I removed my family to the Tulalip reservation.

The treaty of Point Elliott comprises five reservations, viz: Tulalip, Muckleshoot, Port Madison, Swinimish, and Lummie. The Tulalip reservation contains 38 sections of land, and is the largest on Puget sound. The agency for this treaty is established here, consisting of 10 good substantial frame houses, and there is now two more under course of erection, one of which is nearly completed.

Since the resignation of Mr. Howe, there has been no agent residing at this place. Mr. Elder, my predecessor, had his headquarters at Olympia, and consequently there was very little done on this reservation, and I am very sorry to say that this reservation is in a much worse condition that when Mr. Howe left the service. When Mr. Howe resigned he turned over a large amount of property. When I took charge there was not more than $1,000 worth of property turned over to me by my predecessor, (see my property returns.) There has not been

a distribution of annuities under this treaty for three years, and when I took charge the Indians were very much dissatisfied; but I am happy to say that this feeling has now passed away, and the Indians appear contented and happy, willing to work and improve their lands. I would here efer you to report of my farmer, M. J. W. Hinebough. It is here that the Snohomish Indian school is situated for the instruction of both male and female children, under the supervision of that able, efficient, and good man, Rev. Father Chirouse, assisted by the Sisters of Charity and W. McStay.

They are doing a great and good work, and will meet their reward in the future by seeing their scholars grow up to be good men and women. Too much cannot be said in praise of this good work. But I am sorry to say that the funds appropriated are inadequate for their wants. I would here refer you to his report.

The saw mill at this place is sadly out of repair, and I would respectfully recommend that $1,000 be appropriated for its repair. With the proper expenditure of this amount the mill would give all the lumber needed for this treaty. I would also recommend that an appropriation be made for the erection of a hospital at this place. When it is considered that this treaty contains five reservations, remote from the central agency, you can readily see that it is almost impossible to treat the sick properly, with their mode of living in the open air and smoke of their houses. The appropriation should not be less than $2,500.

I would here refer you to the report of Dr. Whittemore, the physician, who is able and competent for his work.

The Swinimish reservation, situated on Perry's island, is inhabited by a few degraded and roving Indians—perhaps I may say, some of the worst Indians on the sound. I would recommend the sale of this land, and the removal of the Indians to the Lummie reservations.

The Lummie and Port Madison Indians are an industrious and energetic people, obtaining their subsistence from the soil, and I may say that they are the best Indians we have. The Indians under this treaty number about 5,000 all told.

The treaty of Medicine creek comprises the Puyallup, Nisqually, Squaxon, and South Bay reservations.

The Puyallup reservation contains some of the best land in the territory. The Indians are industrious and good people, getting subsistence principally by farming and the raising of large crops.

The school at this place has been discontinued for the present, to allow the funds to accumulate, as it is found impossible to instruct the children without clothing and subsisting them, and the fund for this purpose is inadequate for this purpose at present.

It is contemplated to erect a saw mill at this place next spring. Nisqually reservation is situated about 12 miles from Olympia, and the Indians subsist principally from the chase. The land is not of a good quality, and is only used for grazing. We have here 175 sheep.

The Squaxon and South Bay reservations are situated about 10 miles from Olympia, on the sound, and the Indians are a degraded people, working for the whites and spending their money for liquor.

I would recommend that this land be offered for sale and the Indians be removed to Puyallup, where it is to be hoped the example of good men may improve them.

During my residence of 16 years among the Indians of this Territory, I have always found that when they come in contact with the whites they become a degraded people, contracting all of the vices of the whites and none of their virtues; and I would here say that I believe it neces-

sary to have them all removed from the towns and villages on the sound, and keep them as much as possible on the reservations to which they belong.

In conclusion, I may say that I believe that I have done the Indians under my charge considerable real good, and hope in the future to do still more.

I have the honor to be, very truly, your obedient servant,

HENRY C. HALE,
U. S. Sub-Indian Agent, Washington Territory.

General T. J. McKENNEY,
Supt. Indian Affairs, Olympia, Washington Territory.

No. 8.

TULALIP INDIAN RESERVATION,
September 16, 1868.

SIR: I beg leave to submit the following report, which will be brief, owing to the short notice given to furnish same. The number of children now in attendance are 44—30 of whom are males and 14 females. Out of this number there are 15 in the Second Reader and 10 in the Third; these are taught writing and arithmetic; the remainder are instructed in the lower branches, such as spelling and reading. The children who are in charge of the sisters are progressing favorably, and though being about a month at school, they are giving evident signs of reform both in cleanliness and general deportment.

This season, I regret to say, the children have suffered and are still suffering from sickness of various diseases, particularly measles, which has in one instance proved fatal.

Owing to the great drought we have had this season we expect but a very poor return from our crops; this, together with the low figure at which the legal tenders are rating, will leave us, I fear, deficient of many necessaries for the proper maintenance of the institute.

The barn which the late agent set about erecting still remains unfinished. There is much need of a road from the store which is situate on the reservation.

I have caused the buildings of the sisters to be completed, to their satisfaction.

I am very much in need of funds just now, having received only $1,747 75 since date of new contract. I must here request you to use your influence with the Indian department in obtaining for me a further increase to the present appropriation, as it is quite inadequate to meet the demands and carry out the intentions of the department.

Up to this time the Indians of the reservation, and I might venture to say the majority of the Indians of the sound, are becoming gradually worse; however, I trust that under your administration they may be reclaimed, as heretofore the worst of crimes have been committed, and the parties so offending have been to a considerable extent allowed to go unpunished.

I beg to tender you my warmest thanks for the kind disposition you have already evinced to aid me in my arduous undertaking, and remain,

Yours, very respectfully,

E. C. CHIROUSE.

H. C. HALE, *Indian Agent.*

No. 9.

QUINAELT INDIAN AGENCY,
March 31, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following brief annual report for the fractional year ending March 31, 1868.

Considerable improvement has been made at this agency during the past fractional year in regard to the condition of the Indians and the means of their education. We have completed our school-house, which is a good building, 20 by 30 feet, the lower part of which is used for a school-room, the upper for a sleeping apartment for the boys. A good and convenient dwelling-house has also been erected for the teacher, the upper part of which is used as sleeping apartments for the girls; this is a good frame building, 30 by 32 feet, where the children are boarded and the girls instructed in sewing, knitting, and housework in general, and under the very efficient instruction of Mr. and Mrs. Chatlin have made great progress in learning. We have now a school of ten scholars, after having in some measure overcome the opposition and superstitious notions of the Indians in regard to the subject of education.

Our farming operations have not amounted to much, the nature of the soil and climate on the coast being altogether unfavorable for agricultural pursuits; some little pasturage is all that can be obtained from the land after being cleared at great expense. I have found a good route from the beach to the prairie, where the agency was first located, and after a careful examination pronounce it to be the most fitting place for it. A good school farm could be made and cultivated at a trifling expense; also an excellent reservation farm for grazing, where all the hay could be cut that was needed for the reservation team and Indians' horses through the winter. The way things are at present, everything in the shape of feed or provender has to be bought and shipped in at a great expense. Another advantage would be, the school could be more successfully carried on when the children are away from their parents, so that their influence over them would in a great measure be lost; consequently the teachers would have less to contend with and overcome on account of the tenacity with which the children cling to the traditions of their people.

And now, sir, in retiring from the service I trust that the means which have been employed for the civilization and benefit of the Indians here may be crowned with success.

JOSEPH HILL,
Indian Sub-agent.

T. J. MCKENNEY, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Olympia, W. T.

OREGON SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 10.

GRAND RONDE AGENCY,
July 31, 1868.

SIR: In submitting this my fourth annual report I deem it unnecessary and useless to reiterate the recommendations made in my former reports; but would say that I am still of the opinion of their necessity.

The condition of the Indians under my charge has not changed materially since my last annual report; they are still slowly improving in a knowledge of agriculture and taking more or less interest in stock-raising and the improvement of their buildings and farms, in which they are taking a considerable pride in trying to make them look like the "whites," in which I have assisted them as far as I have been able, believing in "helping those that try to help themselves."

The conduct of the Indians during the past year has been orderly with but few exceptions, and no case of whiskey-drinking has occurred in this agency for the past two years; in this there has been a very great improvement, as it used to be an almost universal thing for these Indians to drink upon every opportunity. But the prosecution of some of the unprincipled persons engaged in furnishing them liquor—which I have been able to do through information furnished by the Indians themselves—has had a good effect in putting a stop to this nefarious practice.

The past winter was one of the most severe that I have experienced during twenty-two years' residence in Oregon, the snow covering the ground for about sixty consecutive days to the average depth of one foot, and quite a number of the Indians' horses and cattle died from starvation, and some of them feeding almost the last bushel of wheat they had; but it is a lesson they are profiting by, for the majority of them are now engaged in cutting and putting up more hay than they have ever done before.

The severe cold froze out about all the winter wheat that was sown last fall by both Indians and department—some 150 acres; in this we have been very unlucky, this being the second year now that the most of the winter wheat has been killed, and it has almost discouraged the Indians from sowing fall wheat, and would have done so entirely were it not that that which lived is the best grain now growing on the agency. But as a considerable portion of their land is very foul, I shall still continue to have them summer fallow and sow as much grain in the fall as possible.

I have had a few, as an experiment, sow some wheat in June, and if it should prove a success I think the most of it in the future should be sown at that time, for it would then get such a start before the cold weather as not to be liable to winter-kill.

Owing to the backwardness of the season and the scarcity of seed, together with the poor condition of the stock, a less breadth of ground was sown this spring than last; but what was put in was in better order than usual, and I think the yield will be considerably more per acre than common, as a considerable of it is on new ground which has been broke and fenced by the Indians this season.

The number of acres in cultivation this year, and the estimated yield, is as follows, by Indians: Wheat, 485 acres, estimated yield 6,790 bushels; oats, 335 acres, estimated yield 8,375 bushels; potatoes, 62 acres, estimated yield 6,200 bushels; carrots, &c., 15 acres, estimated yield 1,500 bushels; peas, 12 acres, estimated yield 240 bushels; onions, 3 acres, estimated yield 300 bushels; cabbage, 5 acres, estimated yield 5,000 head; timothy, 65 acres, estimated yield 162 tons; wild grass, 100 acres, estimated yield 200 tons. Total number of acres in cultivation by Indians, 1,082.

The following is the number of acres in cultivation by the department, for seed, forage, and subsistence of old and destitute Indians:

Wheat, 35 acres, estimated yield 700 bushels; oats, 35 acres, estimated yield 1,400 bushels; potatoes, 2 acres, estimated yield 400 bushels; timothy, 30 acres, estimated yield 75 tons. Total number of acres in cultivation this year, 1,184.

At the early day that the reports from this coast have to be made, it is a difficult matter to estimate the amount the growing crops will yield; as was the case last year, the wheat crop falling short of the estimate from two to three bushels per acre, on account of the extremely hot weather the latter part of the season, which prevented the grain from filling well, which result was not anticipated when making the estimate.

The hay crop is about all cut, both by the department and Indians, and will fully come up to the estimate; and I think the balance of the crops this year will, if anything, exceed the estimate, for they all look very well.

The severe cold during the fore part of winter freezing out so much of the fall wheat, and the Indians feeding all their oats to their stock during the snow, I found that it was absolutely necessary that I should purchase seed for them in order that they might make a crop this year, which I did, paying for it out of their annuity funds, and issued it to them, together with what the department had on hand, in sufficient quantity to raise enough subsistence for themselves and stock for the coming winter.

During the high water last winter, which was higher than had ever been known on this stream before, a channel large enough to let the whole stream through was washed around the east abutment of the dam; as soon as the water had subsided enough, I called out all the Indians and at once put in a dam across the new channel. The Indians worked cheerfully, although it was very cold and the ground covered with snow, I only feeding their teams while engaged in hauling logs, brush, rocks, &c., and we had the mills again running the 4th of February. The mills have cut, during the last year, 78,780 feet of lumber, and ground 3,944 bushels of wheat.

In my report for 1867 I urged upon the attention of the department the necessity of some provision being made for the employment of a farmer and a blacksmith at this agency, and also gave my reason then why it should be done. Whether it has been recommended to Congress or not, I am at present uninformed, as I have not received the honorable Commissioner's report for last year. But I would respectfully say that some provision *must* be made, if it has not already been done, or it will be impossible to carry on this agency successfully, and I hope the department will give the matter a serious consideration.

For details in regard to the sanitary condition of these Indians, also condition of schools, mills, shops, &c., I would respectfully refer you to the reports of the several employés herewith enclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AMOS HARVEY,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. J. W. PERIT HUNTINGTON,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Salem, Oregon.

No. 11.

GRAND RONDE AGENCY,
July 28, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the manual labor school under my charge:

On taking charge of the school, December 1, 1867, I found the scholars very much scattered. I succeeded in getting a few together, and since

that time there has been a steady increase of scholars up to the present time. I have as many regular scholars as I can take care of in the present house. There are 30 scholars on my school-list—23 boys, 7 girls; total, 30.

There have been no deaths, and but very little sickness since the school has been under my charge. They have been taught spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic. The girls have also been instructed in the culinary department and in needle-work. Some of the boys and girls seem to take an interest in their studies. I cannot say that they take that interest in their outdoor work that they should. I learn them to work, but whether I succeed in learning them to love it will have to be determined in the future. I think it highly probable that some of them will make successful farmers by proper training. We have a very fine garden this year, consisting principally of potatoes, cabbage, parsnips, carrots, beets, peas, beans, and corn; we have also a very fine strawberry bed that has been cultivated by the boys, but owing to late frosts they did not yield more than one-fourth of a crop. This year our turnip crop was an entire failure; they were destroyed by bugs.

The advantages accruing to the Indians and to the government are so numerous and obvious that they must in full force strike every one at the first glance. All know that frequent changes in instructors and modes of instruction are invariably disastrous to the interest of a school among white children, and experienced teachers know that they are much more so among Indians, who are naturally shy, reserved, and suspicious, and need a long acquaintance before anything like complete confidence is felt by them. Now, frequent changes utterly preclude the possibility of such confidence being established. Again, a long acquaintance is necessary in order to obtain a knowledge of the peculiar traits of Indian character; without this knowledge all efforts to educate them will be entirely abortive.

Allow me here to invite your attention to the necessity of building a chimney in that portion of the building occupied by the teacher and his family during the winter, as the house is neither comfortable nor healthy.

I would also suggest and respectfully urge upon your notice the utility of setting apart 20 or 25 acres of farming land for the use of the school; also, the purchase of one pair of horses, harness, and farming implements for the exclusive use of the school. In conclusion, permit me to return you my cordial thanks for the interest you have constantly manifested in the welfare of this school.

T. S. JEFFRIES, *Teacher.*

AMOS HARVEY,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 12.

UMATILLA INDIAN AGENCY,
Oregon, July 25, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to present this, my seventh annual report, of the condition of Indian affairs at this agency.

Your circular, dated the 6th instant, requiring my annual report to reach your office by the 1st proximo, has only just been received by me. This report will, therefore, be less complete in detail than I could wish, in consequence of the hurried manner in which it is necessarily prepared.

The three tribes of Indians under my charge, confederated by the treaty of 9th June, 1855, consist of the Cayuses, Walla-Wallas, and Umatillas, numbering in the aggregate 847 souls, as per census taken by me on the 25th of March last, and classified as follows:

Name of tribe.	Name of chief.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Cayuses	Howlish Wampo	87	155	78	61	381
Walla-Wallas	Homli	62	96	34	31	223
Umatillas	Wenap-Snoot	67	111	35	30	243
Total		216	362	147	122	847

It will be observed that the last census shows a material increase in the number of Indians on this reservation. These Indians were induced to come and live on the reservation by the example presented to them by members of their own tribes—Walla-Wallas and Umatillas—who cultivate the soil, and by the moral suasion of the agent, who has never relaxed his efforts to bring here all Indians who were parties to the treaty.

There are yet several hundred Indians belonging to these tribes living on the Upper Columbia, who never have partaken of the benefits of the treaty, and, indeed, have never even visited the reserve. Being far away from any thoroughfare of the whites, they have caused no trouble to the country, and live on fish and roots, in which that region abounds.

The past year has witnessed the usual prosperity of my Indians in pastoral and agricultural pursuits, together with other evidences of a permanent transition from barbarism to civilization.

The area of land in cultivation will exceed that of last year, and the growing crops promise an abundant harvest. The number of acres planted this spring may be estimated as follows: Five hundred acres of wheat, 100 acres of corn, 150 acres of oats, and at least 400 acres in potatoes, peas, timothy, hay, melons, squashes, onions, parsnips, and other kinds of vegetables.

I believe it is clearly demonstrated that all Indians who can be induced to cultivate the soil are improved in all respects, and present a striking contrast to their surrounding friends and relatives, who still adhere in a greater or less degree to their primeval customs.

Years of patient effort are required to thoroughly sever the untamed savage from the aboriginal habits of his fathers, and the thankless task is not unfrequently repaid by a complete retrogression on the part of the ungrateful ward, who suddenly levants to the mountains to hunt and to fish, at a time when his cereal harvest is bending its golden head for the sickle.

However, it is gratifying to know that, year by year, the number who rely mainly on the products of the farm for their livelihood is increasing, and it is not too much to expect that by the time the treaty expires all may subsist solely by the art of the husbandman.

The last winter was more than usually severe, yet the Indians lost but little of their stock; the greater number, however, were short of seed in the spring, but sufficient for all their wants was furnished by me.

The annuity goods last received being of better quality than formerly, and more adapted to their wants, gave satisfaction to nearly all.

I would here suggest, respectfully, that more ploughs of the same description as those last received, together with good common strong harness, will be required for the next season.

For some time past no misdemeanors or crimes of a serious nature have been committed. At the last term of the district court, efforts were made by me to have white men brought to punishment for selling spirituous liquors to Indians, but, I regret to add, without avail. Juries in this country seldom convict on Indian testimony.

Although we have been without a physician for a great portion of the year, the sanitary condition of the Indians has been remarkably good.

The Indian school, under the faithful management of the Rev. Father Vermeersch, principal teacher, has been in constant operation during the year, and the pupils have progressed more favorably than we had a right to expect in view of the many disadvantages under which we labor, some of which are referred to in the teacher's report, herewith transmitted.

I have again respectfully to report that the dilapidated state of the agency dwellings render living in them much longer unsafe, not to say extremely dangerous for human life. Attention has repeatedly been respectfully called to the state of the agency buildings here in former reports, and requisitions submitted for funds therefor, but no response has been elicited. As we have a good saw mill in operation, a small sum of money would suffice to erect a few houses for treaty employés.

Last autumn, as you were duly advised by monthly reports from this office, there was much excitement among the white people of this neighborhood relative to alleged demonstrations of hostility on the part of the Indians on this reservation. The fears of the whites were utterly groundless, yet the Indians became more or less alarmed for the time being, in consequence of the attitude assumed by the whites and the rumors throughout the country that their lands were to be taken from them by force. The Indians remained peaceable, however, committed *none* of the various crimes and depredations attributed to them by the fervid diatribes of the local press and the distempered fancies of those who were governed alone by their vivid imaginations, or a morbid desire to surreptitiously possess themselves of the Indian lands, and the excitement which had obtained in the white settlements died away for want of fuel to feed on.

At the present writing, rumors are rife that Congress has recently enacted a law authorizing the superintendent of Indian affairs to purchase the reservation from the Indians and make a new treaty with them. Nothing relative to the matter is officially known by me as yet, but the Indians are becoming quite uneasy in consequence of the distorted information constantly being vouchsafed them by white people.

So soon as the facts regarding this law, so vital to the Indians, are known to you, I beg respectfully to be officially informed thereof, that the minds of the Indians may be gradually prepared by me in an authoritative form for the contemplated negotiation.

My own opinion is that the Indians, by judicious action on the part of those having the management of the affair, may be induced to sell their lands, with the improvements thereon, and remove elsewhere, if they can be assured of the perpetual possession of as good land, of less extent, somewhere removed and isolated from the proximity and cupidity of their civilized white brethren.

The fact is patent to anybody that this tract of land, lying as it does on the highway to Boise, Owyhee, and Salt Lake, with stage routes and roads traversing it, is entirely unfit for an Indian reservation, and the sooner it is purchased from the Indians and settled by the whites the better it will be for both races.

A great portion of the land is valuable for agricultural and grazing purposes, and if sold in small tracts of say 160 to 320 acres, it would not

be long before there would be a wealthy and populous country, where there is now only a few hundred Indians, who are being constantly annoyed, harassed, and impoverished by their too close proximity to white people who want their land.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. BARNHART,
United States Indian Agent.

J. W. PERIT HUNTINGTON, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Salem, Oregon.

No. 13.

UMATILLA INDIAN RESERVATION,
Oregon, *July* 24, 1868.

SIR: In accordance with the rules of the department I have the honor to submit the following report:

The school, as in the two preceding years, has been generally well attended; especially in winter, when all the Indians are at home, the average number of scholars at that time ranging from 20 to 26. In the summer season, however, the attendance was not so large, many of them accompanying their parents into the mountains at this season of the year.

I believe the only plan to prevent the children from travelling around with their parents at this time to be the establishment of a regular boarding school. The plan of placing those children whose parents had left with some family remaining on the reservation entails with it too many dangers and inconveniences, inasmuch as it leaves them without parental control, and places them in the hands of strangers, who, of course, do not feel the same interest in their welfare and good behavior.

With very few exceptions, all the scholars are initiated in the elementary principles of arithmetic, and many of them can read well in the 1st, 2d, and 3d Saunders's Readers. They have also made satisfactory progress in writing. Accompanying this I enclose a few leaves from their copy-books, which, if you deem proper, you can forward to the department with this report.

It is my candid opinion if the children had received the benefit of a well-trained boarding school, and had been removed from their parents, they would by this time be considerably advanced, and would be able to speak our language pretty fluently.

I feel sorry that I have to report that four promising little boys have changed this temporal life for the eternal.

I am happy to profit by this occasion to return my thanks for your kindness in allowing me to distribute monthly some flour to the scholars, and from time to time some clothing to keep them clean and warm. It is easily understood that this reward is a great stimulus in inducing the children to attend school.

I again take the liberty to bring to your notice the condition of the school-house. It is entirely unfit for the Divine services on Sunday, and also for teaching. It is too small and too low. It has no fire-place, and the roof is too unsound to keep out the rain, and it is really too hard to put these children, after having made their way through the mud, snow, and cold, in a room without sufficient fire.

I have been much disappointed that the contract entered into with the government for the boarding of the children has not been carried into

effect. But I am far from laying the blame on the department, as I understand that the removal of these Indians is in contemplation, and it is certainly a wise and prudent policy to delay the outlay of any large amount of money until this question is entirely settled. But should the Indians remain on their present reservation, I sincerely hope that the delay is only temporary.

Allow me again here to repeat that a simple day-school among Indians is not calculated to produce any lasting benefit for their civilization, and I am glad to know that this is also the opinion of Mr. Superintendent Huntington, and indeed of all those who have had much experience of the habits of Indians. And if it were not that as priest I can do something for their spiritual welfare, I could not prevail on myself to continue teaching any longer; but as I am still in hopes that the contract made by the government for the establishment of a boarding school may be carried out, either here, or, in the event of their removal, at some other place, I will still continue the arduous duties of teacher.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. VERMEERSCH, *Teacher.*

WILLIAM H. BARNHART, Esq.,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 14.

WARM SPRINGS INDIAN AGENCY,
Oregon, July 20, 1868.

SIR: In accordance with the regulations of the Indian department, I have the honor to submit the following as my third annual report upon the condition of Indian affairs of this agency.

The number of Indians under my charge at this time is, as near as I can approximate to the number, not having been able to take the census for the present year correctly, as follows:

Tribes.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Wascos	156	178	334
Deschutes	106	152	258
Tygh	160	210	370
John Day	4	9	13
Total	426	549	975

The number of Indians absent from this reservation is not large; they belong to the John Day and Tygh tribes. I have no means of knowing their number; they are scattered over a large section of country, and have never resided on the reservation since I have been in charge. I have used all reasonable means to bring them back, but as yet have not succeeded. I think I will be able to get them all upon the agency this summer and fall. I understand that there is a portion of them on their way back at this time.

I am pleased to report that the condition of these Indians has greatly improved during the past year. At no time since I have had charge have these Indians been so well contented as at present. When I first took

charge of this agency they were very destitute. Their crops had been destroyed by the drought and grasshoppers for two or three years in succession; this had greatly discouraged them, and many had left the reservation not to return. Those that remained were subsisting on roots obtained from the mountains, and a small amount of fish which they had left from the season before. I issued them grain, &c., and they got their crops in in good season. I then let them go to the salmon fisheries for 20 days. They obtained a sufficient quantity of salmon to last them nearly a year, supposing their crops would be destroyed by grasshoppers, as usual; but upon their return to the agency they were agreeably disappointed, and they harvested that season nearly 5,000 bushels of wheat, a good crop of potatoes, and other vegetables. This gave them great encouragement, and in the spring following they put in a much larger crop; but the drought damaged it very much, and the yield was very little more than the season before; however, they would have had enough to have done them until last spring if it had not been for the severity of the winter. Many of them had to feed a large amount of their wheat to keep their animals alive. This left a large portion of them destitute of seed; but your timely aid in sending wheat, &c., greatly benefited them, and they got their crops in in good season, and a much larger one than ever before. Last season they had 305 acres in wheat. This season I estimate the number of acres in wheat at 450, and the yield per acre at 28 bushels; this gives 12,600 bushels. I think it will not fall short of the above estimate, but go largely over it.

The Indians have some 40 acres in corn. It looks well, and will yield 25 bushels to the acre if not cut short by the drought. They lost all their potatoes last winter in consequence of the severe cold weather. I had to furnish them seed this spring. The amount put in is small—not more than 30 acres. The yield will be very large—at least 40 bushels to the acre. They have some nine or ten acres in peas, which will yield 12 bushels to the acre. I estimate the crop of assorted vegetables at 30 acres; they look well, and promise a large yield.

The department has in the usual amount of ground—some 50 acres—as follows:

Wheat, 24 acres; estimated yield per acre, 28 bushels.
Oats, 16 acres; estimated yield per acre, 35 bushels.
Corn, 4 acres; estimated yield per acre, 12 bushels.
Potatoes, 2 acres; estimated yield per acre, 30 bushels.
Peas, 2 acres; estimated yield per acre, 12 bushels.
Vegetables, 2 acres; estimated yield per acre, 15 bushels.

The Indians have broken and fenced some 70 acres of new land this season; the most of it is seeded, but too late, I fear, to make a crop. I have not counted it in my estimate.

There are at this time some 200 Indians engaged in farming, and the number increasing every year. The means for farming are very limited, especially in ploughs and harness—only 24 ploughs and 20 sets of harness. The harness is worn out, the most of it having been in use for at least 10 years. We should have at least 50 ploughs and 75 sets of harness; then ploughing and harrowing could be going on at the same time. Their prosperity for the last two years has given them great encouragement, and they are all anxious to engage in agricultural pursuits.

The five wagons belonging to the department are very old; most of them have probably seen some 20 years' service. This number is insufficient for the wants of the Indians, even if they were new. We need at least 12. The two log-trucks were old and pretty well worn out when I came here. They are very cumbersome, requiring two yoke of oxen to

draw them when empty. I propose to build two new ones if I can procure some good oak timber to make axles and tongues.

We have completed a ditch, which is intended to convey water to the saw and flouring mills in place of the old flume, a portion of which fell down shortly after we commenced digging the ditch. I assessed three days' labor on every able-bodied Indian on the reserve, and commenced the ditch the first day of May last. In six weeks we had the water into the mills. This ditch is a fourth of a mile in length, ten feet in width, and an average of five feet in depth. It required considerable labor to perform this work, from the fact that the greater portion of it had to be dug through clay and cobble stones, cemented very tightly. I estimate the cost of the work at not less than $1,600 or $1,800 should I have had to hire it done; but the Indians did the greater part of the work, and all that it has cost is the price of four beef cattle and about 1,000 pounds of flour, which I issued to the Indians while at work on the ditch. It has proved a success, and is a permanent arrangement. Much credit is due these Indians for the enterprise which they manifested in the completion of this work.

The flouring mill is entirely inadequate to the wants of this agency. The most that can be ground by it is 50 bushels per day, and the burs have to be kept so sharp that it cannot make good flour. The burs are but two feet in diameter, while they should not be less than three. If the mill, by a small outlay, could be made to grind 100 bushels a day, the miller could then be employed one-half of his time in the saw-mill; besides, the quality of the flour would be very much improved. We also need a smut machine. There never has been one attached to the mill. The driving-wheel has power sufficient to run a three-foot bur, and there would be but very little new machinery needed. The expense would not exceed $800. I would respectfully ask that that sum be appropriated for that purpose.

Another reason why I ask this appropriation is, that these Indians are advancing rapidly in agricultural pursuits. They will have a large surplus of flour this season to dispose of. If they had a mill that would make merchantable flour, so that they could sell their fine flour and consume the coarse at home, it would enable them to buy the necessaries they need so much, and I have no doubt but that their flour would find a ready market at home, and they be encouraged to raise wheat in large quantities and stay on the reservation.

The Indians were driven by the whites from their old hunting grounds last season, without obtaining the necessary amount of skins, even for their feet. The consequence was that they were very destitute last winter, the women generally going barefooted. The settlements are encroaching upon them on the east side of the Deschutes, so that in a short time they will be compelled to stay on the reservation, and their annuities are insufficient to purchase those articles of clothing so indispensable to them. You are well aware that their beneficial funds only amount to some $3 50 to each Indian per year, and that in depreciated currency. This has to purchase medicines, farming implements, material, &c., for the different shops, clothing, &c., &c. This is entirely insufficient to meet their necessities.

The blacksmith and wagon and plough shops are poorly supplied with tools. The blacksmith repairs a great many guns, and has to make all the tools for that purpose.

I cannot too strongly urge the importance of establishing a manual labor school at this agency. I will not give up that the day-school is a failure; far from it; it has succeeded very well under the circumstances.

The attendance has not been as regular as I could wish, but that is owing to the great distance at which these Indians live apart, and for the want of some provision made to feed and clothe the children while attending school.

When I took charge of this reservation the greater number of the employés were single men, and boarded at a mess-house. I soon became convinced that I could exercise a greater influence over these Indians by getting men for employés who had small families, that we might teach by example as well as precept.

At present, all the employés, with one exception, are men of families. It is actually necessary that some furniture for employés, such as stoves, &c., should be furnished. As there were no funds in my hands for that purpose, we have been compelled to furnish our own, though the treaty seems to convey the idea that furniture is to be found for employés. I am well aware that you have done all that any one could under the circumstances, and that these things are no fault of yours. I do not find fault with any one. I only wish to show you the difficulty under which we labor at this agency, believing the facts have not been previously stated to you. I would respectfully recommend that a small appropriation be made to keep up the different branches on this agency, as it is at all other agencies on this coast.

I am happy to state that the moral condition of these Indians has undergone a great change since I came here. Polygamy was practiced by the confederated tribes without limit. I have induced them to abandon this practice, and at the present time but very few of them have more than one wife. Gambling is not so universal among them as formerly.

I have established a Sabbath school at the agency, and the Indians take a lively interest in it. The school-house is well filled every Sunday by both young and old.

I have been very fortunate in the selection of my employés. I have no man on this agency who does not support a good moral character. On the Sabbath day the employés and their wives take each a class of Indians and give them instruction. They manifest a great interest in the moral and social welfare of these once degraded beings. I assure you that each one feels the great responsibility resting upon us of the advancement of those over whom we have charge.

The Indians are very busy at this time getting in logs to the saw mill. The greater portion of them are preparing to build. The wagon and plough maker does most of the work, as there are no extra tools that we could lend to the Indians for that purpose.

I would respectfully call your attention to the fact that there is no provision made for the support of apprentices while learning the different trades at this agency. It is very important that some provision should be made for this purpose, as the greater portion of the time allotted to this agency for the employment of mechanics has passed, and not one Indian has learned a trade yet. The apprentice has to be clothed and fed and kept from associating with other Indians; otherwise he will never learn anything. The Indians are very anxious to have a boy in both the blacksmith and wagon and plough shops, also, one in the mill. I hope you will give this subject your attention.

After the Indians had finished the ditch to convey water to the mills, I gave them passes for 20 days to go to the fisheries. They have been very successful in obtaining fish this season. They have dried the greater portion of their fish, as I was not able to furnish but a small amount of salt. They are now returning to take care of their wheat crop, and all appear to be pretty well provided with fish. As near as I can learn they have dried and salted about eight tons of fish this season.

I am pleased to state that we have had very few visits lately from our neighbors, the Snake Indians. They came in once this spring and drove off some 15 or 20 head of horses, one horse belonging to the department. Ten of the horses belonged to one Indian, and he followed them 20 miles, but could not overtake them. There are several more missing. The Snakes probably got 30 or 40 head this spring.

Since the Snake chief We-wa-we-wa and his band gave themselves up to General Crook these Indians feel very much encouraged to improve their farms, &c. Their dreaded enemies, the Snakes, have made raids on this agency every year since it was established, sometimes driving off 700 and 800 head of animals at a time, and killing and capturing their women and children, who, if alive, are captives in their hands to-day. As you are aware, the Snakes made a raid upon this agency a little over a year ago, at which time they killed Past-am-ine, one of the most intelligent Indians I have ever seen, wounding several others, and driving off 77 head of their horses. This was done by We-wa-we-wa and his band, the same who have recently given themselves up to General Crook. I have no doubt that the depredations of the Snakes, as far as this agency is concerned, are over, and under the circumstances we may in the future look for a great advancement in these people.

The disadvantages attending this agency are very great, as you are well aware. It is 75 miles to the nearest place where I receive and forward all my mail matter, and that over a very rough, rocky, mountain road or rather trail. It takes four days' hard travel to make the trip. I am nearly one-third of my time on the road, and even then some important papers lie in the post office quite a while before I get them. The expense of these trips foots up considerable at the end of a quarter, though I never make a trip when it can possibly be avoided.

For information concerning the department form, day-school, sanitary condition of the Indians, &c., I would respectfully call your attention to the report of the several employés, herewith transmitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN SMITH,
United States Indian Agent.

J. W. PERIT HUNTINGTON, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Salem, Oregon.

No. 15.

WARM SPRINGS AGENCY, OREGON, *July* 5, 1868.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions I beg leave to submit the following report as teacher of the Indian day-school on this reservation.

On the 1st day of January last, by your appointment, I commenced my duties as teacher of the day-school at this agency, with the average attendance, for the first three months, of 12 scholars, mostly boys. Since then the attendance has been very irregular. During the planting season the parents required the services of their children to assist in the cultivation of their garden crops, and during the past month the children have been at the fisheries with their parents.

I endeavored to have the children attend school regularly, but their parents objected, telling me, as they have told my predecessors, that they were compelled to support their children, and therefore considered themselves entitled to their assistance in raising food with which to feed

them, and that while at the fisheries they could not leave their children at the agency without some person to take care of them. Another difficulty, which renders it almost impossible for a school of this kind to be successful, is the great distance which these Indians live apart, and the want of any provision being made for feeding the children while in attendance at school. In my opinion, a school conducted on the manual-labor system is the only one that will benefit them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. GILLINGHAM, *Teacher.*

JOHN SMITH, Esq.,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 16.

SILETZ AGENCY, OREGON, *July* 29, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor of submitting this my sixth annual report of the affairs of this agency.

I take pleasure in saying that the Indians under my charge continue friendly and well disposed towards the whites, and with few exceptions seem willing to accept the situation and to devote their attention to the improvement of the lands they occupy.

They are gradually discontinuing their barbarous habits and modes of life, and are beginning to appreciate the importance and necessity of "taking thought for the morrow," and of applying themselves to steady labor during the present in order to make provisions for the future.

Heretofore their roving propensities and their complete devotion to the pleasures of the present, regardless of the future, have been an insuperable obstacle to any permanent improvement. But when they learn (as I think they are beginning to learn) that their prosperity and happiness depend upon their own exertions, their advancement in civilization will be rapid and easy.

We have only to foster this dawning spirit of industry and thrift among them, and the complex problem of their fate as a race will be soon and easily solved.

During the present year there are under cultivation on this reserve about 1,000 acres of land, planted in oats, wheat, potatoes, peas, and garden vegetables of various kinds.

Besides this, we have enclosed, for pasture, meadow, &c., about 1,000 acres. Our crops are exceedingly promising, and give promise of an unusual yield; this is especially true of the crop of oats.

We have been very much retarded in our agricultural labors this year by the fact that the government stock on this agency is fast becoming old, worn out, and unfit for use, and a fresh supply is therefore urgently needed. In view of these and other hindrances with which the employés and Indians have had to contend in their farming operations, their industry is truly commendable, and the results which they have achieved are extremely gratifying as well as surprising.

Quite a number of substantial improvements have been made upon this reservation this year by the carpenter, Mr. Thorn. These improvements consist principally in houses, barns, &c., erected for the use of the Indians.

The Indian school, in charge of Mr. F. D. Dodge, is in a prosperous condition, and has, since my last report, accomplished much good. It has in attendance regularly from 15 to 20 scholars, who seem to be acquiring some taste for mental improvement.

Owing to limited means I was compelled, on the 1st day of last December, to change the character of the school from a manual-labor to a day school, allowing the scholars to obtain board and lodging at their homes, though I still continue to clothe them. I am satisfied, however, both from experience and observation, that the manual-labor system is far the best that has yet been tried, and that it is, in fact, the *only* system by which we can hope to effect any permanent good.

Indeed, it is obvious, upon a moment's consideration, that it is utterly useless to attempt to elevate any individuals of a heretofore savage race without removing them from their rude associates, and thus freeing them as far as possible from all degrading influences.

So long as they remain connected with their tribes the knowledge that they may acquire at school will be either effaced from their minds or perverted to vicious ends by those absurd traditions and superstitious myths that are continually floating about among a savage people. Besides, it is evident that among the Indians physical and mental training must go together, for it is like putting new wine into old bottles to attempt to educate a mind that inhabits a savage body; mind and body must be civilized at the same time, and while the one is being stored with useful knowledge the other must be taught sober, steady, industrious habits; under such a system, not only will the pupils be benefited, but they will contribute largely by their influence and example toward the elevation of their race from its barbarous condition.

It seems to me, therefore, that an efficient manual-labor school should be attached to every Indian agency, and that the agent should be furnished with ample means for providing the school with a competent teacher and all necessary appliances, and for maintaining it upon a firm footing.

To keep up such a school in connection with this agency will cost about $3,000 per annum, and I earnestly hope that an appropriation will be made at an early day for that purpose.

The sanitary condition of the Indians has very much improved within the past year, under the care of Dr. Bensell, the resident physician. There has been but little sickness comparatively, and the diseases prevalent have been generally of the venereal type. For further information on this point I refer you to the report of Dr. Bensell.

During the past year the Indians have *generally*, as I have already remarked, remained quietly upon the reservation, devoting their time and attention to the improvement of their homes, but there have been some exceptions. Some of the Indians have shown a very lawless and unruly disposition, and have caused me much annoyance, by escaping from the reservation and roving about the adjoining settlements in idleness and dissipation, and by exciting insubordination among the other Indians.

These exceptions are due mainly, as I believe, to the tardiness exhibited by the general government in complying with the agreement made with the Indians at the time they were brought to this reservation.

As you will remember, in 1856 General Joel Palmer (then in charge of the Oregon superintendency) entered into a treaty with some ten tribes of Indians now occupying the Siletz reservation.

Trusting to the pledges of security at that time made to them, the Indians came here and settled upon the lands set apart for their use in the treaty to which I refer.

From some cause, however, that treaty was not ratified by the Senate, and the affair has remained in this position from that time until now; consequently these Indians are now, and have been for the past 12 years,

utterly without any guaranties for their future security. They are in the anomalous condition of prisoners of war in time of peace, dependent for support and even for their homes upon the uncertain charity of the government. They are mere tenants by sufferance of the lands they occupy, liable at any time to be driven from their homes by the constantly encroaching white man.

They have been repeatedly assured by those who have had them in charge that this grievance would be remedied, but these fair promises have been as repeatedly broken, and so the government has gone on from year to year gradually but surely teaching this rude, simple-minded people the bitter lesson of distrust of the white race.

The Indians are thoroughly conscious of the humiliation and insecurity of their position, and of a necessary consequence have frequently manifested their dissatisfaction by escaping when possible from a place that seemed to them intended as a prison rather than as a home for them.

Now, however, the majority of them seem to be willing to wait a little longer for some action in their behalf on the part of the general government; but a few, more suspicious than the rest, from their longer acquaintance of our race, are constantly endeavoring to excite discontent and insubordination among their companions. In view of these facts, it is not wonderful that this agency has been one of the most difficult to manage of any included within the Oregon superintendency, and if matters continue as they are, this will prove in the future a constant source of annoyance to the agent and of expense to the government. The discontent and suspicion of the Indians on this subject has been greatly increased by the action of the government two years ago, in throwing open Yaquima bay and the surrounding lands to white occupancy.

As you are aware, those lands formed a part of the Siletz reservation, and quite a number of Indians had settled upon them.

These Indians had erected houses and barns, built fences, &c., with the intention of making permanent homes there, and as no provision was made by the government for paying them for their improvements, they were actually robbed of the results of their labor and were literally thrust out of their homes by the white men that came in there to settle. This has caused much anxiety and distrust among the Indians, for the evil disposed are constantly endeavoring to persuade them that this is only the beginning of aggressions on the part of the whites, and that the whole reservation with all its improvements will be taken from them in the same way. I think, therefore, that it would be an act of wisdom as well as of justice for the government to make provisions at once for the compensation of the Indians who have suffered loss in this transaction. To do this will require an appropriation of about $10,000.

In conclusion, I would state that in my opinion it would be well, in order to quiet the apprehensions of the Indians and dispel their fears as to the future, for the government to make a treaty with those tribes that have not yet been treated with, and to make this a permanent reservation.

This would give great encouragement to the Indians, and would induce them to labor more earnestly and industriously for the improvement of the land, since they would then regard this as their permanent home. I am decidedly of the opinion that there is no other place on the Pacific coast so thoroughly adapted for an Indian settlement and at the same time so little fitted for the use of the whites as the Siletz reservation.

That portion of the reservation which is suitable for cultivation is situated some 12 miles from the coast, and is surrounded on all sides by high mountains which are filled with elk, deer, and other game, while the streams abound in fish of an excellent quality. It is not a good

grazing country, as there is no grass on the hills and mountains; what there is, being confined to the bottoms and flats along the streams. The soil is fertile, and well adapted to growing vegetables of all kinds.

It also produces oats well, and this grain furnishes excellent food for the Indians; it is easily prepared, and makes a bread which I think is far more healthful for the Indians than the bread obtained from wheat. Wheat does not thrive here, and has proven almost an entire failure during the five years that I have had charge of this agency. These and other peculiarities of the country convince me that while it would be of little value to the whites, it would furnish an excellent home for the Indians. I therefore earnestly call your attention, and that of the department, to this matter, and I hope that it will receive careful consideration.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. SIMPSON,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. J. W. PERIT HUNTINGTON,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Salem, Oregon.

No. 17.

OFFICE KLAMATH AGENCY, OREGON,
July 31, 1868.

SIR: My third annual report is herewith submitted. The general condition of the tribes on this reservation has been quite as favorable to progress and the development of civilization during the last year as at any time since I took charge of this agency, in the autumn of 1865.

The commencement of operations under the Klamath and Modoc treaty last fall, by which those Indians received annuity goods and a positive evidence of the government's intention to deal justly by them, inspired them with confidence and increased their zeal and industry. My extensive acquaintance with Indian tribes has discovered to me but few of greater promise than those now under my charge. Like other Indians they have their low and disgusting habits and mean dispositions, but their necessities in providing subsistence in the past have required activity, and consequently many of them are really industrious. Provided with the necessary implements of agriculture, comfortable dwellings, schools for the education of the young in manual labor and the useful sciences, ample provision being made for the promotion of their sanitary condition, their progress I predict will be rapid and permanent.

In the infancy of operations under the treaty so much time is required to inaugurate a complete system of operations, the improvement is necessarily tedious and slow; consequently it is impossible to report at this time much progress in furtherance of the objects of the treaty.

The soil of the reservation suitable for cultivation is covered with an immense turf which requires near a year to become rotten, and the means of breaking prairie during the past season having been limited, enough could not be raised this year to subsist the Indians; but I am quite confident that with the means now furnished enough ground can be broken by winter to allow the planting of a crop next season sufficient to feed all the Indians on the reservation. The saw-mill not yet being erected, no buildings suitable for hospital or school-houses have been erected, except some of rather a temporary nature, and physicians and teachers have only lately been appointed.

The Indians now in the reservation are the Klamath and Yahooskin-Snake tribes, and a division of the Modoc tribe, and a part of the Wolt-pah-pe Snakes, treated with on August 12, 1865. The Modoc high chief and a number of his people contentedly remain on the reservation, while another portion of his tribe, much attached to their old country and influenced by low whites, remain off. Military aid, considered essential in collecting them, has not yet been furnished. For a more elaborate explanation of the condition of this matter you are referred to my last three preceding monthly reports.

During the year I have exerted myself towards the improvement of the moral condition of the Indians in this charge, and am gratified to find my labors in that direction crowned with much success. Gambling, always a fertile source of trouble, has been checked, and quarrels and altercations are far less frequent than formerly. A rigid enforcement of the rules and regulations has in fine secured a quiet state of things to that formerly existing on the reservation, and the future is filled with bright prospects which will be realized if the civil and military authorities should work in unison for the promotion of the designs of the government.

A vigorous prosecution of the aims of the treaty will, during another year, find the plans of the government established on a complete working basis, and enable the agent to make a satisfactory report of the progress in agriculture and in the improvement of the moral and sanitary condition of the Indians on this reservation.

You are very respectfully referred to the reports of the employés, accompanying this.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. APPLEGATE,
United States Indian Sub-agent.

Hon. J. W. PERIT HUNTINGTON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs in Oregon.

No. 18.

ALSEA INDIAN SUB-AGENCY,
Oregon, July 25, 1868.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department I have the honor to submit to you my fifth annual report of the condition of the Indians under my charge at the Alsea Indian sub-agency, coast reservation, Oregon; also the state of affairs on the agency, &c., &c. In this agency there are four tribes of Indians, viz: Coos, Umpqua, Sinselau, and Alsea tribes, numbering as follows: Coos, 176; Umpquas, 83; Sinselaus, 127; and the Alseas, 146; making a total of 527 souls.

It affords me great pleasure to be able to report the condition of these Indians in a flourishing and healthy state, and the affairs of the agency in a prosperous condition. The crops all look fine, and at present indicate a large yield of wheat, oats, potatoes, and all other kinds of vegetables grown on the coast of Oregon. This so encourages the Indians that they are fast becoming satisfied that it is beneficial to them to work and cultivate the soil in order to reap a good harvest. During the past year they have made many permanent improvements—such as building houses, barns, and stables, making rails, building new fences, and repairing old ones. We now have under fence about 400 acres of land, and 160 acres

in cultivation. For a detailed report of the farming operations I will refer you to the report of the superintendent of farming, accompanying this.

The Coos and Umpqua tribes have a very fine crop of wheat this year, and are anxious to have a mill to flour their grain, that they may so far adopt the style of the whites in their mode of living; and as I have already become convinced that by selecting the most suitable ground, fine crops of wheat can be raised here, I would most respectfully recommend that a small mill be purchased for the use of the Indians on this agency; such a one as they have at the Siletz agency would be a very suitable one. I am satisfied that the same amount of money could not be expended in any other way that would give the full satisfaction that this would in the way of encouraging the Indians in agriculture.

The Coos and Umpquas are very intelligent Indians, and take pride in trying to improve their condition. They are obedient and dutiful, always ready and willing to perform duties assigned them by the farmer. The most of them have fine gardens aside from their general crops, and take pride in cultivating them.

The Sinselau tribe live on the Sinselau river, and cultivate the small bottoms along its side, which are very rich and produce largely. They have under cultivation about 30 acres of land, on which they raise corn, potatoes, peas, squashes, and other vegetables, which promise a good crop. They have good fisheries, and put up large quantities each year. Last fall they sold about 200 barrels of salmon to a company who were allowed to go in there with a small schooner and exchange clothing and provisions for their fish and furs. They are but little expense to the government, and give the agent but little unnecessary trouble.

The Alsea tribe, of a more inferior order, live on the Alsea river, and cultivate the small bottoms of land, which is very rich. This year they have under cultivation about 20 acres, mostly in potatoes, turnips, and carrots. Some of them are good hunters, and kill large quantities of deer, and usually exchange the skins with the other tribes for wheat, potatoes, &c.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

G. W. COLLINS,
United States Indian Sub-agent.

Hon. J. W. PERIT HUNTINGTON,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

CALIFORNIA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 19.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
San Francisco, California, October 10, 1868.

SIR: In making my second annual report I have been delayed partially by want of statistics and reports from the agents, and partially by urgent visits to the reservations. Hoopa Valley has demanded my especial attention, and it has been absolutely necessary to spend much time there in settling difficulties among the Indians, and investigating charges of mismanagement made against the agent through newspapers and anonymous letters. I find most of the charges loose and indefinite, and

I am satisfied that many of them are without the slightest foundation in fact. Agent Pratt has evidently worked very hard for the success of the reservation, and for the general welfare of the Indians; but he appears to be extremely unpopular, and meets with strong opposition from outsiders. The settlers in the neighboring country are very bitter in their hostility to him, and I think, in many instances, have resorted to falsehood and misrepresentation with a view to effect his removal. I regret to say that many of the officers and soldiers at Camp Gaston have labored with unwonted zeal to prejudice the Indians and white settlers against Mr. Pratt, and I firmly believe had it not been for his most excellent and amiable wife (whom they all respect) his life would have been in constant peril. Mrs. Pratt is a noble, brave, and generous woman; she labors assiduously in cutting and making up clothing for Indians, and instructing the squaws in the various branches of industry, so essential to their civilization, comfort, and well-being. The Indians are well clothed and fed on all the reservations of the State, and I believe are peaceably inclined toward the white population. At Hoopa valley they have many little feuds among themselves, and some between reservation Indians and scattering bands that belong to no reservation. Their mode of settling difficulties is to kill their enemies at the first favorable opportunity, and then, if they wish to avoid a similar fate, a settlement is made with the relatives of the deceased, and the dead Indians are paid for according to their rank and station. This payment is made in Indian money, or "*ala-co-cheek*," or, perhaps, in white deer skins or woodpeckers' heads. Then all are supposed to be friendly, and they have their appropriate dance over it. It is useless to interfere with these settlements, or attempt to discourage them. The strict penalties of the law cannot be enforced in any of the northern counties of this State for killing an Indian, whether the killing be done by a white man or an Indian.

At Hoopa valley about twenty of the most prominent reservation Indians have been killed by their own class within the last year and a half, and one very prominent chief was killed by a white man. A soldier at camp Gaston last winter killed "Ceronalto John." It was regarded at the time as a cold-blooded murder, and serious apprehensions of an immediate outbreak were felt by many of the white population.

The most that I was able to do was to procure an order from headquarters and have the accused brought to San Francisco. From my observation and experience in Indian affairs, I do not believe it good policy to have a military station nearer than ten miles of an Indian reservation. When the soldiers and Indians are continually together both become demoralized.

The products of all the reservations are abundant this season, as you will see from an examination of the farming statistics made out by the several agents and already forwarded to your office. A more particular reference to them at this time will hardly be necessary for the information of the department, but I will give you a schedule of the most important articles produced on each reservation. At Hoopa valley 6,500 bushels of wheat have been raised, threshed, and carefully stored; 300 bushels of corn; 3,000 bushels of apples; 1,000 bushels of peaches; about 2,000 pounds have been dried for future use. There were also 1,600 bushels of oats raised; 50 bushels of barley; 2,000 bushels of potatoes, and 225 tons of hay.

At Round valley the products are still more abundant, given in by the agent as follows: Wheat, 7,140 bushels; corn, 8,000; oats, 2,500; barley, 2,025; potatoes, 10,000; turnips, 1,500; hay 320 tons, &c.

At Smith river the products are given as follows: Wheat, 1,500 bush-

els; corn, 25; oats, 5,000; potatoes, 5,000; turnips, 200; peas, 750; carrots, 150; hay, 80 tons.

These are estimates made by the agent before the harvest, and since the harvest I am informed by Mr. Orman that the wheat and oats did not turn out as well as anticipated, on account of the damp, foggy weather. The grain was struck with rust and mildew before it fully matured.

The Tule river Indian farm has been remarkably fruitful this season, only about 350 acres cultivated, producing 2,055 bushels of wheat; 400 bushels of corn; 36 bushels of rye; 1,281 bushels of barley; 30 bushels of potatoes; 50 bushels of turnips, and 75 tons of hay.

The stock of cattle at Round valley and Hoopa valley is gradually increasing. We allow no calves or cows to be killed. We raise large numbers of hogs, and feed the Indians on pork and bacon through the winter, at which time cattle are usually unfit to kill.

At Hoopa we buy beef for the Indians during the farming and harvesting, so as to kill as few of the reservation cattle as possible when hurried with work.

Within the last six months 150 straggling Indians have been collected and provided with horses on the Round valley reserve and I am in hopes to gather in many more. I regret exceedingly that Congress did not see fit to appropriate the $5,000 I asked for to defray the expense of removing the Smith river Indians, and incidentally to gather in the 150 (or thereabouts) who have escaped from Smith's river within the last three or four years, and gone back to their old haunts in the mountains. The appropriation of $3,500 in currency is entirely inadequate. I may possibly be able to remove those now on Smith river farm for that sum, but I am anxious to gather in all that properly belong there, as their relatives will be much more contented to remain with them.

The number of Indians at Smith river has decreased, not only by escapes but by severe sickness among them; measles, diarrhœa, and other epidemics. I have not yet been informed of any cases of smallpox among them, though several cases have occurred in the immediate vicinity. I shall avail myself of the earliest practicable opportunity to remove those Indians to Hoopa and Round valley after I am placed in funds to defray the necessary expense.

If I succeed I shall have reason to congratulate myself and the department upon having accomplished a work of great importance to the Indian service of California. This move will greatly reduce the expense of Indian affairs in the northern portion of the State, and I hope will enable us to do more for the mission Indians in the extreme southern portion of the State. Immigrants from Texas and other border States are rapidly settling in among the mission Indians, and robbing them of their old homes, which they have occupied for more than half a century.

The Indians of California are becoming more and more anxious for a permanent home.

I have men now engaged in splitting out stakes and shingles and building a large number of Indian houses at Hoopa valley for the Smith river Indians and such others as I can collect together.

A high sense of duty compels me to repeat my recommendation of last year for the purchase of the Madden farm at Tule river. The products of this year clearly demonstrate the wisdom of such a purchase. Real estate in the whole southern portion of the State is rapidly advancing. In less than three years the Madden farm will be worth double the price now asked for it. It is unquestionably the best and most fruitful tract of land in Tulare county. The cost of fencing is so great that but a small portion of it has been cultivated heretofore. Much more could

be enclosed and many scattered bands of Indians brought in and sustained. The Indians would cheerfully go there if it were made a permanent reservation. I had cherished the hope that some appropriation would be made by the late session of Congress to enable me to establish a reservation for the Mission Indians in Los Angelos, San Diego and San Bernardine counties.

I have instructed Special Agent Stanly to gather as many as he can at San Pascual and Pala. The Indians have owned that land for thirty-four years and have occupied it for more than half a century. It is my intention to aid them with seed and implements of husbandry, and also to make as fair a distribution of blankets and clothing among them as my limited appropriation will warrant. In my special report of December 6, 1867, I suggested the propriety of having San Pascual valley and Pala set apart as a reservation for the Mission Indians, and in my letter to you, dated the 15th day of July last, I asked for instructions in reference to a survey, and as yet have received none.

Real estate in that section is much sought after, and the country is being rapidly settled up; it is hardly to be expected that the Indians can retain their old homes much longer unless something is done by the government to protect them. The grants given to the Indians under the secularization laws have never been presented to the Board of Land Commissioners, organized to settle private land claims in California, consequently the white settlers pay very little attention to their claims.

Some immediate steps will be absolutely necessary to protect the Indians in their rights and to prevent the interference of the whites.

I shall feel greatly obliged to you for any instructions you may see fit to give me on the subject.

I think an official survey of those Indian lands should be made without delay, and an order made withdrawing them from sale or entry and setting them apart as a permanent home for the Mission Indians, not merely for such as now reside there but also for such as may be collected from the surrounding country.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

B. C. WHITING,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, California.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 20.

SMITH RIVER INDIAN FARM,
California, July 31, 1868.

SIR: In compliance with the requirement of the Indian department I have the honor to submit my second annual report of affairs connected with the Smith River Indian agency.

According to a census recently taken I find that the decrease of the Indians here is somewhat greater than the increase. There seems to be a gradual diminishing of all the tribes of Indians in this section of the State, as great among those who have never lived upon a reservation as among those who have. The most plausible reason I can give for this is that they cannot stand civilization. The customs and habits of the white man being so entirely different from what they have heretofore been accustomed to, I have no doubt is the principal cause of this gradual falling off.

The social and moral condition of the Indians within my jurisdiction will compare favorably with any other tribes on the coast. Many of

them having lived with the whites during their early childhood, learned to talk our language very well, and acquired many useful and beneficial habits. Some of them are tolarable mechanics, and most of them are excellent farm hands. All the work on this farm is performed by the Indians under the supervision of the several employés. Since taking charge of this agency (18 months ago) I have had but little trouble in managing the Indians. I have endeavored to treat them kindly and impartially, in hopes thereby to gain their respect and confidence, and I am pleased to say that I have succeeded beyond my expectations.

We have under cultivation this year about 280 acres, viz:

	Acres.	Estimated yield.
Wheat	85	1,500 bushels.
Oats	60	5,000 bushels.
Timothy hay	40	80 tons.
Potatoes	45	5,000 bushels.
Peas	30	750 bushels.
Vegetables	20	20 tons.

All of which at the present time is looking well, and unless some unforeseen contingency should destroy them, there will be an ample supply to meet the wants of the Indians during the coming year.

In most of my monthly reports to the honorable Commissioner, I have had occasion to state that the Indians under my charge were peaceable and well disposed. I have the satisfaction of being able to say that the same feeling exists among them at this time, and in no single instance have they manifested or shown any feeling of a revengeful or malicious character towards any of the employés or other whites with whom they have had to do. During the past year they have been well provided with food and clothing and have been as confortable as it is possible to make them. All of them, both male and female, old and young, have a natural propensity for gambling, and in many instances gamble off their blankets and clothing even to destitution. I have tried every way that I could conceive of to put a stop to it, but as yet I have only partially succeeded.

On the 4th of the present month I made it a point to have them look as well and have as good a time as my limited means would permit. Many of those belonging to the agency, in connection with neighboring tribes, were fixed up in holiday attire, (Indian style,) and turned out 300 strong to celebrate the anniversary of our country's birth. A happier set of beings I never saw; they manifested as much zeal and patriotism in the exercises of the day as any American citizen possibly could. My object in doing this was to make them understand that the government was their friend, and that so long as they continued friendly and peaceable they would be well cared for.

In my last annual report I had occasion to call your attention to the fact that all the land used for Indian purposes at this agency was leased from settlers, and that the Indians manifested considerable dissatisfaction in not being able to call the land their own. The same feeling exists at this time; there is scarcely a day but what I am asked the question, "when is the government going to buy the valley?" I am fully convinced that the purchase of this valley, or a portion of it, for the exclusive use and benefit of the Indians, would exert a very beneficial influence over them.

There are many improvements that could and ought to be made here in order to carry on this branch of the department properly; but from the

fact that all the land is leased, and no certainty as to how long the agency will be continued, I have deemed it inadvisable to make any more improvements other than those that actual necessity required.

After an experience of two seasons' farming on this farm, I find that it will be necessary in the future to sow our wheat and oats in the fall, for the reason that by sowing in the fall the grain will be ready to harvest at least a month earlier and before there is any likelihood of rain; and then again it will save five or six weeks' work in the spring. Heretofore all the work *had* to be done in the spring, from the fact that the land was rented by the year from January 1 to December 31, and having so much work to do in a given time, some of the crops have failed because they could not be got in the ground in season. I would most respectfully recommend that in the future the land be leased for several years at a time.

All of the stock on the farm are in fine condition and gradually increasing. For a list of the number and kind, see statistical return of farming, &c., herewith transmitted. I have a good supply of farming implements on hand—enough, with one or two exceptions, to carry on the farm properly for another year.

Before closing my report, it is due from me to say that the several employés at this agency have been faithful and efficient in the discharge of their duties. Much of the successful working of the farm is owing to their example, energy, and kind treatment of the Indians.

In concluding this report permit me to express, in behalf of the Indians at this agency, the *earnest hope* that the land now occupied by them will at some early day be purchased by the government for their future permanent home.

Hoping that my official acts for the past year have met your approbation, and that this report may prove satisfactory, I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY ORMAN, JR.,
Indian Agent Smith River Farm.

Hon. B. C. WHITING,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, California.

No. 21.

ROUND VALLEY INDIAN RESERVATION,
August 26, 1868.

SIR: In obedience to the requirements of the Indian department, I have the honor to submit the following as my fourth annual report of affairs relating to the Indian service within this agency.

I have no material change to note in reference to the condition of the Indians on this reserve since my last report; the number of Indians on the reserve is about the same as last year, as will be seen by the following table:

Names of tribes.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Wylackee	100	118	26	19	263
Pitt River	81	78	23	24	206
Cow-Cow	87	104	22	23	236
Yukas	103	112	22	33	270
	371	412	93	99	975

A good many Indians have died within the past year, from old age and disease, but others have come in from a distance, which keeps the number about the same. There has been no epidemic disease among them, and they have been comparatively healthy, their principal trouble being scrofula and venereal diseases, which prevail to a considerable extent. They have been fed abundantly upon the produce raised on the reservation, and have been furnished with sufficient clothing to keep them comfortable, especially in the matter of blankets, with which they have been well supplied, and thereby were enabled to pass the winter without suffering.

With a few exceptions, the Indians on this reservation have made no very great progress in civilization; they seem more inclined to practice the vices thereof than the virtues; their natural instincts incline them that way. They are, however, tractable, and easily controlled by those in authority over them, therefore it seldom becomes necessary to punish an Indian for any act of insubordination, and no case has arisen since I have had charge of this reservation which merited any severe punishment. These Indians, are, however, slowly advancing in civilization, especially the younger ones. Many of them are very expert field hands, and some of them are good teamsters, and skilled in the performance of any kind of work required on a farm. But none of them seem to have much desire to adopt our manner of living, and their ambition seldom rises higher than to perform well the labor assigned them.

I think no great degree of advancement can be expected of the adults, and I can conceive of nothing short of education that will advance the rising generation much beyond the position now occupied by their elders. The Indians within this agency are quiet and peaceful, and I can record no acts of hostility committed during the year.

The past year has been very favorable for small grain. The continued and unusual fall of rain last winter did a great deal of damage. One hundred acres sown to wheat was all turned to *cheat*, and the crops generally stood thin on the ground, caused by so much wet weather.

By reference to my statistical returns of farming, forwarded on the 22d instant, it will be seen that there has been produced on this reservation, during the year, 19,665 bushels of grain, which, added to the amount on hand from last year, (18,175 bushels,) makes a total of 37,840 bushels, which is a great deal more than enough to supply all the demands of this reservation. There is a market here for only a limited amount of supplies, and as transportation from here is too expensive, the remainder (of surplus) must remain undisposed of; but it will be readily observed that if we had a convenient market for our surplus produce this reservation would yield an amount per annum largely in excess of the expenses.

It has been my object, since I have had charge of this reservation, to make all the fencing necessary, and put up all the buildings required on the place, and during my time here the following buildings have been constructed: 2 granaries, 30 by 30 feet; 1 granary, 16 by 29 feet; 1 barn, 54 by 70 feet; 1 addition, 30 by 50 feet; 1 chicken house, 16 by 12 feet; 1 pork house, 29 by 30 feet; 1 barn, 68 by 79 feet; 2 corn-cribs, 30 by 30 feet; hog-sheds, 200.

Some of the buildings have been re-roofed and put in order this summer, and all the buildings and fences on the reservation are in good repair.

It is an object of importance to the service to raise a sufficient number of cattle on the reservation to meet the demands of the service, and I can now report that by buying a portion of our supply of beef for the

the year 1866–'67, and by the use of pork to a considerable extent, and a large amount of venison, we have avoided the necessity of killing any of the cows, and as the result we now have a sufficient number of bullocks to supply the beef required, and as no cows or heifers will be slaughtered in future the stock of cattle will continue to increase.

It has become an almost absolute necessity to purchase more mules for this reservation in order to carry on operations successfully. Those we have here are old and used up—literally worn out in the service. Some of them have been in it about 14 years. The same number of good animals could do almost double the work in the same length of time as these old mules are able to perform. An increase of mules would facilitate operations here very much, and would enable us to cultivate more land.

In reference to enlarging the area of this reservation, I would recommend, in case the project of taking the whole valley is abandoned, that two claims on the north, and one on the east side of the reservation, be purchased. I would also strongly advise the purchase of the mill, which is also on the north side, and with that and the two claims first spoken of we would have possession of all the valley land north of the reservation, which would place it in a more advantageous position than it is at present, and greatly enhance the interest of the service.

Superintendent Whiting has been attentive to the wants and interests of the service in this agency, and has furnished all the supplies that a just division of the appropriation, a rigidly economical administration of affairs, would admit of.

No change of employés has been made since my last annual report, and justice seems to require that I should say that they have been faithful and attentive in the discharge of their duties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. L. FAIRFIELD, *Indian Agent.*

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 22.

HOOPA VALLEY INDIAN RESERVATION,
California, July 20, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of affairs at this agency during the year ending June 30, 1868. Assuming charge October 26, 1867, I found the Indians in a very unsettled condition, two of the principal tribes being at war with each other, some six Indians having been killed during the summer. The trouble between them originated from the efforts of one party to catch Frank, the murderer of the late agent, R. L. Stockton, his friends belonging to the other tribe. Owing to this warfare most of the Indians had become considerably demoralized.

Frank was killed shortly after I assumed charge, by a party of Indians sent in pursuit of him by me, it being found impossible to capture him alive. Successful efforts were made to stop the fighting, no more taking place, and in April last an amicable settlement was effected between the belligerents, each paying for those killed, according to the Indian custom. There is still a difficulty of long standing existing between one of these same tribes and another one on the reservation, that is likely to cause

trouble between them before long, unless a settlement can be brought about, as about six weeks ago the leader of one was waylaid and killed a few miles from the reservation by a band of Indians not belonging on the reservation, supposed to have been hired by the other party to do the deed. This occurred just at the commencement of the harvest season, and fears were entertained that fighting would occur at once, and that the crops might be lost in consequence; great efforts were made to prevent it, with success thus far, but I fear they cannot be restrained much longer, though no efforts will be spared to continue peace and bring the murderers to punishment. The Indians seem very friendly to the whites, and with the exception stated, the utmost quiet prevails among those on the reservation, and but little trouble is experienced in obtaining all the labor needed to work the reservation. Owing to the somewhat deranged state of things arising from the sudden and violent death of the late agent, and the unusually dry season, not near as much as usual was raised in the summer of 1867. In consequence, only small rations, principally flour, could be issued, but by prudent and careful management it was made to answer, and the Indians, understanding the matter, have been satisfied with what could be allowed them.

This reservation was established some four years ago, at which time the improvements by the settlers thereon were purchased. At that time most of the houses, fences, and tools were old, and many in bad repair, and their constant use since by the Indians has resulted in their almost entire destruction, very few proper repairs having been made. Much mechanical labor is imperatively necessary at the present time to provide paper, houses, sheds, and farming implements for the successful working of the reservation. I have been compelled to employ an extra carpenter most of the time, or the loss to the government from the want of farming implements, such as rollers, reapers, wagons, threshers, &c., would have amounted to thousands of dollars. I am happy to state that the crops are larger the present season than ever before raised on the reservation, and that there will be an abundance for the Indians and seed for the ensuing year. Last year all the seed used on the reservation had to be purchased. There are now belonging to the reservation about 125 head of cattle and 250 head of swine, the increase of which in another year will probably supply the reservation with all the fresh and salt meat necessary for the subsistence of the working Indians. The sanitary condition of the Indians during the year has been good. No schools have been in existence on the reservation since I have been here; could one or more be established and well maintained, with a proper fostering care of the reservation by the government, after habits of civilization were formed, it would undoubtedly be of great benefit to the Indians and their future management. This reservation is located on the Trinity river, eight miles above its junction with the Klamath. About 700 Indians are permanently located upon it. From the junction of the Trinity with the Klamath to the mouth of the latter, about 50 miles, there are estimated to be from 2,000 to 3,000 Indians. The Indians of this section are generally superior to most of the California Indians; they are well formed, of good average size, inclined to be warlike, but disposed to be friendly to the whites. From the mountainous and densely timbered character of the surrounding country for a distance of about 40 miles, it would be almost impossible to remove them to any other locality, and then only by a great expense, endangering the peace of this section while it was being done; hence I believe the establishment of this reservation was right and its location good, but to make it answer the purpose of civilizing and

keeping the Indians quiet, it is requisite that sufficient means should be furnished to enable it to be successfully carried on.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. PRATT,
Indian Agent, Hoopa Valley Reservation, California.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner Indian Affairs.

No. 23.

TULE RIVER RESERVATION, CALIFORNIA,
August 20, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit this my first annual report of the condition of the Indian service at this agency, from the 1st day of October, 1867, at which time I assumed the duties of agent, to the above date.

Upon entering on the discharge of my duties I found the condition of the service at the agency very unsatisfactory. This was not so much owing to the management of the former agent as to the unwise policy of endeavoring to conduct and manage an Indian reservation on private lands rented from individuals from year to year. This policy prevents permanent improvements, retards progress in improving the condition of the Indians, and has the effect to keep them discontented and unwilling to engage in the various kinds of labor required for making even the necessary improvements wanted for present use. While they readily engage in labor necessary to cultivate the soil and provide for their subsistence, they are averse to making any improvements, making the excuse that they have no surety that they will enjoy the benefits which would necessarily follow their labors, and that, if government will not provide them lands on which to labor, they are unwilling to labor for others.

The residence of the agent, an old adobe building without floors and unfinished, has been floored, the walls plastered, whitewashed, and made passably comfortable as a residence. An adobe stone house has been built for the storage of Indian goods and supplies; an additional granary, 15 by 28 feet, has been erected for the storage of grain; these improvements have been made during the year, and were such as the service required for immediate use. A large irrigating ditch, five miles in length, taking the water from Tule river, and a wagon road, 25 miles in length, to the pinery in the mountains, were constructed by G. L. Hoffman, former agent, by and with the labor of the Indians, with the expectation that the lands rented would be purchased by the government, and that those enterprises would be of great utility and benefit to the reservation. Should the government purchase the lands now rented they would be of great value.

The Tules mostly have comfortable adobe or frame houses and cultivate small parcels of land for vegetables. The Manachists, a part, have adobe dwellings, and others live in campoodles, made of grasses, straw, &c., and are comfortable for winter quarters; during the summer—"warm weather"—they live in temporary brush dwellings; with a few exceptions, they have not evinced any desire to cultivate any lands on their own account.

The past winter has been unprecedented on account of the quantity of rain fallen and unusually high water in the rivers. It commenced rain-

ing on the 23d of December ultimo and continued, with slight intermissions, until February. No mail communication was had with San Francisco from December 23 until the 14th of February.

Tule river was higher than ever before known by the white inhabitants. The wheat crop on the reservation suffered materially, both on the bottom lands and on the high lands adjacent to the mountains. Notwithstanding this, we have a fair crop of wheat, amply sufficient for the service, an excellent crop of barley and hay, and summer crops sufficient for the wants of the reservation.

Seeding and harvesting the crops are the periods of the year at which a large amount of Indian labor is required. At other times but few are employed, and many go out and find employment from outside parties as opportunities offer. They receive from 50 cents to $1 per day. They mostly, with some exceptions, buy clothing and groceries with their wages; in the exceptional cases their wages are spent for liquor. Were the title of the land in the government the Indians would be more constantly employed on the reservation in enlarging the area of the tillable land and in making permanent fences and improvements.

The general habits of the Indians on this reservation are far above those outside. They work cheerfully and readily, stealing is rare among them, they are not vicious, and they seem to appreciate kindness and good treatment. No cases of insubordination or disposition to disobey the rules and regulations of the agency have been manifested, with the not very rare exception of drinking too much whiskey. This is a crying evil, and until the government owns the reservation and makes provision for the punishment of white men, devoid of principle, who furnish or sell the Indians liquor on every occasion, this evil will not, I fear, be lessened. The purchase of the farm now rented has been a subject of consideration by the department and, I believe, of the Committee on Indian Affairs. It is a subject which should be settled at an early day. The interest of the government, as well as the prosperity of the reservation and the welfare of the Indians, require it. The longer the delay the more difficult and expensive will it be to find and secure a proper location, should a removal of the Indians be made. I am satisfied that at the present time the expense attending the selection of a new location and the removal of the Indians would far exceed the amount required for the purchase of the farm. I am aware that there is questionable propriety in the government purchasing lands for Indian reservations while there is so large extent of public domain; but here in southern California the public domain, such as is valuable for agricultural purposes, is covered by Mexican grants or has passed into the ownership of private individuals, and hence the difficulty, at this late day, in finding government lands not occupied or claimed by individuals, suitable and proper for a reservation.

The farm rented contains 1,280 acres, one-third of which is or could be made tillable, suitable for agricultural purposes. The buildings, aside from the Indian houses, are the agent's residence, an adobe building, one story, 45 by 36 feet, partially finished; an adobe stone house, 12 by 18 feet; one frame granary 14 by 50 feet; one ditto, 15 by 28 feet; blacksmith shop, employé residence, and Barby house, all adobe buildings; one hay shed, 40 by 60 feet.

The land not suitable for tillage is well adapted for grazing purposes. An orchard of peach trees and fig trees, all in bearing, producing fruit sufficient for the wants of the reservation, a vineyard of 1,000 vines producing abundance of grapes. These could be enlarged to any extent; government land adjacent to the farm enclosed, 800 acres, partly in cultivation, which amount of tillable land could be very considerably enlarged.

A school of 25 scholars—females—was commenced by the agent's wife in November last, and continued to May 22. It was discontinued on account of illness of teacher. The attendance of the Indian girls was quite regular and their improvement encouraging and satisfactory. It is intended to continue the school on and after the 1st of October.

The health, on the reservation, of the Indians has been good, and improved up to the 1st of July, at which time fever-and-ague and fevers prevail for about three months. At the present time there are many cases of the above diseases; and also the measles has broken out on the reservation within the week. The Indians are much alarmed, and, being complicated with other diseases—many chronic cases—it is feared that many cases will prove fatal.

The Cowcos, Wechumnies, and Four-Creek Indians, numbering some 200, residing in Tulare county, as well as a large number residing in Kern county, would be in a much better situation were they placed on the reservation. They reside within a distance of 50 miles; many of them visit the reservation frequently; but the uncertain tenure of the location has prevented any arrangements for their removal to the reservation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES MALTBY, *Agent*.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington City, D. C.

ARIZONA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 24.

COLORADO RIVER AGENCY,
Arizona Territory, August 1, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report, pertaining to the Indians of this agency, for the year ending July 31, 1868:

The tribes of this agency are four in number, and extend along the Colorado river, from Fort Yuma to the northern boundary of the Territory, a distance of nearly 400 miles. Scattered as these tribes are over so vast an extent of country, it is impracticable to procure an accurate census of them; but from the most reliable sources of information which I have found accessible in relation to this matter, it is believed that the following is a close approximation to the truth:

Yumas	2,000
Yavapais, or Apache Mohaves	2,000
Mohaves	4,000
Hualapais	1,500
Total	9,500

This includes men, women, and children, of all ages and both sexes.

YUMAS.

During the year the Yumas have been peaceable and friendly; no complaints concerning them have at any time reached me. Several bands of this tribe visited the reservation the past year for the purpose of seeing the irrigation canal, and the other works in course of construc-

tion here, for the benefit of the river Indians. They were greatly pleased and astonished at these works, and particularly so at the novel spectacle of 300 Indians laboring daily. Some of these parties remained and took part in the work.

YAVAPAIS.

The portion of this tribe who are attached to their head chief have been on the reservation and working daily during most of the year.

In consequence of the appearance of an epidemic, which at first was supposed to be scarlet fever, but proved to be whooping cough, which prevailed at Fort Mohave, and was recently brought to the reservation by some of the Mohaves, this tribe have all left the reservation. They assured me when leaving that they would go to the mountains to gather *mescal* and *suworrow*, which would soon be in season, and by that time the sickness (epidemic) would probably have disappeared, and they would return to the reservation.

MOHAVES.

This is the most numerous tribe of the agency, and have always lived on the Colorado river. They are industriously inclined, and manifest unvarying friendship towards the Americans. This reservation is in the midst of their former hunting grounds, which probably causes them to take more interest in its establishment and development than any other tribe of the agency. During the year fully 2,000 of this tribe have constantly lived on the reservation; most of the young men taking part and laboring daily on the irrigation canal, agency buildings, and other works intended for the benefit of the river Indians.

In the month of June last a large number of this tribe, who never before had been on the reservation, visited me for the purpose of seeing the irrigation canal, and the portion of their tribe laboring on the same, of which they had heard a great deal said by their friends, and left with an apparrent good feeling of the work going on for their benefit.

Early in the month of June, an epidemic, at first supposed to be scarlet fever, but which proved to be whooping cough, broke out among the portion of this tribe who stay at Fort Mohave, about 100 miles above the reservation on the Colorado river, the ravages of which were so great as to carry off about 100 of the tribe.

Six of their doctors, or medicine men, who attempted to cure those who were attacked with this disease, having failed of success, were put to death, according to the custom of the tribe.

About 20 cases of this epidemic on the reservation came to my knowledge, probably half of which proved fatal, the casualties being children. The bodies, with all the effects of the deceased, were immediately burned. This epidemic has now almost disappeared from among this tribe.

HUALAPAIS.

During the year the Hualapais have been regarded as hostile, and the military have been prosecuting a vigorous campaign against them.

In September last two captains, named, respectively, Ah-hut-cut-wok-hoh and Ah-ho-chu-ka-mah, who previously had been living in the interior, at a place called Black Cañon, were induced to come upon the reservation. They were designated by General Gregg, the district commander at the time, who sent them here as Apache Yumas. After their

arrival on the reservation, they lived peaceably and worked daily; but as the crops of the Yavapais and Mohaves here had been matured and gathered, and in consequence of the three great freshets in the river last year, each of which overflowed all the bottom lands, it was impossible for the reservation Indians to raise much of a crop, and, therefore, these two captains, and their people from Black Cañon, could not expect much assistance from their Indian friends here; but as they manifested at the time a disposition to settle on the reservation and engage in the labors pertaining to the same, every effort was made to induce them to settle and be contented. With but little interruption, abundance of supplies have been on hand, and these Indians were liberally dealt with. From some cause unknown to me, these two captains, with their people, numbering about 150 souls, clandestinely left the reservation on the night of the 13th of March, and probably rejoined their former wild companions in the interior. I presume that in consequence of former bad conduct, and apprehending trouble with the military, they may have been influenced to act in this way on account of an order published by General Devin, the district commander, for a company of United States troops to proceed to, and establish a post on the reservation. Captain Wier, with a portion of his company, arrived on the reservation on the 14th of March, and established his camp on the bank of the river, at the head of the Mesa, about a mile from the agency buildings. From the time of the arrival of the military on the reservation, until their departure, on the 24th of June, the Indians were submissive, contented, and well-behaved. I regret exceedingly to note that the detachment of United States troops under Captain Weir, that were stationed here, have been ordered away, leaving me without that necessary protection which is essentially important for the good conduct of the reservation. I trust that you will be able to effect the permanent establishment of a military post near the agency.

The construction of the agency buildings was commenced in September last, and so much of these buildings as was contemplated to be constructed during the past fiscal year has been sufficiently completed for occupation, and but little remains to be done to make that portion sufficient for present use, and comfortable for the climate. In every respect the agency buildings are well constructed; the foundation being of substantial rock masonry, the walls of sun-dried bricks or *adobes*, and the roofs of lime mortar. Some repairs will be necessary from time to time, as is usual with such buildings, but the expense of such repairs will be trifling.

On the 16th December last the work of opening the acequia or irrigation canal was commenced, and whatever doubt may have existed heretofore about these Indians working is now entirely removed, for since the commencement to the present time they have shown the greatest willingness to labor, and receive instruction from the overseers of the work.

Fully five miles of the canal is completed. During the month of June, particularly, the Indians wishing to be relieved from all other labor but that of planting after that period, the work of opening the canal was prosecuted with great energy. The cutting was deep, through stiff clay, and the Indians worked to my satisfaction.

In order to ascertain the nature of the foundation, a shaft has been sunk to the depth of 18½ feet, at the head of the ditch, where the water will be brought into it from the river, and as it proved to be a compact clayey bottom, well adapted for a foundation, hands were set at work quarrying rock for necessary piers, &c. About 200 tons of rock have

been got out, which is now ready for hauling from the quarry, which is right in the face of Corner Rock, four miles above the head of the ditch, on the Colorado river, and is, perhaps, the best place on the river to secure and load a boat. The teams have hauled the cement for the mason work at the head of the ditch, and the boat or scow, which has been purchased to bring the rock from the quarry, is at the agency, also all the timbers, &c., pertaining to the head-gate.

The appropriation of last year having become nearly exhausted, and, as I have not been advised of an additional appropriation to complete the section, to make the work available which has been done, I shall discontinue further work on the canal until officially directed to resume.

Notwithstanding that nearly 700 acres were planted in corn and wheat, last summer and fall, by the Indians and employés of the reservation, it is to be regretted that the three great freshets in the Colorado river last summer, the last not subsiding till the latter part of July, prevented the planting of corn until too late in the season to allow of sufficient time for it to mature, and in consequence of the delay and tediousness incident to receiving supplies from San Francisco, by way of the Colorado river, the seed-wheat and agricultural implements, necessary for farming in the fall, did not reach the reservation until too late in the season to warrant much of a crop; hence the meagerness of the harvest—300 bushels of wheat and 500 bushels of corn, which did not afford 20 pounds a head to the Indians on the reservation. What has been done, however, demonstrates the capacity and willingness of the Indians to labor, and the certainty of the soil to produce abundantly, when nourished by water at the proper time, and in sufficient quantities, both of which advantages, the acequia, or irrigation canal, will afford.

I have received innumerable assurances from the chief and head men of the Mohaves that many of the Indians, now scattered through the country, are constantly speaking of the reservation, and purpose coming on it soon.

That they may be induced to remain and settle when they come, it is of the first importance to urge forward the work of opening the irrigation canal to its completion, as by it, *and it alone*, these Indians will be enabled to raise their subsistence with certainty, by planting early in the spring, and being secure against high freshets, heavy rains, and destructive hot weather, which invariably sets in here in the summer months; and without the assurance of some certainty of raising a crop, they *cannot* be induced to abandon their nomadic and roving habits and settle permanently.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN FEUDGE,
Special U. S. Indian Agent, Colorado River Indians.

G. W. DENT, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, La Paz, Arizona Territory.

No. 25.

ON BOARD STEAMSHIP MONTANA,
En route from Guaymas to San Francisco, June 6, 1868.

GENERAL: In the measures taken by the general government for the care of friendly Indians, and in the attempts to place on reservations hostile and semi-friendly tribes, little, very little, has been done for the Indians of Arizona, yet the hostile ones give as much trouble as any

on the Pacific coast. A breaking out of the semi-friendly Indians would cause immense loss of life, and would bring great cost, and the friendly ones, by their many good offices to the white man, deserve a substantial recognition from the government.

Having concluded my inspection of Arizona, I propose to commence a few remarks upon that district by an enumeration of the principal Indian tribes and their status.

Upon the Colorado river, in the northern part of the Territory, lives a band, or lives some bands, of Pi-Utes, occupying both sides of the river, roaming to the limit of Arizona on the west, but on the east, for some miles, how far cannot be determined.

Moving down the river we find at and about Camp Mohave the Mohaves. The former tribe has had a talk with Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Price, commanding Camp Mohave, and has promised to maintain peaceable relations. They come to the camp, associating with the Mohaves, and receive food from time to time. There are very few white settlers in their country. A mail station at El Dorado cañon, and three citizens at las Vegas, are all I can call to mind; but the small detachments at El Dorado cañon, las Vegas, and Colville, indicate no offensive movements on the part of the Pi-Utes.

The Mohaves for a long time have shown only friendship for us. They are fed, it may be said regularly, from Camp Mohave, and although the propriety of their moving to the reservation at La Paz has been often hinted at, it evidently is not acceptable to them, and any attempt to move and keep them there forcibly would, I think, prove disastrous; and we should find in them and allies which they might bring dangerous enemies. They look upon the bottom lands at and near Camp Mohave as their homes, and they will remain if possible.

As to the reservation at La Paz, I hear conflicting stories. Not having been there, I can only report the presence there, as stated, of Apache Yumas, Apache Mohaves, and perhaps Yavapais. Colonel Price seemed satisfied that Indians had left that reservation and were engaged in hostilities in company with the Hualapais. One letter from Mr. Dent, the superintendent, seen by me, (the letter,) stated that 75 or 80 had left; another letter said that none had. The Indians which came to McDowell while I was there, and who were fired upon as I have reported, showed strong marks of being from this reservation; but all accounts seem to agree that little is done at the reservation by the government towards satisfying the wants and caring properly for the large number of Indians who, from the location of this reservation, are properly subject to its bounty.

About Fort Yuma are the Yumas. Peaceable in the past, they have received some rations from Fort Yuma, and I suppose do at this time. They are peaceable, and I have heard of no aid extended them except through the military department. On the north and south of the road from camp Mohave to Prescott are the Hualapais, (Wallupais.) Two years ago, when I went through that country, I found them friendly, talked with the chief, and travel was safe through that section; now they are in a state of hostility, induced by the killing of their chief, Wauba Luma, by the whites, and have made the road an unsafe one for small parties. They are estimated in number at 150. The Yavapais are about Prescott, are hostile, not of large numbers, and may to some extent engage in depredations in company with the Hualapais, and are supposed to have rancherias between Camp McPherson and Prescott. In the past, many outrages have been committed in Skull valley and Bell's cañon, (between Skull valley and Camp McPherson.) It is doubtful whether the Yavapai or the Apache has been the more prominent in these.

The numbers, particular haunts, and natures of the hostile tribes are involved in much doubt. With no tribe is this more the case than with the Apaches, and although we find officers and citizens who speak in great confidence of their knowledge of this tribe and that tribe of the Apaches, when their statements are sifted down we often find them mere speculations.

From the number of Apaches reported in different localities I come to the belief that it is much larger than is adopted in general opinion. From the point east of Prescott to one east of McDowell, the current belief is, runs the western line of the regular haunts of the Tonto Apaches. Brevet Brigadier General Devin, should he carry out his contemplated scout this summer to the east of Camp Lincoln, will be able to give information of a country of which very little, if anything, is now known, but which popular report makes a country unsafe to be explored by anything less than 300 men. Major Clendenin, in a scout from Camp McDowell, made at about the time of my visit to that post, saw no traces of Indians. The establishment of the long contemplated Camp Reno will bring troops into close proximity with these Indians, and allow advantageous movements to the north and east or to the south against the Indians known as the Pinal Apaches. The Indians inhabiting the Pinal (Pinetaño) mountains seem to be the most dangerous as well the most difficult of subjugation. Their haunts in the mountains are at places almost inaccessible to the white man, and on a common route followed by our troops it is necessary to leave the horses behind, and any cavalry in the column to continue on foot. The band which lately obtained the large herd of cattle found its place of safety in these mountains, and at the latest accounts our toops could not dislodge it. Contiguous to this tribe, and able to join it in these mountains, are the Arivapa Apaches, living about Arivapa river, and not far from Camp Grant, (their incomings and outgoings and the final firing upon them and killing three of their number I narrated in my report of Camp Grant,) the Coyotero Apaches and Sierra Blanca Apaches, most of whom come into Camp Goodwin and are fed there, and also the band of Cochees, whose haunts properly are the Chiricahua mountains, southern Arizona and northern Sonora.

Concerning the Indians upon the reservation at Camp Goodwin, Coyoteros, and Sierra Blancas, almost every officer in Arizona, almost every citizen there, and many of the inhabitants of Sonora, are loud in their condemnation of the policy under which they are subsisted there, and trace to these Indians many of the outrages committed. I have not yet found any good foundations for the belief of officers and citizens. We surely must look to the settling of all these Indians on reservations in the end, unless the popular war of extermination is successfully waged, which is not at all probable; and the failure to keep the Indians there after they have once gone is certainly not the fault of the system, but rather of the administration of affairs at the reservation. Stories of the most improbable nature are circulated, and seem to be generally believed, in regard to all peace negotiations or friendly relations between Indians and troops. As an instance of these, the most unjustifiable firing upon the Indians at Camp McDowell, of which I made report, was explained at Tucson, and the story generally credited, as follows: That these Indians informed General Alexander that he must not move out, as directed, in co-operation with General Crittenden; that they would not suffer it; for this the troops attacked. General opinion, "served the Indians right;" fact, General Alexander not there; Indians perfectly peaceable about camp; the attack a most disgraceful affair upon our part.

Another instance: Upon arriving at Tucson, I was told, "Indians have arisen at Goodwin, attacked the garrison, killed one man, wounded two or three; all have left the reserve;" universal satisfaction at this. The truth, as far as it could be ascertained, was that one soldier had been killed; no general attack. In a few days a report came from a lieutenant temporarily commanding Camp Goodwin, "I have the honor to report Indians all back, and everything quiet," with no explanation of their leaving and of the many sensation items; but it was whispered that at the bottom of the difficulty was a squaw—source of wars, foreign and domestic, from time immemorial!

Cochees band has always been reported small, but brave and resolute. Reports vary as to whether Cochees himself is living.

The Pimas and Maricopas live on the Gila river, from Maricopa Wells to a short distance beyond Sacaton. By the last census the former numbered above 4,000, men, women, and children; the latter about 400. They have a reservation here, and an Indian agent living at Pimas villages. But little has been done by the Indian department for their benefit. Their friendship to the whites for years has been marked; without it many an emigrant after long sufferings and trials would have perished. It is the boast of many of the Indians of these tribes that never has a white man's blood been shed by them. May the day never come when the wicked act of any white man shall provoke them to hostility. They are an agricultural people, but the industry which has characterized them in the past has been somewhat impaired by the enlistment of two companies of them, and the furnishing by the government of pay, rations, and clothing; though now discharged they continually expect new enlistments. They are well acquainted with the use of all our fire-arms, but, though in case of scouts with our troops they take arms furnished them, they do not generally discharge their pieces on contact with the Apache, but rely on close quarters, their war clubs, or the stocks of the musket or carbine. I saw an instance of this at Camp Grant. As soon as the Pimas and Maricopas were notified that Apaches were approaching the camp, it was with the greatest difficulty that they could be prevented from rushing at once to the camp and attacking, though the Apache bore a white flag. After the latter had been sent away, while I was talking with the Pimas and Maricopas by the river bank, some one came to the top of the hill and announced that the Apaches were coming; it seemed scarcely a second before the friendly Indians, each apparently on his own responsibility, were mounted and away, dashing over the plain and through the cañon and killing three out of six Indians who had shown themselves, knocking their brains out with the stock of the carbine. After killing an Apache they cannot be persuaded to touch the body; they return to camp and will not take food or tobacco, fast for a certain number of days, purging themselves by immoderate drinking of water. After destroying a rancheria, or killing simply one Indian hostile, it is with the greatest difficulty that they can be persuaded to continue on any scout; so in the case at Camp Grant, although they had started on the understanding of a month's scout, after this small affair at the camp but four out of, say fifty, would go on, the rest must return to their home to do penance. Considering the difficulty of moving them with our officers and men, and the little advantage to be gained by regular enlistment of them, (unless it be the fact that the system once adopted cannot be advantageously changed,) it would be a good idea, unless deemed incompatible with the policy of a great nation, to offer them a reward, money, food, or clothing, for every scalp of an Apache brought, or for other proof, if it can be found, of the killing of any Apache.

The Papagos in the southern and southwestern part of the Territory are, like the tribe last mentioned, industrious, and like them friendly to us and hostile to the Apache. Nothing is done by our government for them.

The Moquis, in the northern and northeastern part of the Territory, live in villages, are reported more civilized, more familiar with the arts and manufactures than even the Maricopas and Pimas. They once paid a visit to the commanding officer at Prescott; through some mistake they were then put in the guard-house, but an explanation afterwards made, fixed the matter properly. Their hostility to the Apache is reported intense. It would be well for communication to be made with them from some camp in Arizona, and if, since it is reported that the lands which they occupy are failing in water, they could be induced to move to the valley of the Verde (near Camp Lincoln) or anywhere in the valley of the Upper Verde, it would be a valuable auxiliary towards the reduction of the Apache.

The enumeration of these tribes and their condition seems to me sufficient to indicate what I premised: the necessity of action by the government with a view to settling permanently the Indians of Arizona.

Kind and liberal treatment of the Pimas, Maricopas, Papagos, Moquis, and the tribes of the Colorado river, seems essential to the future prosperity of the country, and nothing more than a just recognition of the value of their friendship to us in the past, while more clearly defined relations with the Indians about Camp Goodwin, an extension of their reservation, and an endeavor through them to open communication with hostile tribes, are measures dictated alike by prudence and humanity.

Here in many places no efforts have been made to care for those whose friendship is valuable, whose enmity would be most expensive. The consequence is that a large number of Indians are fed throughout the Territory by the subsistence department of the army; as such issues are forbidden by the regulations of the army, the thing is evaded by calling these subjects of the army bounty "Indian prisoners," although it is well known that they are not prisoners. The consequence of not feeding many of them would be most serious; but an authorized regular feeding recorded as "to Indians," paid for from an appropriation for this purpose, would accomplish much more than the present habit at many places of giving them food from time to time, and would do much towards bringing in the hostile ones.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. A. WHITTIER,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, and A. A. I. G.

Brevet Major JAMES B. FRY, *A. A. G.*

NEVADA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 26.

CARSON CITY, NEVADA,
September 10, 1868.

SIR: In presenting my third annual report on the condition of the Indians in this superintendency, I have but little to say that has not been said before, either in my annual or monthly reports. I would respect-

fully refer the department to my report for 1866 for the number and classification of the different tribes in this superintendency. The number has not materially altered since that time. The hostile Indians in the north have been reduced some 350 within the last two years by losses in battle with the soldiers and citizens. At Walker River reserve several have died with fevers; the number of deaths about equalling the births. At Truckee River reservation, and on the Carson river, the Pi-Utes have increased, as far as I can ascertain, about 300. The Washoes have more than held their own, contrary to my expectations. In the aggregate, I find that with the friendly Indians there has been quite an increase in the western part of this superintendency. There has been no demonstration of a hostile character anywhere in this superintendency since the murder of the Pearson family in April last, and that was done by Indians belonging to the California superintendency, they making a raid over the line into this State, and returning to Pitt River valley, in California, without making a halt. I apprehend no further outbreak of the Indians anywhere in the superintendency. The progress of the Central Pacific railroad directly through this State has a great tendency to restrain the few wild bands that are laboring under the false impression that they can make successful war on the whites. The Shoshones in the eastern and southern portions of this State are quiet and peaceable, and inclined to work. In many instances they make good farm hands and work well in the mines. They have not received much attention from this superintendency, as it is better to let them alone than to go among them and make promises that cannot be fulfilled. The appropriation for this superintendency is so small that it would be useless to undertake to help their condition.

When we take into consideration that we have 12,000 souls to look after, and that we have but $20,000 in currency to aid them with, and that, too, in a country where the necessaries of life and travelling expenses are very high, it is easy to see that an equal distribution of less than $1 to each person would not benefit them materially. The only way I have been able to aid them is to purchase farming implements for those on the reservations, and showing them how to catch fish in greater quantities in the river, and to fish in the lakes. They have never fished in the lakes before.

During the two seasons last past it has been impossible to raise any considerable quantity of produce on either of the reservations on account of high water.

It may be necessary to explain the situation of these reserves to show how it is that the river bottoms are so apt to overflow.

The two reservations are selected so as to include the two lakes, Walker and Pyramid. These lakes, as you will see, are situated in the great basin east of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and have no outlets, but depend upon evaporation to carry off the flood of water constantly pouring into them. The rivers rising in the mountains run through the sage brush deserts until they empty into the lakes, which thus become great reservoirs. The river bottoms are narrow, there not being on an average more than one-fourth of a mile in width of arable land. The bluffs are high. As the streams approach the lakes they become sluggish. The rivers are supplied by the snow on the mountains.

When we have a severe winter and a heavy fall of snow, the amount of water pouring into the lakes from the melting of the snow in summer exceeds the evaporation, causing the rivers to overflow their banks for several miles from the lakes. The reservations include the lakes, but not many miles of the rivers.

While the Pi-Utes have not been able to make as much progress in farming as I could wish, they have had an abundant supply of fish. This source of subsistence is sure, so long as the reserves are held exclusively for them. I desire again to call your attention to the subject of schools. The Indians are nearly all anxious to read and write; and it is a serious fact that I never visit them without being talked to on the subject of schools and having inquiries made about the white man's God. One school to commence with (upon the manual labor principle) and open for children of the different tribes, would give great satisfaction to the Indians and be the cause of bringing them nearer to civilization and Christianity than anything else could do.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. PARKER, *Superintendent.*

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 27.

WALKER RIVER INDIAN RESERVE,
August 30, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the Indian affairs of this reserve.

On the 5th of July, 1867, a white man named Dye was killed in the Como mountains, about 30 miles west of this agency. The deed was charged to a band of Walker River Pi-Utes that were camped in the vicinity.

The day before this occurrence an Indian, named Truckee John, was killed on Truckee river by two drunken white men; and two Carson Lake Pi-Utes were badly wounded on the road 10 miles east of Virginia City by the same men. Much excitement was caused by these outrages among both whites and Indians. On Truckee river the settlers left their farms and concentrated for defence.

I reached their encampment on the 8th, and the next day had an interview with the Indians and found they entertained no idea of retaliating upon the whites for the murder of Truckee John, but were, on the contrary, as badly frightened as the whites.

The alarm was created by false stories put in circulation by persons who no doubt wished to bring on a collision with the Indians.

Returning I arrived at Fort Churchill on the 11th, where I met Gov. Blasdell and a large number of Walker River Pi-Utes, whom the governor had assembled during my absence at Truckee for the purpose of ferreting out the murderers of Dye.

The governor seemed strongly impressed with the belief that these Indians had comitted the murder, while I, judging from the circumstances, took the opposite view. It is not probable they would commit an act of that kind near their own camps, while 200 woodmen were working in the mountains about.

Finding that no information could be gained concerning the perpetrators of the deed, the governor then offered the Indians a reward of \$300 for the delivery of the murderers into the hands of the sheriff of Lyon county. Since then I have improved every opportunity to investigate the case, and believe there is but little doubt that Dye was killed by Washoe Indians, for the purpose of getting the Walker River Pi-Utes into trouble.

On the evening of the 5th of August last, two Walker Piver Pi-Utes,

Sam and Jim, who had been under arrest for more than two years for the murder of Stuart and Rabe, (spoken of in my annual report for 1866,) made their escape for the third time from the guard-house at Fort Churchill. An unsuccessful effort was made by the military to retake them. Having had great trouble arresting these two Indians on three different occasions, I felt inclined to pursue a conciliatory policy with them, hoping that they had become reformed and would give no further trouble. Up to the present time this hope, so far as Sam is concerned, is fully realized. Jim had a large number of relatives who have always been the most intractable Indians connected with this reserve. Among their number were his two brothers, who were equally as bad as himself, they having after the arrest of Jim killed an Indian on the ground that he was the first to inform of the murder.

This band, acting as a unit, were a terror to the balance of the tribe, among whom there is no responsible head or leader; consequently no concert of action.

Soon after Jim got among his friends, who were camped in the mountains 60 miles south of this agency, they commenced to tyrannize over Indians that had always been friendly towards the whites. Two horses were stolen from an American by Jim, and continual threats were made by the band that they would commit acts that would bring about hostilities between the Americans and Indians, in which case the latter would be forced to become their friends.

The citizens of Aurora and East Walker river, learning of the locality and threats of this band, warned the Indians generally, that upon the least provocation an onslaught would be made against them.

Owing to this threatening state of affairs, many Indians who had gathered pine-nuts in the vicinity of the renegade band and prepared to remain during the winter were frightened off, having to leave behind the principal part of their winter's stores of food, which were generally destroyed by the hostile Indians.

Scarcely a day passed without Indians coming to me with complaints of this band, and the request was unanimous that measures should be taken to quell them, in order that further and more serious trouble might be averted.

Upon consultation with the commanding officers at Fort Churchill, it was deemed best that Jim and his two brothers be captured and confined at that post. Accordingly, on the 13th of December last, I left the fort with eight cavalry men. At this reserve we were joined by 15 Pi-Ute warriors. We then travelled nights, and after making 75 miles through a rough mountainous country, arrived in the vicinity of the hostile camps. Here we divided into three parties for the purpose of visiting several camps simultaneously. Jim and his two brothers were surprised and captured by the party that I was with, but made their escape a few moments afterwards, and before the other parties came up. Their running was so unexpected that they had disappeared in the timber before the soldiers and Indians commenced pursuit, which lasted about an hour, and resulted in the killing of the three brothers. Since then the balance of the band have conducted themselves properly, and are now camped on the reserve near this agency.

The general behavior of the Walker River Pi-Utes for the year past has been an improvement on that of any previous one since my connection with Indian affairs.

Much sickness has prevailed among these Indians during the year past. According to the record kept by R. A. Washington, interpreter, between 75 and 100 deaths occurred in the months of August, September, and October.

The prevailing diseases were ague, bilious and typhoid fevers, which, no doubt, were engendered by the extreme heat of the season, the long and continued overflow of the river, and their filthy habits.

The issuing of a few boxes of soap at the commencement of the hot season would, no doubt, prove an excellent sanitary measure.

Many of the afflicted camps were unable to remove to the pine-nut country in season to secure a sufficient supply of food for the winter. These located themselves in the vicinity of Virginia City, where they were able to earn their living by doing light jobs of work.

This spring the measles broke out among them and caused the death of about 25 of their number, mostly children. In June this disease became prevalent among the Indians upon this reserve. Having anticipated its appearance, I had procured in advance a considerable amount of medicine from Dr. Hiller's homœopathic dispensary, Virginia City, which I administered with good success. Out of 83 cases but two proved fatal.

The garden planted by R. A. Washington, the interpreter, at this agency last year was destroyed by water. I planted the same ground this season with the same result.

The agency house has been since May, and will be until October next, on a small island, with no way of getting to or from it except by wading through water and mire for a distance of 200 yards.

In consequence of the locality being very unhealthy and infested with countless myriads of mosquitoes, I have camped most of the time during the summer on the lake shore.

The cause of this high water is the melting of the vast amount of snow that accumulated in the Sierra Nevada during the winter. All the agricultural land of this reserve, excepting 1,000 acres near the lake, is now under water, or so wet as to be unfit for farming purposes, and was so last summer and during the season of 1862.

Last spring a mining district was formed to the west of the lake and within the limits of this reserve. The lodes are numerous and contain gold, silver, copper, and lead. Several companies are now engaged prospecting them for the purpose of testing their permanency and wealth.

The act organizing the Territory of Nevada provides that established Indian reservations shall form no part of the Territory until the Indians express a willingness to the President of the United States that they should. This the Indians have never done.

The present size of the Walker river Indian reserve, containing, as it does, about 600 square miles, is both unnecessary and undesirable. I would recommend that it be reduced to 40 square miles, 10 miles long by four wide, to include a small portion of the lake that is used by the Indians for fishing purposes, and to extend up the river from its mouth 10 miles. The reserve so reduced would embrace all that is desirable about the present one, containing, as it would, 1,000 acres agricultural land, 500 acres hay land, a considerable body of cottonwood timber, and the valuable fishery at the mouth of the river. It should then be secured to the Indians for all time to come, and never form a part of the State, which is necessary in order that the Indians may be shielded from the State law prohibiting the catching of fish at certain seasons of the year. The abandoned portion would comprise the mineral lands and a large amount of territory that will never be of any value, excepting about 2,000 acres which is subject to overflow, and consequently unreliable for farming purposes.

The experience of the past two years has wholly reversed my opinion of the practicability of farming to any considerable extent with these

Indians. The frosts, floods, drouths, and alkalies all tend to make it a very uncertain business. There are many farms in this State that were once considered valuable, which are now either abandoned or can be purchased for much less than improvements cost.

Owing to the character of this country the necessity for domesticating the Indians is not urgent nor never will be. Seventy-five per cent. of our white population live in towns located in the vicinity of mines and import nearly everything they use. The agricultural land in this State does not amount to more than one acre in 300, consequently there are immense tracts of territory over which the Indians can roam and procure from it whatever subsistence they ever have done heretofore without interfering with the rights of any one. Each year there is a noticeable change for the better among these people, while the number of those that are gaining a livelihood by work are continually increasing.

Horse stealing and cattle killing have become very rare occurrences. They still adhere to their correct principles of morality and temperance.

Ways and means should be extended to this agency for the prompt alleviation of suffering. During the sickly period last fall I was compelled to turn a deaf ear to many urgent calls for assistance. The Indians believed the sickness to be contagious, and as it increased moved in small camps to isolated places. There were instances where nearly every member of a camp sickened and died, oftentimes leaving small children to perish of hunger and thirst. In cases of this kind that came to my notice I prevailed upon the relatives to take the children in charge. In many cases the well ones were unable to furnish proper and sufficient subsistence for the sick. I did all that was possible under the circumstances to assist them. Many of the particulars of this unfortunate event were unknown to me until weeks afterwards. I felt that it would be a mockery to go about empty handed searching for objects of charity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANKLIN CAMPBELL,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. H. G. PARKER,
Sup't Indian Affairs, Carson City, Nevada.

UTAH SUPERINDENDENCY.

No. 28.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS UTAH,
Salt Lake City, September 16, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the general condition of Indian affairs within the Utah superintendency for the past year.

INDIAN POPULATION.

The numbers and classification of the Indians within this superintendency as given in my last annual report is, I am satisfied from careful investigation made during the past year, substantially correct. For convenience of reference the tabular statement is repeated, and is as follows:

Tribes speaking the Utah language.

Tribe	Number
1. Uintas	100
2. Timpanoags	800
3. Sanpitches	400

4. Yampah-Utes	500
5. Fish-Utes	100
6. Goshen-Utes	400
7. Pah-Vents	1,500
8. Pah-Edes	4,000
9. Pah-Utes	1,600
10. Pahranagats	700
11. She-ba-retches	1,500
12. Elk Mountain Utes	2,500
	15,300

Tribes speaking the Shoshone language.

1. Eastern Shoshones	2,000
2. Northwestern Shoshones	1,800
3. Western Shoshones	2,000
	5,800

Tribes speaking dialects containing both Utah, Shoshone, and Bannock words:

1. Cum-min-tahs, or Weber Utes. This tribe is formed from numbers of different Utah and Shoshone bands, the Utah element largely predominating in their language, and numbers about.. 650
2. Goship, or Gosha Utes. This tribe is similarly formed to that last named, the Shoshone element, however, largely predominating. There are also numerous Bannock words in their language, and many Goships marry Bannock squaws. They number about 1,100
3. Mixed bands of Bannocks and Shoshones. About three-fourths of this tribe are Shoshones, and one-fourth Bannocks. This tribe, as its name indicates, is formed from the two tribes last mentioned. Its members speak a language mostly of Shoshone words, although some of the more recent additions to the band speak only the Bannock tongue. This tribe numbers—
   Shoshones 1,800
   Bannocks 600
   —— 2,400

Total: 4,150

Recapitulation.

Utah tribes	15,300
Shoshones	5,800
Mixed tribes	4,150
	25,250

In my last report reference was made to the She-ba-retches, a wild tribe ranging in southeastern Utah, and holding intercourse almost entirely with New Mexico and Arizona. In a subsequent portion of this report, under the head of Indian depredations, is given an account of an interview with some of the principal chiefs of this tribe, who were thus for the first time brought into intercourse with the whites upon the western slope of the Wasatch mountains.

The number of Indians throughout the superintendency is unquestionably upon the decrease. Intercourse with depraved and vicious whites has scattered among them the seeds of diseases beyond the reach of the simple remedial agents known in their practice of medicine. Diseases of a syphilitic or scrofulous character are transmitted to the children from the parents, causing among them a fearful mortality. The relatively small number of young men and women among them cannot but be noticed by any intelligent observer.

THE UINTAHS.

Chief Sowiet, who claims to be 132 years of age, is still alive, although incapacitated by age and infirmity from all active participation in the government of the tribe. Sowiet has at all times been a worthy and reliable chief, and his infirmity is a misfortune in other respects than the loss of his influence on the side of peace and justice. The various distinct bands and tribes of Utahs are virtually without an efficient head chief whose authority would be everywhere recognized. Tabby, the principal chief of the Uintahs, is not fully recognized as their chief by the small bands of Sanpitches, Yampas, Timpanoags, and others upon the Uinta reservation, and in case of the recurrence of petty stealing raids there is no recognized head chief who can be held accountable for the depredations, or whose authority to punish the offenders would be acquiesced in by all. The office of head chief is elective, all the different bands of Utahs being entitled to a vote; but no action will be had in the premises during the life of Sowiet, and the present somewhat anomalous condition of affairs will doubtless continue so long as he shall live. The labors of these Indians in farming are detailed in that portion of this report relative to the Uintah agency.

THE PAH-VENTS.

These Indians as a class show greater aptitude for farming than any others in the superintendency. I have heretofore often had occasion in my communications with you to speak highly of the worth of and reliability of Kanash, the principal chief of the tribe. He constantly encourages his Indians to labor, and is himself thoroughly industrious.

In May last I hired and ploughed for the Pah-Vents about 20 acres of land, and furnished them each grain. They irrigated and cared for the crop, and cut poles for fencing their fields. The grasshoppers, however, have almost entirely destroyed their grain.

With suitable aid and encouragement the Pah-Vents would cultivate and care for a large amount of farming land. To provide them a farm with fences, buildings, tools, &c., at their present location, would, however, be a considerable expense, and one which I have not felt justified in incurring, in view of the proposed speedy removal of the tribe with the other Utah Indians to the Uintah reservation.

THR PAH-EDES AND PAH-UTES.

These tribes range over all that part of Utah south of the city of Fillmore, in Millard county. Their country is mostly a desert, and the Indians wretchedly poor. Several bands, whose homes are near the different settlements, have been aided by the settlers to put in a few acres of land to crops, and the amount thus raised by them will relieve, in some small measure, their immediate necessities. With suitable encouragement they could be readily engaged in farming, and soon made self-sustaining.

THE EASTERN SHOSHONES.

This band has been, since 1861, under the immediate care of Agent Luther Mann. Chief Washakee retains the same upright and manly character he has ever sustained from the first settlement of Utah. His control over his Indians is more absolute than that of any other chief within the superintendency, and such influence is uniformily exercised wisely and for the best interests of the Indian. In the full and well-considered report of Agent Mann, which is herewith transmitted, a detailed account is given of the conference between General Augur, of the Indian peace commission, and the eastern Shoshones and Bannocks, with its successful results. The setting apart of a portion of the Wind River valley as a reservation for the eastern Shoshones is calculated to perpetuate the good feeling now existing between these and the whites, since this has long been an object of their most ardent desire.

WESTERN AND NORTHWESTERN SHOSHONES.

No especial effort has yet been made to engage the northwestern Shoshones in agricultural pursuits. They are very anxious to have cattle given to them, from which to raise stock; and during the past summer I presented to some of their most reliable chiefs fifteen cows, which they promised to keep as breeding animals. I visited them again a few days since, and found that they had as yet eaten none of the cows. They promised faithfully that these cows and their increase should be kept until they had a large herd of cattle of their own. The western Shoshones during the past year have shown a most commendable zeal in their farming operations. At Deep creek and at Ruby valley are the two principal bands of the tribe, numbering about 600 each. Shortly after my last annual report, when I visited the tribe, I gave to them some working oxen and ploughs, and in the spring furnished them some seed grain. With very slight aid from a white man at each place, to occasionally instruct them in the manner of their cultivation, they have put in about forty acres of land, the crops upon which are excellent, and will greatly aid in their support during the coming winter. Their success has greatly encouraged them, and they are eager to engage still more extensively in farming the coming year.

OTHER TRIBES.

No change of especial note has taken place in the condition or circumstances of the other tribes since my last annual report.

UINTAH RESERVATION.

Agent D. W. Rhodes, formerly in charge at this reservation, resigned on the 1st day of October last, since which time the agency has been in charge of Mr. Pardon Dodds. In his report, herewith transmitted, Agent Dodds gives a summary of the agricultural operations at the agency during the past year. The crops were almost an entire failure, owing to the ravages of the grasshoppers, as detailed in Mr. Dodds's report.

The act of Congress approved May 5, 1864, contemplated the sale of all the Indian reservations in Utah Territory, and the location of the Indians upon the Uintah reservation. This reservation is of large extent, nearly 80 miles square, abounding in good grazing land and streams well supplied with fish, and sufficient agricultural lands for all practical purposes. The valley of the Uintah is separated from the settled portions of this Territory by the Uintah and Wasatch ranges of mountains, which are so elevated that they are impassable by loaded teams for nine or ten

months in each year. This reduces the season when supplies can be hauled to the agency to two or three months, and even then the rough mountain roads render such transportation both tedious and expensive.

There is not sufficient game to supply the Indians with food, especially when they labor upon the farm. It is evident, therefore, that without more abundant means it will not be practicable to locate more Indians upon the reservation until the farm shall produce a surplus for their use. So long as supplies must be hauled there to feed them, at an expense for transportation nearly equalling their original cost, the Indians can be more economically subsisted elsewhere. When working, the laboring Indians with their family dependents must be fed, averaging, probably, three boarders to each laborer. Had the crops been good the present season, I had designed to remove the Pah-Vents tribe to the reservation next spring in time for them to put in their crops; but without additional means to subsist them for the first six months it will be impracticable.

The treaty made in 1865 by Superintendent Irish with the different tribes of Utah Indians contemplated their early removal to the reservation. I have heretofore repeatedly urged that some action be had relative to this treaty. It is impossible to make the Indians fully comprehend the reason why, when they have observed their part of the treaty, it is not fulfilled on the part of the government. I think the treaty eminently just and liberal, and trust it may be ratified; but if it be not ratified, it is desirable that it be rejected, and a new treaty made extinguishing the Indian title and providing the means for locating the Indians upon a suitable reservation. Pending the ratification of the old treaty, or the negotiation of the new, an annual appropriation of at least $20,000, as suggested by Agent Dodds, is necessary.

The site chosen for the reservation is an excellent one, being entirely isolated from settlements and routes of travel. Agent Dodds is a most suitable man for the position, being thoroughly familiar with farming and stock-raising, and by his devotion to the labors carried forward at the agency, himself aiding and laboring with the Indians, has greatly aided in overcoming the hereditary antipathy to labor characteristic of all the Indian tribes.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

In my last annual report I stated that I had but a few days before returned from an interview with the formerly hostile chief Black Hawk, who had promised to abstain from further depredations. About two months subsequent to such report I again visited him, and having kept his promise thus far, gave him and his band a considerable amount of presents. From that time himself and his Indians have conducted themselves in an exemplary manner, Black Hawk having spent the greater portion of his time upon the Uintah reservation, and being one of the most industrious Indians in labors connected with the farm. In some of his raids during the years 1865–'6–'7, Black Hawk had engaged with him some of the wild Elk Mountain Utes and She-ba-retches. Some of the latter tribe, after Black Hawk had made peace, commenced to steal on their own account, and made two or three raids upon the settlements in San Pita county and a mining camp on the head-waters of the Sevill river, for the purpose of stealing stock. Three whites were killed during the spring and summer by these bands. I sent out numerous Indian runners, and also the interpreter at Uintah agency, with Indian guides, to endeavor to find the hostile Indians, and at length succeeded in getting them assembled in Strawberry valley to meet me. I visited them in the month of August, finding 26 warriors, and about 70 squaws and children of the She-ba-retches tribe. My interview with them was very

satisfactory, they having promised to cease entirely all further depredations. They have done so thus far, and in a few days I shall meet them again upon the Uintah reservation and give them presents. I feel confident that no further trouble will be had with them. Black Hawk accompanied the interpreter, and aided greatly in finding the Indians and inducing them to make peace. With above exceptions, no hostilities or depredations of any character occurred among the Indians within this superintendency since my last report. The prospects for peace in the future are most encouraging.

EDUCATION AND WEALTH.

No schools or missions of any character have been established among any of the tribes within this superintendency.

Some tribes have a considerable number of ponies, some also a few goats and cattle. The number of each is as follows:

	Ponies.	Cattle.	Goats.
Eastern Shoshone and Bannock	700	....	.....
Northwestern Shoshones	166	30	.....
Western Shoshones	90	30	.....
Weber Utes	70	5	6
Goships	50	4	.....
Pah-Vents	175	2	6
Uintah Utes, Yampah Utes, Fish Utes	1,200	100	55
Total	2,451	171	67

	Price.	Average value.
Ponies	$30	$735 30
Cattle	40	68 40
Goats	3	2 01
Total wealth		805 71

The country occupied by many of the tribes is nearly destitute of game. The eastern Shoshones and Bannocks range during the winter in a country abounding in buffalo, and take annually robes of the value of almost $20,000. They also take considerable numbers of deer and beaver skins. The Indians ranging along the Uintah, White, and Green rivers take beaver and buck skins of the annual value of about $8,000. The value of furs and skins taken by other tribes is about $6,000, making a total value of $34,000 for robes, skins, and furs, taken by all the tribes. There is a demand among the settlers for home use for all the robes, furs, and skins, and the Indians take them principally to the settlements for sale, and receive for them probably more nearly their actual value than in any other portion of the United States. With the increase of the population the game of every sort disappears, and this resource of the Indians is becoming less valuable and reliable every year.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

In previous portions of this report, and in the accompanying report of Agent Dodds, detailed statements of agricultural operations have been given. The devastations of the grasshoppers have at the Uintah agency and at Pah-Vents farm nearly rendered fruitless the labors at those points, but it is extremely unlikely that the same cause will operate

hereafter. I feel greatly encouraged at the result of the efforts made to induce Indians to labor during the past year. The pecuniary results are not great, but the first step has been taken by the Indians towards a condition of self-maintenance. For the past three years I have been endeavoring especially to induce the Indians to engage in farming, but with limited success until the present year. To make them self-supporting by means of manual labor will be a work of time, since the habits, traditions, and prejudices of countless generations must be overcome; yet I feel most hopeful that the work has now been fairly inaugurated, and with a continuance of the kindly and fraternal policy heretofore pursued by the government will move steadily forward to the happiest results.

The following table exhibits a statement of the area of land cultivated, with the amount and value of the crops:

	Acres cultivated principally by government.	Acres cultivated principally by Indians.	Bushels.	Value.
Wheat	50	85	1,700	$5,100
Potatoes	4	10	1,000	1,000
Oats	6			
Corn	30	20	1,000	1,500
Turnips	20	10	1,000	500
Carrots		3	600	300
Beets		4	600	300
Hay	40		40 tons	1,000
Other products				850
Total value				10,550

The value of the farm products would have been at least quadrupled but for the ravages of the grasshoppers.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The appropriations for the Indian service in this superintendency, in proportion to the number of Indians therein, are much smaller than in any other portion of the United States. For the current year the usual appropriations have been largely reduced. This is especially unfortunate, since, owing to the near approach of the Pacific railroad and the increased demand for supplies engendered thereby, the prices of beef and flour have considerably advanced. The fact that the Indians within this superintendency are peaceable and friendly should induce increased liberality on the part of the paternal government rather than a reduction of the supplies to which they have been accustomed. Starvation leads to stealing, and stealing to war, with its fearful and costly train of evils, retarding the settlement of this country and the development of its agricultural and mineral resources, imperilling the safety and speed of mail and passenger transit across the continent, and deranging the commerce of the entire Pacific coast.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. H. HEAD, *Superintendent.*

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR, *Commissioner.*

No. 29.

UINTAH INDIAN AGENCY, UTAH TERRITORY,
September 8, 1868.

SIR: In conformity with the regulations of the Indian Bureau I have the honor to submit my first annual report.

I took charge of the business at this agency on the 1st day of October, 1867, upon the resignation of Agent D. W. Rhodes.

I found there a force of five laborers, an interpreter, and a cook. The laborers were busily employed with the teams belonging at the agency, in hauling supplies of provisions, seed, grain, presents, &c., until about the middle of November, when the snows upon the high mountain ranges necessary to be crossed compelled the cessation of such labor. The weather was sufficiently mild at the agency, however, to enable us to plough for about a month longer, and nearly 40 acres of land were thus fitted for spring crops before the winter commenced. During the winter the laborers took care of the cattle, cut wood and timber when the weather permitted, and repaired the tools in readiness for the commencement of labor in the spring. As soon as the weather permitted in the spring, labor was commenced, and about 50 acres more of land were ploughed, and with that already in order put into crops. About 50 acres were sowed to wheat, 6 acres to oats, 30 acres were planted to corn, and 4 acres to potatoes and vegetables. All the crops put in were of excellent promise until about the 1st of July, at which time the wheat and oats were headed out, and the corn about two feet high. At this time an innumerable army of grasshoppers made their appearance, and within a single week the wheat and oat crops were utterly destroyed, the ground in some places being left as bare as before the grain was sowed. They also destroyed about three-fourths of the corn crop, and all the vegetables, except the potatoes, which were not especially injured. I at once procured a quantity of turnip seed, and sowed therewith a considerable portion of the wheat grounds devastated by the grasshoppers. Two or three weeks after the young turnips appeared above the surface of the ground we were again visited by the grasshoppers, who utterly destroyed them, not a single turnip, as far as I have observed, having escaped their ravages.

I had also planted several thousand peach stones, with the view of putting out an extensive orchard; but the grasshoppers ate the leaves, and in many instances, also, the bark from the young trees, and thus killed all except two or three hundred. The snows upon the mountains during the last winter were much heavier than usual, and did not melt so as to permit the passage of wagons until the first of July. Since that time, with the teams of the agency and a few more purchased for the purpose, we have been engaged in transporting to the agency supplies, seed, grain, &c., for the coming year. That labor will be substantially concluded during the present month, when all the men and teams will be at once put to work in ploughing the land for the crops of the coming season.

The foregoing is a brief résumé of the agricultural labors performed at the agency during the past year. It will be observed that the immediate results are but meagre, owing to the ravages of the grasshoppers. Had it not been for this scourge, the value of the crops raised at the reservation farm would have reached at least $15,000; as it is, their value will not exceed one-tenth part of that amount. Even, however, with the slight present results, I deem the cost of carrying forward the farming operations a judicious expenditure, as thereby the Indians have made no inconsiderable progress in their education to habits of industry.

The Indians have labored much more during the present season than ever before, and although the destruction of their crops will, of course, operate to discourage them to some extent, yet they appreciate the reason of the failure, and are eager to work upon the land for the coming season. During the past spring it was necessary to dig a large ditch, for purposes of irrigating, nearly a mile long, and in places deep and rocky, yet nearly the whole of this labor was performed by the Indians. They also aided greatly in planting the corn, irrigating the crops generally, and several of their number have learned to drive oxen and hold the plough.

The prospect of an extensive orchard is especially pleasing to them, as they are excessively fond of fruit. I shall plant a large amount of peach stones the coming season, and in a few years we can have an orchard of thousands of trees almost without expense. The soil and climate at the location of the new farm is well adapted for fruit culture. For the purpose of settling the Indians upon this reservation an appropriation of $15,000 for the year ending June 30, 1868, was made. This sum is not sufficient for the carrying forward of the business of the agency in a satisfactory manner, yet small as was that sum it has been reduced to $5,000 for the current year. I trust that this amount may yet be increased by a supplemental appropriation, and that hereafter, until the treaty made several years since be ratified, an annual appropriation of at least $20,000 be made. This amount should be expended substantially as follows:

For the pay and subsistence of 10 laborers, including blacksmith and mechanic	$10,000
For the purchase of agricultural implements, blankets, clothing, and presents for the Indians	5,000
For the purchase of supplies and cattle for the Indians	5,000

With the annual appropriation above referred to I feel confident that in a few years the Indians could be made nearly self-sustaining. They show great aptitude as herdsmen, and save the few cattle they now have and their increase with scrupulous care.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PARDON DODDS,
United States Indian Agent.

F. H. HEAD, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

No. 30.

FORT BRIDGER AGENCY,
September 12, 1868.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department, I have the honor to submit the following report relative to the affairs of this agency.

About the first of September, 1867, the Indians under my charge (the eastern bands of Shoshones) left here for their hunting grounds in the Wind River valley. There had then recently occurred a series of depredations by hostile Indians upon prospectors and camps of the newly discovered Sweetwater mining country, and threatenings were bitter against all Indians. As this region was directly in the route of the Shoshones, I deemed it advisable to precede them and allay the ill feeling so far as they were concerned. I did so, assuring the miners that the best feeling

existed between these Indians and the whites, and that their presence in the valley would be protection against any more raids by the Sioux, which proved true, all hostilities having ceased against the miners until after the Shoshones had returned to this agency.

As early as May 1, 1868, advance parties reported themselves. About that time I received telegraphic notice from General John B. Sanborn that the peace commission would visit this agency the 4th of June, and requesting all Indians under my control, also the Bannocks of this vicinity, to be assembled by that time. I immediately sent out couriers to accomplish this object. Through the efforts of Tag-gee, their principal chief, I succeeded in assembling about 800 Bannocks, who had arrived by the 15th May. By telegram I was authorized to purchase subsistence for all Shoshones and Bannocks until the arrival of the commissioners. Owing to the ill condition of roads in their route they were unable to reach here according to appointment, and in consequence nearly half the Bannocks had grown impatient and left for their fishing and summer resorts before the arrival of General C. C. Augur, who represented the commission. In the mean while a full assemblage of the Shoshones was accomplished, notwithstanding the annuities were withheld, and the most favorable representations made to them of the benefits to result by remaining to meet the commissioners; even a few restless ones among these, unable to resist their roaming inclinations, and therefore not present either at the conference or distribution of annuities. Immediately upon his arrival General Augur had an informal meeting with Washakie and other leading men of the Shoshones, and Tag-gee of the Bannocks, informing them of the object sought, and desiring them to communicate with their tribes preparatory to a formal meeting. On the 3d of July all of the headmen and a large number of their followers were present, and had explained to them fully the terms of a treaty, which is made known to you in the report of the commissioners. The result of this meeting was the acceptance of a treaty, under which added benefits are guaranteed, and a reservation in the country of their choice made for these Indians. It is especially gratifying to me to report this fact, having repeatedly urged the thing accomplished for several years. The meeting was most satisfactory, and I trust that an early ratification and appropriations under the new treaty may be made in time for the goods to reach the Indians by their next annual visit. I am especially desirous that such may be accomplished in behalf of the Bannocks, these Indians having for years been entitled to annuities under a former treaty, but as yet deriving no benefit from their faithful observance of treaty stipulations. Following the signing of the treaty a valuable present was made them, the greatest harmony prevailing.

The relations existing between the Shoshones and Bannocks are of so amicable a nature that it is hoped they may yet consent to join together upon one reservation. Indians are perhaps more jealous than whites of such rights as are claimed by them, and I would advise that time, and the evident advantages of such an arrangement as it will develop, may be allowed to accomplish this object.

The Bannocks are greatly in minority, and to urge too speedy occupation of one ground in common might produce a change in the relations of these tribes, which for a great many years has been harmonious.

During the past winter, frequent inroads have been made by northern tribes unfriendly to the Shoshones, and their hunting excursions thereby rendered somewhat less successful than usual. The enmity existing between them and the Nez Percés, Crows, Sioux, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes is of long duration, and the raids of these tribes upon their hunting

parties have by degrees deprived them of no inconsiderable amount of stock killed and captured. While en route to the agency this spring a united party of Sioux, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes, about 300 warriors, led by a son of Red Cloud, attacked Washakie. A lengthy fight ensued. Their leader and several of the opposing party were killed. Four Shoshones were killed, and a number wounded, who have mostly recovered. The attacking party captured about 80 horses. These were a part of the same combination of refractory warriors who refused to be present at the recent visit of the peace commissioners at Fort Laramie, who, later, killed a number of prospectors in Wind River valley, and have more recently committed a series of atrocities along the Union Pacific railroad and on the route from Benton to South Pass. The hostility of these tribes will be a temporary drawback to the peaceful occupation of the reservations allotted to the Indians of this agency. An effort is being made on the part of the Crows to procure peace, to which I heard no opposition on the part of Washakie, though he signified his desire that for that purpose they meet him in the presence of some government official. I sincerely hope that the late treaties with the Sioux and their confederates will be the means of withdrawing them from the vicinity of the Indians under my care, who may then speedily secure the advantages of the treaty of July 3, 1868, and at the same time, to themselves and their property, security while hunting.

A decrease, consequent upon their losses in fight, and by such diseases as are prevalent, is manifest. While at the agency the past spring a number of deaths occurred, with but few exceptions among children. The diseases most fatal have been whooping cough, with some complication, result of exposed habits, and diarrhœa among children. Intermittent and continued fevers are frequent and severe among adults, especially women. Such deaths as have under my notice occurred among adults have been from old age.

The long detention to await the peace commissioners, already alluded to, gave rise to impatience, and in consequence, when I hoped to obtain the most complete estimate of population I found many absent. There were present at one time, of both tribes, about 1,750. Of these 450 were Bannocks; the remainder Shoshones, in approximately the following proportions: Of males between the ages of 15 and 60 years, 400; adult females and girls over 12 years old, 500; the remainder, children from infancy to 10 years old. The above estimate does not include quite half of the Bannocks, who under the new treaty are placed under the control of this agency. The proportions are about the same as herein detailed, as relating to ages and sexes among the Shoshones.

The general social condition of the Indians in my care is good. A few small bands have for a year or two past failed to visit the buffalo country, being unwilling to expose their property to the predatory visits of hostile Indians. These have remained near here, on Green river, where a sufficiency of game is found to subsist them, and whereby they obtain a large quantity of salable skins. This diminution of his strength is not satisfactory to Washakie; hence I have instructed all who have the means and are not too aged belonging to these bands to follow Washakie, impressing them with the fact that he alone is recognized as their head, and assuring them that if they expect to share the rewards they must participate in all dangers incident to the tribe.

For the purchase of medicines and medical attentions, and for other incidental expenditures, I deem a small contingent fund for the use of this agency advisable. Such articles of traffic as the Indians themselves possess are usually exhausted in the purchase of sugar, coffee, tea, and

ammunition, articles very scantily and mostly not at all supplied among annuities. Every year numbers of them bring me arms needing repairs, funds for which purpose I am not supplied with; hence I have either to supply them from private means, which I do not think the salary of this office justifies, or I have to refuse them altogether.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LUTHER MANN, Jr.,
U. S. Indian Agent.

Hon. F. H. HEAD,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Salt Lake City, Utah.

NEW MEXICO SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 31.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Santa Fé, N. M., September 15, 1868.

SIR: In the absence of Superintendent Luther E. Webb, and in obedience to instructions received at this office from the Indian department, I have the honor to submit the following as the annual report for 1868, New Mexico superintendency. I shall endeavor to state briefly the condition of the Indians and Indian affairs during the past year. It is gratifying to be able to inform the department that few if any depredations have been committed by Indians under the control of this superintendency. Yet complaints have been made against the Apaches of the Cimarron, and the agent made every effort to ascertain who the guilty parties were, but failed to place the guilt upon any of them.

Nevertheless I am inclined to believe that they did commit several depredations during the time the Navajoes were en route to their new reservation. The opportunity was favorable and they took advantage of it, and everything stolen from the citizens was charged to the Navajoes. I am satisfied that the Navajoes stole and destroyed less, while passing through the settlements to their new reservation west of the Rio Grande, than would a column of the same number of soldiers. It has been and is the policy of the government to place the different tribes of Indians upon reservations and if possible make them sustain and support themselves. Therefore I would respectfully recommend that reservations be selected for every tribe of Indians in New Mexico, and that they be placed thereon, in order to prevent them from roaming about the country depredating upon the flocks and herds of the people; and to make them eventually self-sustaining my policy would be to locate each tribe upon a well-defined reservation in their own country, where they have always lived, and where they would be contented, if any place, to plant and cultivate the soil. Permit settlers to locate all around the reservations, that they may see the benefit derived from industry and pursuit of agriculture; and by establishing schools upon each reservation to educate their children, they will certainly become civilized and christianized sooner than they would if placed together in large numbers upon one reservation, away from their old country, where they would be continually quarrelling and fighting amongst themselves. I cannot see the object in moving Indians from New Mexico into Colorado, Utah, or any other Territory, unless the government actually requires the country occupied by them; moving is certainly more expensive.

CIMARRON AGENCY.

The Indians comprising this agency are the Mohuache Utahs and the Jicarilla Apaches, who are intermarried and live peaceably together. They roam over the northeastern part of this Territory, and have been subsisted during the past year by the military. They produce nothing, and cannot live by hunting alone, on account of the scarcity of game, and if they are not subsisted by the government they must steal from the citizens to live.

They are peaceable and well-disposed towards the people and the government, and it is my impression that they could be induced to locate upon a reservation, although they are very much opposed to labor. They number about 1,150, including 250 residing upon Rio Ose, west of the Rio Grande, who seldom visit the agency. I would respectfully recommend that an appropriation of $20,000 be made to subsist these Indians, and that they be subsisted by the Interior Department, provided they are not to be located upon a reservation within the next year.

ABIQUIU AGENCY.

The Wemenuche and Capote bands of Utah Indians compose this agency. They roam at will over the northwestern part of this Territory, and have caused but little trouble during the past year, being peaceable and contented. They have expressed a willingness to be located upon a reservation in the San Juan country, north of the Navajo reservation. They number about 900, and are being subsisted by the Indian department; an appropriation of $12,000 should be made to subsist them for the next year.

MESCALERO APACHE AGENCY.

This agency is located at Agua Negra, New Mexico, and the Indians comprising it are all Mescalero Apaches, numbering about 525. They never visit the agency, and have been at war with the government since November 3, 1865, at which time they left the Bosque Redondo reservation at night, in a body. The Navajoes having been placed upon the same reservation, they could not live in peace together. They are a warlike, people and have been continually committing depredations upon the citizens, murdering, stealing stock, &c. No appropriations have been made for them for several years, and consequently this superintendency has been unable to do anything with them. I have no doubt but that they can be brought in at any time, and that a treaty of peace can be made with them provided money is furnished for that purpose.

They roam over the southeastern part of this Territory, and I have been informed by the agent that they can be located upon a good reservation south of Fort Stanton, but cannot be induced to again locate at the Bosque. An appropriation of $10,000 would subsist them for the next year. Something should be done with these Indians to prevent them from continually depredating upon the settlements, which they must do to live. Also, about $4,000 worth of goods should be purchased for them.

SOUTHERN APACHE AGENCY.

This agency is located at present at Limitar, New Mexico, and com prises two bands of Gila Apaches—the Mimbres and Magollon. They number about 1,500. These Indians are the most troublesome, most

warlike, commit more depredations, and murder more people than all the other Indians in New Mexico. They have captured several coaches from the southern overland stage company during the past year, and murdered the passengers, drivers, and conductors. There is hardly a week passes without hearing of some depredation or murder committed by them. They are not under the control of this superintendency, because we have had no means, and no appropriations have been made for them for several years. Yet I believe a treaty can be made with them, and they might be induced to locate upon a reservation. If not, they should be made to feel the power of the government, and unrelenting war should be waged against them until they are satisfied and willing to go upon a reservation and live peaceably. They roam over a vast extent of country in the southwestern part of this Territory.

I would respectfully recommend that a treaty be made with them, and that an appropriation of $20,000 be made to subsist; also, $5,000 for presents; and after the agent has had charge of them for one year, they may be induced to locate upon a reservation without much trouble, and by this means the citizens would be protected from their constant depredations. It would certainly be a great satisfaction to the people of New Mexico if an appropriation could be made for these Indians, so that the department here could make some kind of an effort to protect life and property, and at the same time make some improvements in the conduct of the Indians.

PUEBLO AGENCY.

The Pueblo Indians of New Mexico are eminently a self-supporting people; nothing has been given to them by the government for many years. They live in nineteen different pueblos, (villages,) and number about 7,000. Their lands were granted to them by the Spanish government many years ago, and since the acquisition of this Territory by the United States most of said grants have been confirmed by Congress; they all should be, and no citizen should be permitted to settle upon them. Schools should be established for the education of their children, and $5,000 should be appropriated for the purchase of agricultural implements for them, and I earnestly hope and trust that Congress will take some notice of these Indians without further delay. They are certainly more worthy than the Indians of the plains, who are continually making war upon the government.

NAVAJO AGENCY.

The Navajoes were located several years ago upon a reservation at the Bosque Redondo, by the military, and after expending vast sums of money, and after making every effort for more than four years to make it a success, it has proved a total failure. It was certainly a very unfortunate selection for a reserve; no wood, unproductive soil, and very unhealthy water, and the Indians were so much dissatisfied they planted no grain last spring, and I verily believe they were making preparations to leave as the Apaches did. General Sherman and Colonel Tappan, peace commissioners, visited said reservation last June, and after careful examination, and being fully satisfied that the Bosque was not the proper place for these Indians, and being convinced that they could not be made self-supporting and contented where they were, made a treaty with them, and they are now located upon a reservation in their old country, west of the Rio Grande, and are living peaceably, happy, and contented.

They arrived upon this new reservation too late to plant this year, and the government must subsist them until October 1, 1869, by which time they will raise a crop. They are now selecting their farming ground, and if seeds and agricultural implements are furnished at the proper time, they expect to be able to subsist themselves after next year. They number about 8,000, including several hundred that were never captured and placed upon the reservation at the Bosque.

Whole number of Indians in New Mexico:

Mohuache Utahs	500
Jicarilla Apaches	650
Wemenuche Utahs	480
Capote Utahs	420
Mescalero Apaches	525
Gila Apaches	1,500
Pueblos	7,000
Navajoes	8,000
Total	19,075

In conclusion, I would respectfully recommend an appropriation of $80,000 be made for all the Indians in New Mexico, not including the Navajoes. If Congress cannot appropriate more money for these Indians next year than was appropriated this year the whole machine had better be transferred to the War Department, so far as this superintendency is concerned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. M. DAVIS,
Indian Department, New Mexico.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 32.

NEW FORK WINGATE, NEW MEXICO,
August 15, 1868.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department, I have the honor to present my third annual report as to the condition of the Navajo Indians under my charge. On the 1st day of November, 1867, the commanding officer at Fort Sumner, New Mexico, transferred to my charge 7,111 Navajo Indians, viz: 2,157 under 12 years of age, 2,693 women, 2,060 men, and 201 age and sex unknown. During the month of November, 1867, 193 Navajoes came in who were absent on the day of the count, making total number subsisted 7,304. The cost of subsisting said Indians from the 1st of November, 1867 to the 23d day of May, 1868, as per report of William Rosenthall, commissary for the Navajoes, herewith transmitted, is $280,830 07.

Having been notified by contractors for subsisting said Indians that their contract had been annulled by the Interior Department, to take effect on the 22d day of May, 1868, and believing that the said contract had been annulled upon the presumption that the peace commissioners would have visited the reservation before the 22d of May, 1868, and provide for their subsistence, I took the responsibility to contract with James Patterson, of New Mexico, to feed the Navajo Indians at 11 7-8th

cents per ration, (furnishing one pound of beef and one pound of bread-stuff per ration.) This contract to continue until the arrival of the peace commissioners. Upon the arrival of Lieutenant General Sherman and Colonel S. F. Tappan, peace commissioners, they approved my action, and recommended payment to Mr. Patterson up to the time the Indians begin to move to their new reservation, when they would be fed by the army. The amount amounting to $22,155 90, making total cost up to the 18th day of June, 1868, $302,985 97. Since the 18th day of June, 1868, the Navajoes have been fed under the direction of the general commanding the district of New Mexico, and I am unable to furnish cost of same.

There are no provisions made to subsist the Navajoes for a longer period than two and one half months from the 27th day of July, 1868, allowing them half rations, viz., one half pound of meat and one half pound of bread stuff. The ration was reduced on the 27th of July in order that the supplies in hand might reach until more could be provided. If some means is not provided to feed these Indians during the winter, they must certainly starve or steal. It is important that the department should take some action in regard to this matter at once and provide for their subsistence to such a time as they can plant and gather their crops next year, say the 1st of October, 1869, when in my judgment they will be able to maintain themselves. As they were brought to their reservation too late in the season to plant this year, I think that the government is under obligations to continue to feed them until they can raise crops. If the government ceases to feed them, they certainly will depredate upon the citizens of the Rio Grande and other localities, and war will be the result. I respectfully refer you to my special report of August 6, 1868, in relation to subsisting these Indians. It will require at least forty-five days to obtain supplies and transports to the Navajo reservation, therefore you will see the importance of early action being taken in regard to this matter, in order that subsistance can be procured before the present supplies on hand are consumed. A majority of the Navajoes are peaceable and well disposed; some thieving ones have occasionally committed depredations, stealing stock from citizens; in many cases, however, the stock has been recovered and delivered to the owners.

In July, 1867, a fight occurred near Fort Sumner, New Mexico, between the troops and a party of Navajoes, in which five soldiers were killed and several Navajoes. The difficulty occurred in consequence of the troops attempting to take some horses from the Navajoes, supposed to have been stolen. I am satisfied the difficulty would not have occurred if matters had been explained, and properly interpreted to the Indians. The Indians thought it was the intention of the troops to take from them all their horses and dismount them.

I called a council of the principal men of the tribes, and everything was amicably adjusted. The Indians expressed regret that the difficulty had occurred, and stated that it would not have occurred if matters had been explained and understood.

In May last a small party of Navajoes, belonging to the Cibolitana band, murdered two Americans and two Mexicans, twelve miles east of Fort Sumner, New Mexico, for their money and horses. Troops were sent in pursuit of the murderers, and were overtaken, when a fight occurred in which one Navajo was killed, and several wounded. The leaders of the murdering party escaped, but I learn from Indians that they were severely wounded. These are the only murders committed by Navajoes living on the reservation that have come to my knowledge during the year.

During the past year the Navajoes have been very much dissatisfied with their reservation at the Bosque Redondo, and they state that their discontent is in consequence of frequent raids being made upon them by Comanche, Kiowa and other Indians, the scarcity of fuel, unproductiveness of the soil, bad water, and unhealthiness. They have been constantly begging me to endeavor to have them removed to their old country, where they say the soil is more productive, where there is an abundance of fuel and timber, and where they would be far removed from their old enemies, the Comanche, Kiowa and other Indians.

On the first day of June, 1868, Lieutenant General Sherman and Colonel S. F. Tappan, peace commissioners, made a treaty with the Navajoes at Fort Sumner, New Mexico, and provided for their removal to a reservation west of the Rio Grande in their old country, and on the 18th day of June, 1868, we proceeded to move the whole tribe from the Bosque Redondo reservation to their new reservation, in pursuance of the treaty, arriving at New Fort Wingate, N. M., (which is about 30 miles south of the new reservation,) on the 23d day of July, 1868. As no place was designated in the treaty made by the peace commissioners to establish the Navajo agency, the Indians are being subsisted at this place, (New Fort Wingate,) where they will remain until I receive instruction to locate the agency within the boundaries of the war reservation in pursuance of the terms of the treaty. Since my arrival here, I have examined a portion of the new reservation with a view of selecting a suitable place to locate the agency, and am satisfied that the site of old Fort Defiance (which has been abandoned by the military department for several years) is the most suitable point, for reasons given in my special report of August 6, 1868, on this subject.

The treaty made with the Navajoes, June 1, 1868, provides that any Navajo Indian, being the head of a family, may select, with the assistance of the agent, a tract of land not exceeding 160 acres, and receive seed and agricultural implements for the first year, not exceeding $100 in value, and provides that the agent shall record in a law-book and give said Indian a certificate of description of said land, and provides that the President may at any time order a survey of the reservation, &c.

I would recommend that a survey of the boundaries of the reservation be made at once, in order that the agent may determine where the lands can be selected. Many of the Indians desire to select their lands this fall in order that they can prepare for planting next spring; therefore it is important that the reservation should be surveyed, and seeds and implements furnished them this year.

It is impossible for me at present to forward an exact census of the Navajoes in consequence of many living with the Apache and Pueblo Indians, and running at large; since my arrival here Navajoes have been coming in daily. I am of the opinion that 700 to 1,000 are living with other Indians and running at large, and who, no doubt, will come to the reservation before winter sets in. I shall base my estimate as follows, viz: 7,300 transferred from War Department at Fort Sumner, New Mexico, and 700 living with other Indians and running at large, making a total of 8,000 Navajoes.

Article VIII of the treaty provides that such articles of clothing, goods, &c., as the agent may make his estimates for, not exceeding five dollars in value to each Indian, shall be delivered at the agency on the first day of September of each year, for 10 years. In pursuance of this article I herewith transmit estimate for goods required for 8,000 Navajo Indians for the year 1869, amounting to $40,000.

Article VII of the treaty entitles each head of a family to one hun-

dred dollars in seeds and implements who satisfies the agent that he intends to commence cultivating the soil. In pursuance of this article I herewith transmit estimate for 1,400 families, amounting to $140,000. In making the calculation, I estimate that two-thirds of the families will in good faith commence cultivating the soil next spring.

Article XII of the treaty provides that 15,000 head of sheep and goats shall be purchased for the Navajoes from the appropriation for removing and subsisting the Navajoes. I would recommend that these sheep and goats be furnished them at once, and in addition would recommend that $30,000 of the recent appropriation made for the Navajoes be expended for the purchase of sheep, which would furnish them with sufficient wool to enable them to manufacture a good share of their own blankets and clothing.

I am greatly annoyed for the want of interpreters, and should be authorized to employ two—one Spanish and one Navajo—at a salary of $1,000 each. It is impossible to employ a Navajo interpreter who understands the English language; but Navajo interpreters can be found that understand the Spanish language; therefore a Spanish interpreter is required also.

I should also be authorized to employ one farmer, one blacksmith, one carpenter, and two men to superintend Indians in their labors and take charge of the public cattle and animals.

The Utah Indians threaten war against the Navajoes, and small parties have been prowling around since our arrival, and succeeded in capturing several Navajo women and children. The Navajoes proposed peace to the Utahs; but I am informed they refused to accept. It is useless for the Navajoes to attempt to plant and raise stock if the Utahs are permitted to make raids upon them. If they persist in coming to the Navajo reservation with hostile intent the power of the government should be used to protect the Navajoes. In consequence of the Navajoes being dissatisfied with the Bosque Redondo reservation, I could not prevail on them to plant this year.

Last year (1867) their crops proved a perfect failure, in consequenee of severe hail-storms and scarcity of water for irrigation.

I estimate the numbers of animals owned by the Navajoes are as follows, viz: Horses, 1,550; mules, 20; sheep, 940; goats, 1,025.

I should be authorized to purchase in New Mexico 4,000 bushels seed wheat, 1,400 bushels seed corn, 300 bushels potatoes, and other seeds for the Navajoes to plant next spring. These seeds should be purchased during the coming winter or early next spring. I estimate that the seeds required will cost, delivered at the Navajo agency, about $17,000.

There should also be purchased and sent to the agency this year for the Navajoes 400 dozen strong hoes, 250 dozen wool cards, and 150 dozen large axes. If the Indians are provided with plenty of hoes they will dig up and cultivate considerable land.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEO. H. DODD,
U. S. Indian Agent for Navajoes.

Hon. L. E. WEBB,
Superintendent of Indians Affairs for New Mexico.

No. 33.

ABIQUIU INDIAN AGENCY,
Rio Arriba County, New Mexico, August 31, 1868.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department and the instructions of the honorable acting Commissioner, dated June 3, 1868, I have the honor to submit this my second annual report concerning the Indians of this agency. Upon a better acquaintance with the Utah bands of Indians of this agency I find that their number has heretofore been overestimated.

Sobatar, head chief of the Capotes, has (men, women, and children)	312
Chaves, the renegade Capote, has (men, women, and children)	61
Total number of Capote-Utes	373
Under Persechopa, the head chief of the Wemenutches, there are (men, women, and children)	476
A party of outlaw Wemenutches, known as Cabeza Blanco's party, numbers, as well as I can ascertain, (men, women, and children)	32
Total number of Wemenutches	508

The total number of Ute Indians belonging to this reservation is 881.

The Indians during the past year have given but little attention to agricultural or pastoral pursuits; they have sold, as far as I can ascertain, about $760 worth of furs and skins. They have cultivated the arts of war, rather than those of peace and industry. They are brave, and could give much trouble if so disposed. Previous to my taking charge of this agency the citizens were much troubled with them and their constant depredations. In the fall of 1865, Cabeza Blanco's party entered the plaza of Sierra Amarilla. They killed three herd boys, and took 13 horses and mules belonging to H. Marcure, Gentry Hoydo, Thomas L. Burns, and others; they also wounded the daughter of Juan Martine, the justice of the peace of that precinct; and from that time they committed various depredations up to July, 1866, when Superintendent Norton took measures to send them to the San Juan country. The agent then in charge of them, being afraid of them, (see report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1866, page 152,) says:

> When the goods were distributed the Indians, although the superintendent was present, were so dissatisfied with the goods on account of their small amount that they were uncontrollable, and appropriated many things to suit themselves, and it was really unsafe for an agent to remain among them if he was without money or goods to occasionally administer to their wants.

This state of things existed when I took charge of this agency. I immediately began to get the confidence of the Indians, in which I found some difficulty at first on account of some unprincipled men who are too often to be found on the frontier hanging around Indian agencies to pander to the vices of the Indians, and make money by trading them liquor, and who have endeavored to make trouble with the Utes and prejudice them against their agents by false and malicious stories. These efforts have reacted in my favor. On several occasions I took from these parties the property they bought from the Indians, and returned it to the Indians. This gave them to see that the agent is

their true friend, and that I was acting faithfully for their welfare; and the class of unscrupulous men have also discovered that I had firmness enough to have them punished for their violations of law, and would not be trifled with and allow the liquor traffic to be carried on with the Utes, and the Indians fleeced out of their goods received from the government. The consequence is that I have made the Indians my friends, and that class of men who would furnish whiskey to the Indians, regardless of the consequences to the community, my bitter enemies.

The Indians of this agency were, last year, opposed to being settled upon a reservation. I am happy to inform you that they have changed their mind somewhat. They are now willing to make a treaty and go on lands to be their own, but prefer hunting, as long as there is game, to working. I am still of the opinion that by proper management they can be induced to give their attention to agricultural, pastoral, and mechanical pursuits; and, as I stated in my last report, this must be done gradually, and by inducements which will require judicious and careful management upon the part of the agent. The first point is to get them to locate in their country at the place determined upon for a reservation, (this they have now consented to do,) establish the agency there, and issue no presents or provisions to them at any other place. Get them thus accustomed to the place, then by presents induce the chiefs to locate with the agent, and gradually give them lands in severalty, and thus break up their tribal relations, pay the Indians something for their labor, and introduce machinery so that the women and children can be employed in the manufacture of their clothing, and give premiums for the best cultivated lands and manufactured articles, establish a nursery to cultivate all kinds of fruits, and furnish each family that will locate, with trees, seeds, &c. While doing this, gradually establish an industrial school, in which teach the rudiments of labor and the English language; and in a few years, by industry and perseverance on the part of the agent, you will have this band of Indians civilized, and a credit to those who may have charge of them, and to the government of the United States, that furnished the means to accomplish this great end.

Some time since, I reported the killing of Chino, a Wemenutche, by Chaves and other Capotes. The renegade party consists of Chaves, Cornea, Washington, Timpiache, Cutchimpiatche, and others, numbering in all about 60 men, women and children. This party was attacked near Fort Lowell, by the Wemenutches, and four of the Capotes, including Chaves, wounded. As soon as I heard of it I took measures to stop the war and settle the difficulty; and I am enabled to say that I have succeeded. After the settlement of that difficulty I ordered Chaves and his people to stay near Abiquiu; and I furnished them with beef and corn, so that they would have no excuse to commit depredations. They asked me for ammunition to go on a campaign against the Navajoes. This I refused them, and ordered them to make no war on the Navajoes. They disobeyed my orders, and 13 of them went to the Navajo country and took captive seven women, some horses and other property, and a considerable quantity of ammunition. They also took one man, whom they castrated and turned loose. For my action in the premises, I refer you to the copies of letters marked A and addressed to Agent Dodd, of the Navajoes, and marked B, herewith addressed to Brevet Major General G. W. Getty, commanding district of New Mexico.

Under date of June 11, 1868, I received a letter from the clerk of the superintendency, Captain H. M. Davis, (a copy of which is herewith ap-

pended, marked C.) In compliance with the order therein contained I took the chief men of the Capote band of Utahs and the Jicarilla Apaches at this agency to Santa Fé, where I arrived on the 19th of June. After I had reported at the superintendency, Captain Davis and myself with the Indians called upon General Getty, who informed us that the Navajoes had not arrived as was expected. General Getty told the Indians that General Sherman had made a treaty of peace with the Navajoes, and that they were to be moved back to their old country immediately, and that the Navajoes desired to be at peace with the Utes. The Indians, both the Capote Utes and the Jicarilla Apaches, responded that they had no confidence in treaties of peace which the Navajoes would make with either the government, the Americans, Mexicans or Indians, that the Navajoes made treaties only to break them, &c. They also complained about the treaty being made with the Navajoes before the Utes and Apaches were sent for. They said that all the head men of the Utes and Apaches should have been together and consulted with the Navajoes if the government desired peace amongst them, that they had come and the Navajoes were not there and it was no use to wait for them.

General Getty urged the necessity of their living in peace with all their neighbors, and gave them much good advice, for which they thanked him and took their leave. When they reached the superintendency they told me they desired to know the views of the Mohuache Utes and Jicarilla Apaches at Cimarron agency with reference to a treaty with the Navajoes, and also the truth of certain reports which charged the Navajoes with lately stealing horses from the Utes and Apaches of that agency, and requested me to visit Cimarron agency and have a talk with the Indians. The Indians returned to Abiquiu with my son, and I went to Cimarron, and arranged with Agent Dennison to go to the San Juan country with me, in company with some of his Indians, but he was prevented from coming in consequence of the absence of Kaneatche, who was away and had a fight with the Kiowas and Comanches. On my return to Abiquiu agency, Sabatar, head chief of the Capotes, came to see me and arranged to start with me on the 25th of July to the San Juan country to examine that country and have a council with the Wemenutches who failed to be present at Santa Fé. Sabatar expressed himself "*in favor of peace with all mankind*, and justly said a permanent peace can only be had by a treaty with the government, in which all the Indians interested should be represented, and that the lines of the territory belonging to each tribe should be fully and distinctly marked out."

I consented to put myself under the protection of Sabatar and the Capote Utes and visit the Wemenutches in their own country and have a talk with them, and endeavor to have them remain in peace with the Navajoes till some arrangement could be made for a permanent peace. I consented to this the more readily because these Indians came to the agency only in small parties for supplies and it was desirable to see them all together with the Capotes, and I did not wish to encourage them to come to the settlements at this time when the wheat is being harvested, as in passing they would destroy much grain and give great trouble; also, because the Navajoes have removed back to their old country, and I deemed it proper to see the Utes all together so as to urge them to cultivate peaceful relations with their old enemies, especially as a band of renegade Capotes had just returned from the Navajo country with a lot of Indian captives, as already mentioned.

Feeling the importance of using every proper means to obtain a peace

among the Indians of New Mexico, and prevent a general war which would be disastrous and expensive, I consented to risk my life without an escort of troops in a country where there are no persons but savage Indians, of whom the former agents were afraid when they were in the settlements. I took this risk, which gave me an influence with them, as it showed them I had reliance in their pledge of protection and the expressions of confidence they had given me, and a desire to grant the request to explore the country, and with them determine upon a location for their agency outside of the settlements. On the 25th of July I left in company with some Indians, my interpreters and an Indian guide. After a dangerous and difficult trip, owing first to the fact that the party of renegade Capotes had made the war on the Navajoes and taken some captives, a raid from the Navajoes was expected, and especially as a party of Navajoes had been to Canons and drove off the horses and cattle of the citizens, who followed the Indians and recovered the stock. Secondly, the almost constant rains made the roads so bad and the streams so high that I had to abandon my wheel transportation and trust to pack mules. I, however, overcame all difficulties and succeeded in getting the Capotes and Wemenutche Utes together, in a council which was held on the San Juan, near Pagosa Springs, on the 19th of August, at which council the terms of the treaty they are willing to make with the government were obtained, and also a promise from them if possible to keep the peace with the Navajoes. They said that when they got word from me not to fight the Navajoes, they stayed at home and kept the peace; but a party of Capotes with Chaves made war on the Navajoes, and that now if the Navajoes came up into their country to fight them because of the Chaves campaign, they would have to defend themselves, otherwise they would keep the peace. When I told them I would do all I could, and ask Agent Dodd to explain to the Navajoes that they did not approve of the conduct of Chaves and his men, they promised to do all they could to keep the peace.

In regard to the treaty they said, we are glad to see our father here, have heard what he has said. We are willing to make a treaty, but we do not any of us want to go to Washington; we would like to see the Great Father, but are afraid to go so far from home, as it is a long journey. We have full confidence in Agent Arny, he is our father and has treated us well; he has been with us and knows what we want better than we can tell; he can go to Washington and let the Great Father know all about us, and ask the Great Father to send commissioners with him to us to make a treaty, and we will meet them whenever our father sends us word, and make such a treaty as the commissioners and we can agree upon.

In my report to the department for 1862, (see Indian commissioners' report for that year, page 245,) I said, and after six more years experience I still urge, that treaties should be made with all the Indian tribes of New Mexico and Colorado, requiring each tribe to cultivate peaceful relations with all other tribes, and binding them to cease hostilities with all other tribes who are at peace with the United States, to relinquish the right they claim to roam where they please in the territory; and granting them, in consideration of the relinquishment of the right, a certain specific tract of land as their reservation, the boundaries of which should be fully defined, and the Indians be required to remain on it, the Americans and Mexican citizens excluded therefrom, except when permitted by the agent. The treaty should give the Indians a reasonable compensation for the relinquishment of their claimed right in annual payments, not in money, but in clothing, provisions, cattle, sheep, horses

and farming implements, &c., such as would be necessary for their comfort and make them to cultivate the soil and manufacture their own clothing. That an industrial school should be established on the reservation, and in the treaty it should be specified that all children between eight and sixteen years of age should be placed in the school to be educated, the government agreeing that during that period they should be clothed and fed, and the Indians to agree that the children shall labor at least three hours per day under the direction of the agent.

After the council the Indians appointed a delegation to go with me to see their country, and on my return home came with me, (both Wemenutches and Capotes,) and received their supplies of meat, corn, salt, &c., for the month of September, which I issued to them, and they returned to their hunting grounds west of the San Juan, where they promised to remain in peace until October, when they will again come for their monthly supply.

On my arrival here I learned that Captain James C. French had been appointed my successor. As soon as I am relieved from the duties of this agency by him I will visit Washington and submit to the Interior Department fully the wishes of the Utes of this agency. The length of this report and other considerations prevent me from giving as full report of the San Juan country as I should desire, from which I have just returned. Suffice it to say that it is a good agricultural and pastoral country, and that I am fully satisfied that the mineral resources are great, the headwaters of the streams and the mountains are full of gold, silver and copper, and when fully prospected will be found equal to any country. It is proper that I should state here that the Indians have made decided protest against any settlers or miners going into this country, which they claim, until they have made a treaty and sold it to the government, although to locate in that country before a treaty is made, and the government opens it for settlement, would result in much loss of life, and end in an expensive war, in which all Utah tribes would probably be involved.

Believing, as I do, that it is much cheaper to the government to feed these Indians than to fight them, and more humane to dispose of them by placing them on a reservation east of the Navajo reservation, west of the San Juan river, to include the mouth of the Rio las Animas, about 12 miles from the mouth of which river is an abandoned town, in which over fifty houses were built by some settlers several years ago and left, which could be repaired for the temporary use of the agency and the chiefs. In regard to the cost of placing these Indians on a reservation in their own country, I respectfully ask your attention to my estimate in my last year's report, viz:

The Wemenutches and Capotes, if placed on a reservation on the San Juan river as proposed, will require an appropriation for the first year of $18,000 for provisions, $7,000 for goods and presents, $6,000 for farming and manufacturing implements and machinery, $3,000 for nursery stock, fruit trees, seeds, &c., including transportation, $3,000 for horses, mules, cattle, &c., to work the reservation farm, $4,500 for agency building, school-house, stables, corrals, &c., at the reservation; $5,000 to erect houses for the chiefs and Indians to live in on the reservation, and $3,000 for the removal of the Indians, agents, &c., and their location in the reservation; in all $49,500.

On my return from the San Juan country, I found at the agency, Vicento Guerro Mudo Pantilon, and the whole party of Jicarilla Apaches who roam on the west side of the Rio Grande river. They number about 250 Indians; they were anxious to know the result of my confer-

ence with the Wemenutche and Capote-Utes who came with me; they asked for a council, I told them that their agency was at Cimarron and they must go there. They replied that they did not intend to go east of the Rio Grande and that they wanted me to say to the Great Father that since the treaty they made with Colonel Washington many years ago they have considered this side of the river as their home; that they would be contented with any place as a reservation west of the Rio Grande; that they would make a treaty to sell to the government all their lands but the reservation, and go on it and work, with some help they could support themselves; the people had taken some of their best lands, and if the Great Father said so, they were willing they should keep them, —that they did not want to fight with anybody—they did not want their young men killed off. They desired to live in peace with everybody; that when they sold their lands, or the Great Father gave them anything for it, or gave them any annuity goods, they wanted them given outside of the towns and settlements, where the people steal, beg, or get it from them for whiskey, and this they did not want their people to have. I told them I would make known their wishes to the Great Father.

In regard to the Jicarilla Apaches, I respectfully ask your favorable consideration of what I said about them in my annual report dated June 24, 1867, and in addition would say that a reservation between the Navajo river and the San Juan river, in the valley east of the proposed Utah reservation, would, in my opinion, be a good place for their location, and it would be very satisfactory to them as they are intermarried with the Utes of this agency. This band of Indians now furnish about half their subsistence by raising some wheat and corn and the manufacture and sale of pottery and willow baskets; the other half of their subsistence is stolen from the settlers, which they claim as tribute for the use of their lands, &c.; as now situated this band is a great pest to the settlements; they are willing to work, and say, if placed upon lands of their own, they can with a little help from the government, fully support themselves and would not interfere with the settlers. My experience with the Jicarilla Apaches is that they will labor; I have evidence that many of them will make good farmers, in order to which they only need to be advised and encouraged.

In conclusion, I would urgently commend to you the importance of placing these Indians and all others of this country upon reservations outside of the settlements. After many years' experience, in my judgment it is the only mode to relieve the government of the United Sates and the people of New Mexico from the constant depredations which they have borne for years. I feel assured that the result of such action would be a saving to the government and a perpetual peace with and amongst the Indians of New Mexico.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. F. M. ARNY,
United States Indian Agent, New Mexico.

Col. LUTHER E. WEBB,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, New Mexico.

ABIQUIU INDIAN AGENCY,
Rio Arriba County, New Mexico, September 5, 1868.

Having recently arrived at this agency for which I have been appointed, and having examined the report of Agent W. F. M. Arny dated August 31st, and being fully satisfied that what he recommends in said report would be for the best interests of the government and the Indians

of the agency, I entirely and heartily endorse and urgently recommend that the suggestions set forth by Major Arny be favorably considered by the department, believing that great benefit would result from the change of location of the Utah tribes of Indians and the Jicarilla Apaches, some of whom I have met since my arrival and who refuse to go anywhere east of the Rio Grande.

The placing of all these Indians upon reservations as recommended in the foregoing report will make them self-sustaining and save much expense to the government, while it will spare a very valuable country for settlement.

General Arny appears to have the confidence of the Indians, and as they have authorized him to make known to the government their wishes in regard to a treaty, I earnestly urge prompt action upon the part of the government, believing it to be essentially necessary to prevent a war between the Utahs, Apaches, Navajoes and Jernes Pueblos, which would at this time be disastrous to this country.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES C. FRENCH,
United States Indian Agent.

ABIQUIU INDIAN AGENCY,
Rio Arriba County, New Mexico, August 30, 1868.

DEAR SIR: I have just returned from a trip to the Indians of this agency, who are west of the San Juan river, and which you know is north and east of the Navajo reservation.

On the 19th of August I had a council with the Utahs on the San Juan, and arranged with them for a temporary peace with your Indians. They said "that when they got word from me not to fight the Navajoes, they stayed at home and kept the peace; but a party of Capote Utahs, with Chaves, made war on the Navajoes, and that now if the Navajoes come up into their country to fight them because of the Chaves campaign, they would have to defend themselves, otherwise they would keep the peace."

I told them I would let you know about the Chaves Capotes campaign, and ask you to keep the Navajoes in their own country, and that the Utahs must not go into the Navajo country, but stay at home and keep the peace, and if the Navajoes came to let me know immediately. They answered "they would try to keep the peace, and if any trouble arose they would let me know." The party under Capote Utahs, named Chaves, numbered 13 men. They were told by me, when I issued their corn and beef in June, not to go to the Navajoes' country. This they disregarded, and went. They took, as far as I can ascertain, seven women captives, several horses, and a considerable amount of powder, lead, caps, &c., also one man, whom they released after they had castrated him. Five of the women have escaped, part with Capote horses, and returned to the Navajo country. One captive, I understand, they sold to an American, who it is reported took her to Conejos, Colorado; the other they still have, and refused to give her to me. I have had three interviews with them, and they always refuse. I will report the matter to the superintendency, with a letter to General Getty, and let such action be taken as is deemed best. In the mean time, I would respectfully ask you to do all you can (as I know you will) to prevent the Navajoes from retaliating upon the Utahs of the San Juan region, as I believe they are perfectly innocent of any offence, and have promised

me to remain in peace, unless compelled to war in self-defence. In the present aspect of things, it will require all our effort to prevent trouble between the Indians. If the Navajoes are informed that but a small party of Utes were engaged in the raid, and that the Utes in the San Juan country disapprove of it, and that the government will punish the party who committed the act, I think the Navajoes will consent to make no retaliatory war.

If you hear of any of the Utes of this agency being in the Navajo country, please inform me.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. F. M. ARNY,
United States Indian Agent, New Mexico.

Major THOMAS H. DODD,
United States Indian Agent, Navajo Indians.

ABIQUIU INDIAN AGENCY,
Rio Arriba County, New Mexico, August 30, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I have just returned from a visit to the Indians of this agency, (Wemenutches and Capote Utahs,) in their country west of the San Juan river, and it is with pleasure that I inform you that in a council held with them on the 19th of August, they promised me to remain in peace with the Navajoes, if the latter will remain in their own country and not molest them. The Utes feared a campaign against them in consequence of a raid made by a party of 13 Capote Utahs some time since, in which they took from the Navajoes seven women, several horses, and considerable ammunition, also one man, whom they told me they castrated and then turned loose. The party of Utahs who made this campaign did so after I gave them in person strict orders not to go to the Navajo country. They are the same party who killed Chino, a Wemenutche Utah, and who were attacked near Fort Lowell, and four of their number wounded, by the Wemenutches. They are outlaws, and have (although well supplied with provisions at this agency) committed all kinds of depredations about Tierra Amarilla and this agency for some months past. They number about 60 men, women, and children. They are led by Chaves Cornea, Washington Timpiatche, and Cutchimpiatche. In the council on the 19th of August, these Indians were not present. Chaves met me on the Chama river previous to the council, and said he was afraid to go to the council at San Juan. The Indians in the council at San Juan said that when they got word from me not to fight the Navajoes, they staid at home and kept the peace; but a party of Capote Utahs with Chaves made war on the Navajoes, and that now if the Navajoes came up into their country to fight them because of the Chaves campaign, they would have to defend themselves; otherwise they would keep the peace. I promised to endeavor to keep the Navajoes out of their way. They then promised me to do all they could to keep the peace with the Navajoes. I have had three interviews with the party of outlaws, and urged them to give up their captives, but they decidedly refused, saying that part of them had escaped, and that the others belonged to them, being their enemies and prisoners. From what I can learn, five of them have escaped and gone back to the Navajo country. Part of them escaped on Utah horses. One captive has been sold to an American, whose name I could not learn, and who, I am informed, took this captive to Colorado. The

other captive is still in possession of the Indians near Tierra Amarilla, and they refused to give her up. I have felt it to be my duty to give you the above statement for your information, and have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. F. M. ARNY,
United States Indian Agent, New Mexico.

Brevet Major General G. W. GETTY,
Commanding District of New Mexico.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, June 11, 1868.

SIR: The Navajoes are to be removed from the Bosque and placed upon a reservation in their old country. They express a desire to be at peace with everybody, and have requested an interview with the Utahs of your agency. You will therefore select 10 or 15 of the principal men, and report with them at this office on the 20th of this month, at which time Agent Dodd will be here with a party of Navajoes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. DAVIS,
Indian Department of New Mexico.

Agent W. F. M. ARNY.

No. 34.

CIMARRON AGENCY, NEW MEXICO,
August 21, 1868.

SIR: Complying with instructions, I have the honor to submit this my second annual report of the condition of the Mohauche, Ute, and Jicarilla Apache Indians belonging to this agency and under my charge.

My report of the 1st July, 1867, gave, as fully as I have the ability to express, the condition of these tribes; my further acquaintance with them convinces me that, in respect to character or morals, there has been no marked change with them, they still remaining, owing to a want of opportunity of instructions and teachings, both in industry and other qualities necessary to produce reform, in about the same position held by them for years past, they being wild, uneducated, and trifling.

The immense immigration caused by the late discovery of minerals in this section has led them to be more timid of the white population.

These Indians have long enjoyed a reputation for loyalty to the government, therefore I ask, in their behalf, that they shall have the kind regard of the department.

I again call attention to my report of last year, and my suggestion that if these people were placed on reservations, under proper teachings, withheld from evil associations, and saved from designs of bad men, could, instead of being, as they now are, a tax upon the government, be made advantageous to the prosperity.

With regard to the report of depredations committed in this vicinity, reflecting on the Apaches of my agency, I refer you, very respectfully, to my monthly reports; from my investigations I am unwilling to concur with the reports against them; in my efforts I have failed to find them culpable.

Respectfully referring you to your statistical returns of farming, educational, &c., accompanying this report, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

E. B. DENNISON,
United States Indian Agent.

H. M. DAVIS, Esq.,
Acting Superintendent Indian Affairs, New Mexico.

No. 35.

SANTA FÉ, NEW MEXICO,
September 1, 1868.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions I have the honor to transmit the following report in relation to the Mimbres, Gila and Mogollon Apaches, which comprise the Indians belonging to my agency.

The Mimbres Apaches proper, are composed of Victoria's band, the remnant of that recently under Mangus Colorado, together with detachments from other bands, all now under the immediate control of Salvador, the son of Mangus.

They number, all told, about 800 souls, and have about 150 or 200 warriors.

They are exceedingly treacherous and dangerous, and have, since 1862, been in open hostility to the government, and notwithstanding the paucity of their numbers, such is the nature of the country, furnishing opportunities for their peculiar mode of warfare and safe refuge from pursuit, that they have been able to commit, with impunity, unexampled depredations, murdering many whites, depopulating a large agricultural region, and forming a formidable barrier to the development of the rich mining region in the vicinity of Pinos Altos.

For further particulars I would respectfully refer you to the report of Superintendent A. B. Norton, dated Santa Fé, New Mexico, August 24, 1867.

The Gila and Mogollon Apaches, taking their names from the localities they infest, are of the same general nature and habits as their Mimbres congeners, but being more remote from the present settlements are less destructive to life and property. Their country is rich in mineral wealth, and already adventurous miners are penetrating their fastnesses. From the best sources of information now at my command, I should estimate their numbers as about the same as the Mimbres band.

I am convinced by the representations of Doctor Steck, former agent, and by information from other sources, that by proper effort all these Indians could be induced to settle upon a reservation, to be selected at some suitable location where they would be under the immediate control of the forces of the United States, and where, after a few years, they might become, to a great degree, self-supporting.

I consider this system of reservations as the only solution of the Indian difficulties in this region, and believe that in the diminished number of troops required to carry it out there would be a great saving in expense to the government.

It removes the Indians from large tracts of country desirable for mining and cultivation, thereby extending the area of civilization and productiveness, and also recommends itself to all Christian men as the only means of preventing the entire extermination of the Indians, attended by much suffering of the whites, which will inevitably ensue if the present policy is pursued.

I present these views for your consideration, assured that in them I am sustained by all conversant with these Indians and their country.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN AYRES,
United States Indian Agent.

Captain H. M. DAVIS,
Acting Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Santa Fé, New Mexico.

No. 36.

PUEBLO AGENCY, SANTA FÉ, NEW MEXICO,
September 7, 1868.

SIR: The time has again arrived when it becomes my duty, in compliance with the regulations of the department, to forward an annual report respecting the Indians under my charge.

This report will be found rather brief when compared with those for previous years. This is not altogether for want of material, nor for the want of any desire on my part to impart information respecting the subject, but simply from the facts which will be hereafter duly explained.

For several years past I have had this task to perform, "report making," which I always did with the greatest of pleasure and confidence, and with the hope that through this medium I would not only comply with my legitimate duty, but that I would obtain many favors for the benefit of the Pueblo Indians.

In this last particular, however, I regret exceedingly to be compelled to state I have been most completely disappointed, which has caused me a great deal of uneasiness and mortification. These Indians, as you can readily imagine, are fully aware that every year something is done by the government towards relieving the wants of the other Indians by whom they are surrounded, while at the same time they see that *nothing* is done for them towards relieving their wants, not even so far as to comply with some of the many promises which from time to time have been made them.

The Pueblos cannot understand why this is so, and although seven-eighths of the tribe, I can safely say, have the utmost confidence in me, yet I cannot but believe that many of them attribute the fact to the want of proper representation being made in their behalf; which, I must admit, is natural for them to suppose, especially knowing as we do the many ill advices which from time to time are put into the heads of these poor and easily misled people by unscrupulous and cowardly individuals, who are always tampering with the Indians and interfering with all Indian matters.

The only consolation with me in regard to the matter is my own conviction of having done everything in my power to bring the condition and wants of these Indians properly to the notice of the government, and of having faithfully done everything for their benefit, and also the satisfaction of knowing that the department at Washington is fully aware of the facts.

Again, I am fully satisfied that the Indian Bureau entertains the highest regard for these Indians, and has done everything in its power to ameliorate their condition by appealing time and again to the proper authorities in their behalf; all of which, like my humble supplications, have thus far proved in vain.

This is certainly discouraging, to say the least of it, and it leaves me but a very poor field to work upon; so much so that I am entirely at a loss to know what further representations to make, or what other useful suggestions to offer in behalf of these people.

These Indians, under the circumstances, and as you may suppose, have made no progress whatever.

They are in the same state of non-*proficiency* in which we found them in 1846, when they first came under the jurisdiction of our government, and, if anything, they are retrograding. They are most assuredly *not advancing.* Most of those who could decipher manuscript and form letters among them a few years ago, and who were far advanced in years, have now passed away, and I assure you that among the 7,000 Pueblo Indians now living in New Mexico not 25 can be found who can tell one letter from another.

Not a single school is to be found in any of the pueblos (villages,) nor a mechanical shop of any kind; hence, no teachers or mechanics among them.

The parish priests, who in former times used to reside among them, and from whom they used to receive some instructions, have long since given up the idea, mostly for the want of encouragement on the part of the Indians, the government, and the citizens in general.

No one seems to have taken the least notice of this important subject, and if we except the Pueblos of San Juan and Isleta, the priests do not even reside at pueblos. Thus you will perceive that it is impossible for them to make any progress, and unless the government takes the matter in hand there is no use "talking nor writing;" they are bound to go back. All the volumes that can be written on the subject will not prevent it. The land they cultivate at their own will and pleasure, and precisely in the same manner that their forefathers did in the last century, and the products therefrom are disposed of as they think best and proper.

The fact that they have no government farmers nor any other person to aid them in raising their crops, nor to account for the same after they are gathered, makes it almost impossible for an agent to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion as to the quantity of grain, vegetables, &c., raised by them.

This will become more apparent when we take into consideration their inability to give correct information respecting the subject, and it is out of the question to make a true return of the same.

The health of these Indians during the past year has been generally good, so far as I have been able to learn.

Their wheat crops, although apparently abundant, have suffered a great deal in consequence of the drought during the early part of the season, and at the very time of cutting and threshing the same the heavy rains, which lasted for about a month, damaged a great deal of it, so that on the whole the wheat crop for this year can be safely put down as being rather poor.

The corn thus far is doing well, and hopes are entertained that it will yield well and make up for the scarcity of wheat.

On the 11th of July last I held a general junta (meeting) at the pueblo of Santa Domingo, for the purpose of carrying out your instructions dated Washington, May 8, 1868.

Delegations from fifteen different pueblos were present, the full particulars of which I submitted to your office under date of July 14, present year.

The encroachments made of late on some of the pueblo lands caused me to issue a notice in the early part of this month, through one of the newspapers, with the view of putting a stop to the same if possible.

The Rio Grande for the last three years seems to have declared war against the lands of some of the pueblos located on its banks.

Its high water has washed away many of its fields, and has done other damage. At the pueblo of Santa Domingo this year, 40 houses, corrals, fences, &c., and even some of their gardens, have been thus taken away by the river.

During one of my trips below this summer I made it my business to go to the pueblo and ascertain the particulars, which I found as above stated, and as they had been represented to me.

On my return to this place I reported the case to Captain H. M. Davis, in charge of your office, and requested him to turn over to me a few implements, in order to issue them to the pueblo, and thereby aid them in the erection of new houses, all of which was done. I also instructed the Indians to select good sites on high, firm ground, and to do their best to put up as many of the houses as possible before the winter sets in.

In my consolidated reports for the months of January and February last, enclosing letters to and from the Hon. S. B. Elkins, district attorney for New Mexico, marked A and B respectively, will be found the main particulars in regard to the effect produced among the Pueblo Indians in consequence of the decisions made by the late John P. Slough, chief justice of the Territory, and that of Hon. E. A. Rollins, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, relative to the citizenship of these Indians, and of the action taken by me in the premises.

The report and letters referred to, which are now on file in the Indian Office at Washington, having been addressed and forwarded direct to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs in the absence of any superintendent, should by all means form a part of the annual report, as they embrace the most important subjects that have transpired respecting the affairs within this agency during the present year. On the 7th ultimo I forwarded through your office a list of farming implements, tools, &c., such as I actually deem necessary for the Pueblos, and I confidently hope you will do your best to see that the articles called for are obtained, and if possible sent out during this winter, or at least early enough to be of service to the Indians next spring.

Please do urge this matter; it has now been eleven years since these Indians have received anything in the shape of presents direct from the government. If we cannot obtain schools or any other means to improve their dormant condition, we ought to be able to secure for them a few hoes and spades to aid them in the cultivation of the soil at least. All of which is respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

JOHN WARD,
Special Agent for Pueblos.

No. 37.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, July 23, 1868.

SIR: The constantly recurring ravages, murders, and depredations generally committed by the Indians in this Territory, make it my duty to give you, as the chief of the Interior Department, under which the Indian Office is controlled, information in relation to the actual state of affairs in New Mexico in this respect.

For now more than two months, in every section of New Mexico, east, west, north and south, the people have been harassed, murdered, and

plundered by small marauding bands of Indians. These operations are usually carried on in sparsely settled districts, but so grievous have these become that I have been widely called upon to call out the militia of the Territory to suppress, if possible, these ravages. This, however, I have not felt it either a duty or politic to do; in that event, an Indian war might be engendered both damaging to this entire country and greatly detrimental to what I understand to be the policy of the government at this time.

There has been, and there still exists, a great diversity of views as to what tribes these depredating Indians belong to. It was supposed at one time with considerable certainty that the murders and robberies committed near this city were the work of the Jicarilla Apaches, belonging to the Cimarron agency. I took a trip to that agency a few days since, and became satisfied that, at least, there was great doubt as to its being them. The Mescalero were also charged, but it is not improbable that some detached Navajoes may be the guilty ones. These remarks refer to the more northern portions of the Territory.

In the southern portion the Gila Apaches are the only known Indians that depredate and murder, and these they are constantly engaged in, and some of their murders have, both in New Mexico and near the border in Arizona, been perpetrated with distinguished atrocities.

Some action on the part of the territorial executive, in view of the existing state of affairs in New Mexico, seemed necessary, and although unwilling, and in fact without sanction of law, except in case of a general rising of the Indians determined upon war, (a condition of affairs not existing,) to call out the militia as such, I have felt it to be my duty to issue a circular to the people upon the subject, a copy of which, in one of our papers, I herewith enclose for your perusal.

I trust that my action will meet your approbation.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. HEATH,
Acting Governor, &c.

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

[Circular.]

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, July 14, 1868.

Bands of roving Indians of different tribes are, and have been for some time past, making descents upon the settlements in the Territory, both north and south, committing depredations, and in repeated instances they have murdered innocent, defenceless, and unoffending citizens. In one or two cases they have carried into captivity children which they have captured.

This is a serious state of things, and one which the acting executive of the Territory would at once gladly abate, but there is no law upon which he can rely for calling upon the militia of the Territory, as such, to pursue and chastise these Indians. There is now no general Indian disturbance which would warrant him in assembling the militia, and under existing circumstances it is not improbable that any serious movement on the part of the Territory against the Indians would result in a general war with them, and promote dangers which it is imperatively necessary to avoid. Anything like an Indian war is to be guarded against, and,

indeed, must be avoided. Such a war would prove very disastrous to our people, and involve them in difficulties the results of which no one can foresee. It is therefore deemed not advisable at this time to formally call upon the militia.

The principle of self-preservation, however, is one of which the people can by no means be deprived. The authority and the right to protect themselves from marauding Indians of every class, everywhere, belongs inherently to the people. It is therefore recommended that in each settlement, such number of citizens as may be deemed necessary hold themselves in readiness at all times to protect their neighborhood from the incursions and depredations of Indians. Then if the Indians molest the people let them be pursued; if the Indians are killed the fault will be their own; if prisoners can be captured, let them be taken before the civil authorities and dealt with in accordance with the territorial laws. If a few of the Indians who have been or are still roaming about the country, plundering and murdering the people, and capturing their children and carrying them away into captivity, could be themselves captured and tried under our criminal code, condemned and hung, it is believed the effect would be satisfactory.

When such companies as are referred to shall have been organized, a proper number of them will be furnished with arms from the territorial armory upon application being made to the commander-in-chief, who will use his discretion in the distribution of the arms.

After consultation with the honorable attorney general and the adjutant general, the executive can come to no conclusion other than that at the present time, and until further notice, to follow the foregoing suggestions will be the safest and most economical mode of dealing with the question before us, and it is therefore recommended.

By order of

H. H. HEATH,
Acting Governor and Commander-in-chief.

Official:

JOHN T. RUSSELL,
Adjutant General.

COLORADO SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 38.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENCY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
COLORADO TERRITORY,
Denver, August 1, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report of the condition of the Indians under my charge in the superintendency of Colorado.

Since the opening of the Indian war on the plains in 1863, the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, whose reservation and agency was located in this Territory, have nearly all voluntarily withdrawn from our boundaries, only showing themselves in the form of marauding parties, who have not unfrequently descended upon our remote and unprotected settlements for the purpose of plunder and murder, when but too often their success has been complete. I may, however, cite one exception, which is now a matter of history, the convening at Fort Lyon of a large number of the Indians under their chief, "Black Kettle," pursuant to a proclamation of

Governor Evans, issued some time during that year. Major Anthony, who had just then succeeded Major Wynkoop in the command of Fort Lyon, sent them away northward, with instructions to come on Sand creek, where he would communicate with them so soon as he should receive instructions from the commander of the department, then General Samuel Curtis.

This communication came in the form of the bullets and bayonets of Colonel John M. Chivington, and ended all negotiations between these tribes and this superintendency.

In making this statement, I must except a small band of Arapahoes under "Chief Friday," who had for a long time made their permanent abode on the Cache la Poudre river, some 75 miles north of Denver. I have recently visited this little band, and found them very destitute, and since for five months I have not had a cent of money, it was impossible for me to relieve their wants, except in a very limited degree. During this visit I made an exact enumeration of them.

There are eighty-five (85) souls, old and young, of whom a large proportion are utterly helpless to provide for themselves, being very old and decrepit men and women and young children.

I had heard that it was the intention of your department to remove this little band to the main body of the nation, and I approached them on the subject. Knowing how desirous the settlers in that vicinity were for their removal, I urged upon them the prudence and the necessity of the step, on account of the better care they would receive if with the main body of their tribe; but I found them, as I expected and feared, averse to going to a new and untried home, desiring to remain to live and die on the waters of the South Platte.

The "Yampa Grand River," and Uintuintah Utes, or, as they are commonly called, in the west, the Elk Mountain Utes, have been scattered over a wide range of country, partly on account of the difficulty of procuring game for so large a number when concentrated, and partly by my orders and requests, for I deemed the danger greater in case of their becoming at any time unruly should they be all together.

Many of their small parties have remained during the year 400 miles away from their confederates.

At the time Agent Oakes left for Washington, with his delegation, in January last, about 100 lodges under the Chief We-va-ra, having heard that the Cheyennes were away to the eastward, moved their camp down into the buffalo country, where we found them on our return in March. This buffalo hunt, however, proved very disastrous to the Indians, for for every five buffalo captured one horse was sacrificed; true, these horses were not all killed directly in the chase, though that reduced them in the lowest possible condition of flesh, so that nearly 100 perished in the terrible snow-storm which fell late in March. This loss left many of the Indians on foot and without any means of transporting their plunder and the dry meat they had secured. In general these Indians, as also the other bands of Utes and the Arapahoes mentioned above, have conducted themselves with tolerable propriety, considering their great necessities.

Game, except in certain localities remote, is now almost extinct. A few black-tail deer, high up against the snow peaks, occasional small herds of antelopes ranging over broad expanse of plains, and a very limited number of bears in the most distant recess of the mountains, form the supply on which these poor people, with very indifferent guns and uncertain supplies of ammunition, are compelled to draw for their subsistence, which under such circumstances must be very scanty and

unreliable; indeed it is entirely inadequate, and what is not thus furnished is taken from the unwilling settlers, in cattle or sheep, sometimes by theft at night, but more often in broad daylight, and in the presence of the helpless owner, with the remark that he may call on the superintendent or agent for payment. This of course leaves me as well as the agent in a very embarrassing situation. I cannot reprimand the Indian, for I know that hunger, the most potent of all influences, has driven him to the act, nor can I pay the owner for this loss, because I have neither money nor authority to do so.

The order from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to take a delegation of Ute Indians to Washington, that they might present their grievances directly to the department; their subsequent visit; the concluding of a new treaty, entirely acceptable to the Indians themselves (including the Capotes, Weminuches, and Mohuaches of New Mexico) and all the white settlers in this Territory, are all matters of record and well known to your department, and I suppose need no detailed mention here. I may, however, be allowed to express, at this point, my deep regrets that Congress did not ratify that treaty. It is exceedingly difficult to explain to these ignorant people why the contract, or, as they term it in their attempts at English, *swap*, made in February last, is not now in process of fulfilment. They say we red men are weak and poor, while the government is rich and mighty; and yet we are always ready to fulfil our engagements, while the government, with all its wealth and power, cannot keep faith with a little tribe of poor Utes.

It was the intention of the framers of the treaty of 1864 with the Tabequache band of this nation, that, if the stock annuities provided for in the 10th article thereof should be omitted in the first or second year, the whole should be given them at once; or, in other words, if this issue were omitted for two years and made in the third, three instalments should be given them at that time. This was the construction placed on this article of the treaty by General Carson, Agents Oakes and Head, and myself; and, believing ourselves correct, we repeated it to the Indians; and the treaty made last winter, instead of destroying, fully confirmed them in the belief. But the honorable Secretary of the Interior does not so construe the law, and upon the receipt of his final decision I communicated it, with such explanations as I could give, to the chief, who received it with evident dissatisfaction. Nevertheless, if one instalment is made this year, I hope it will lead to no serious results.

To us on this remote frontier this is a most important consideration; for, in case of a general outbreak among the Utes, we would be helpless and entirely at their mercy.

On the 25th of July I had the honor to report to you the proceedings of a council held on the Suquache, on the 12th and 13th of that month, with the Tabequache Utes, relative to their removal to the old reservation, which is also included in the new one, in which I received assurances that they are not only willing but anxious to go there and remain permanently, provided that their agent would go with them and show that he had the means to prevent them from perishing with cold and hunger during the five months of each year when they would be shut out from all sources of supply by immense mountain ranges, rendered impassable by deep snow.

I have no doubt that these people will in time, with proper encouragement, become a great stock-growing nation. Many of them have already manifested a strong predilection for that employment, though in the face of every difficulty. I am also certain that I can induce them

to carry on agriculture, at least to the extent permitted by the amount of tillable land within their reservation.

In many small valleys in that mountain district, by a good system of irrigation, the land will produce nearly all the garden and field products common to the settled portions of our Territory. I desire in this report to repeat what I have mentioned in former communications, that the Tabequaches' agency is, and for many years has been, located in the midst of the Mexican settlements on the Conejos river, a tributary of Rio del Norte; and I consider it the worst possible location for an Indian agency, both for settlers and Indians. I would therefore urge that $3,000 be at once set aside for the constructing of agency buildings upon the Uncompagne river, and that the agent, with his employés, be required to go over and reside permanently on the reservation.

There have been, at different times, quite a number of horses stolen by vagabond Indians belonging to the different bands, but in most instances the chiefs have taken the property from the thieves and without delay restored it to its proper owners when they were known, or to some one in authority for the purpose of such restoration. In a few cases these thefts have been committed by Indians from whom I had expected better conduct. These, when closely questioned on the subject, answer with accusation against the government for non-fulfilment of its contract, as made in the treaty of 1866 by Governor Cummings, in which he promised them a certain number of ponies and other donations, on conditions which have been fully complied with on the part of the Indians. It is impossible to answer these complaints, for I know too well their justness; but as a true agent of the government I cannot admit the wrong, and I fear my attempted explanations but disgust the Indians instead of appeasing their wrath. Thus, in one form or other, the consequences of nonfulfilment of treaty stipulations meet us at every turn, embarrassing our plans and baffling our most earnest efforts for the improvement and elevation of the condition of the Indians, and for the prevention of annoyances to our white settlers from loss of property and other causes consequent upon the presence of ignorant, starving savages.

Hunger closes every avenue for the reception of reason to the mind of any men educated or ignorant, and since this has grown to be the normal condition of these Utes as well as the portion of the Arapahoes spoken of before, it becomes a problem of no small proportions how they are to be managed. This report, as appears by the date, was written on the 1st day of August, containing all information likely to be of interest to the department up to that time. Everything relating to the Utes since then more fully appears in my communications beginning with the one of date August 19th and followed by those of September 5th and 6th (the latter pertaining to Arapahoes) and concluding with my letters of present date.

Hoping all may be satisfactory, I am sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. HUNT,
Gov. and ex officio Supt. Ind. Affairs.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

DAKOTA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 39.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, YANCTON, D. T.,
October 22, 1868.

SIR: In conformity with the regulations of the department, I have the honor to submit this my third annual report of the condition of Indian affairs within the superintendency of Dakota. The Indians embraced in this superintendency have remained throughout the past year, so far as my knowledge extends, faithful to their treaty stipulations, and no danger is at present apprehended that they will be tempted to countenance any but a peaceful policy in their relation to the white settlements or to the government, and but few acts of hostility have taken place, even among themselves. Crime of any kind has not apparently existed among them to any greater extent than would be found to exist among an equal number of civilized people more favorably located and under the restraints and discipline of our civil laws or municipal regulations. Hostilities have been threatened on the part of certain white inhabitants of Dakota against friendly Indians, on account of their camping in the neighborhood of white settlements while engaged in hunting and trapping; and though I failed to find that they had any actual or tenable grounds of complaint, I nevertheless used what peaceful influences were at my command to send the Indians away from that vicinity. I at the same time informed these people that I knew of no sufficient reason, if even I were possessed of the authority, for driving the friendly Indians, by acts of hostility, from the unoccupied lands of the government, which they were only temporarily occupying while passing to and fro in their customary hunting expeditions. I represented that acts of indiscretion or violence would greatly baffle the best efforts of the government authorities and good citizens to preserve the peace of the Territory, and might easily lead to the most deplorable consequences to both races. The evil consequences of unprovoked and unjustifiable war, like this, would fall most heavily upon those it was designed to protect. I must say, however, that the inhabitants of eastern Dakota, as a class, have acted toward the Indians in a very exemplary manner. For the last four years their intercourse with the Indians who were known to be friendly was of the most humane, generous, and friendly character, and was believed to be mutually beneficial. The condition of the Yancton agency shows marked improvement in all things except what may be traced to the action of unprecedented floods and the grasshoppers. Several buildings have been erected, a stockade built, and 1,200 acres of land industriously cultivated. The ploughing and planting were done in good season, and the prospect for an abundant crop was more than usually favorable until the floods of June came, as noticed in the agent's report. To this great misfortune was added a visitation of grasshoppers, which left but little as a reward for all their labor. But the force of the floods of June was not spent alone on the cornfields; by washing away the ground around and even under the saw mill, it has been left in a perilous condition, and if not moved in time, as I am informed by the agent and Special Agent Campbell, it will be washed into the river by the next spring flood. It should be moved at once to a more favorable position. The testimony of Agent Congor, as well as that of Agent Potter, in favor of the cultivation of small grains, is most decided. This year, like the past, has taught the important lesson that

wheat must be substituted for corn at the different agencies, at least south of Fort Berthold, if we hope to subsist the Indians by agricultural labor. The condition of the Ponca reserve shows marked improvement since this time one year ago. Twelve houses, two shops, and a steam saw-mill have been erected. The manual labor school-house has been taken down at the old agency, and removed a distance of 12 miles, where it will soon be re-erected on a more moderate and economical scale, and made serviceable for school purposes. A large amount of farming was done, and a good crop of corn, wheat, and oats was matured, though partially injured by grasshoppers.

A school has been in successful operation at this agency for the past nine months, with an average attendance of about 50 scholars, and with every evidence of advancement in the primary department of an English education. But just at this interesting period of its existence, we are notified by the agent that with this fiscal year all funds for school as well as for agricultural purposes cease, agreeably to the terms and conditions of their original treaty. This will be a serious and irreparable calamity, if not remedied by the most generous action of the government. If funds for this purpose cannot be otherwise procured, the Poncas are willing and anxious to transfer their old reservation to the government for a moderate extension of these important and indispensable benefits. If no action is taken to procure an extension of these annuities, their farms must relapse from their present cheerful and prosperous condition to a state of nature, and the children, who are rapidly gaining the rudiments of an English education, will soon forget all they have learned.

Since my last report the Poncas have paid, with their cash annuity for 1867, for all the improvements made on lands occupied by certain white settlers who were ejected from their new reservation by the terms of the supplementary treaty of 1865, approved March, 1867. It will be seen by the report of Agent Hanson for the month of September, that some of his most important and promising labors to locate the nomadic Indians under his charge, and instruct them in agricultural pursuits, have been frustrated by the cross-purposes of the Indian peace commissioner. I refer you to the report for particulars. This I cannot but think unfortunate for the true welfare of the Indians affected by it, and well calculated to cripple the energies and usefulness of the Indian department, whose relations toward the friendly Indians connected with the several agencies under the operation of the late acts of Congress appear to be substantially the same now as they were before these acts were passed. In all other respects the Upper Missouri Sioux appear to be making respectable progress under the judicious management of the agent, and would undoubtedly do much better, as was sufficiently urged in the manual report of last year, if the funds provided in the several treaties with these bands were sufficient for the real necessities of the service. But this is evidently not the case. Unfortunately, the grasshopper plague, which passed over this agency a year ago, has visited it the present season, and has blasted the crops which previously gave promise of an abundant yield. This creates a pressing necessity for subsistence, to carry the Indians without suffering and starvation through the coming winter, which the funds at the disposal of the department will scarcely be adequate to supply.

On the 8th of July last I paid 300 silver dollars, together with two silver medals and two parchments, to two Blackfoot Sioux connected with this agency, as presents from the President of the United States, for their good conduct in rescuing two white women from Indian captiv-

ity. Such a recognition on the part of the government of the noble and magnanimous conduct of these Indians, who thus gave the strongest possible proof of their desire to preserve peace and friendship with the white people, will do more than a regiment of cavalry could accomplish in the same direction. These Indians, brothers, named "Short Gun" (now deceased, but represented by a widow and children) and "One-that-killed-the-Eagle," gave two horses, their own property, to redeem these prisoners, and restored them to their homes from a condition more intolerable than death itself.

More than three years had elapsed since this brave and disinterested act was performed, but, owing to what seemed unavoidable delay, this recognition of their services could not be made until the time above stated, when "One-that-killed-the-Eagle" was brought by steamer to my office by Generals Harvey, Terry, and Sanborn, Indian peace commissioners, where payment was made in a manner as nearly corresponding to the original instructions as possible.

The Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans, on the upper Missouri, have been very successful in their farming operations near Fort Berthold. I am informed that their labor has been rewarded with an abundant crop of corn, which has altogether escaped the ravages of the grasshoppers, and which will relieve them from the danger of destitution through the coming winter. The report of Agent Wilkinson demands the serious attention of the department. He has in a previous communication complained of the abitrary military restrictions in relation to the sale of ammunition to friendly Indians. He now repeats it in his annual report. Also as to taking of timber by the military commander at Fort Stevenson, within the reasonable limits of his agency, and where it cannot be spared without great detriment to the service. In addition to the necessary fuel required at the agency, houses must be built and extensive fencing done, requiring all the timber rightfully belonging to the agency. For more definite information, I most respectfully refer you to the reports of the several agents and employés of this superintendency.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

A. J. FAULK,
Governor and ex officio Superintendent Indians Affairs.

Hon. CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner Indian Affairs.

No. 40.

YANCTON AGENCY, DAKOTA TERRITORY,
September 7, 1868.

SIR: In obedience to orders, and in compliance with a long-established custom, I have the honor to submit the following as my fourth annual report of the condition, prospects, and progress of the Indians under my charge, viz., the Yancton Sioux.

The present season has been one of unexampled disaster for us. We made large preparations early in the spring to cultivate an unusual amount of land, and had our ploughing and planting all done in good season, and it is estimated by good judges that we had planted on this agency not less than 1,200 acres, mostly in corn. The season was propitious, and everything looked promising until about the 1st of June, when we were visited by one of the most terrific rain-storms ever known in this section of the country, completely deluging our corn-fields, and in many places washing

away the corn. But, nothing daunted, as soon as the water subsided we replanted where the corn was totally gone, and straightened and hilled up that which was partially washed out. Soon again the corn began to flourish, and our prospects were clouded only by the dread that the grasshoppers, the scourge of this country, might come and rob us of all our hard earnings, our summer's toil, and our hope for the winter to come. Thus it was until the 1st day of August, when our worst fears were realized; the dreaded grasshoppers came, and in such myriads of numbers as almost to darken the sun, completely covering the ground, and destroying our corn, pumpkins, squashes, turnips, and in fact all kinds of vegetables that were growing on our plantation. Practical farmers estimate that, had our crops matured without accident, we should have had not less than 50,000 bushels of corn, not to mention potatoes, pumpkins, squashes, and turnips, which were totally destroyed. I now estimate that we shall save about 3,000 bushels of corn only. This makes four seasons that I have endeavored to raise corn on this reserve. I have taken every precaution to insure success—ploughed well, planted early, and cultivated thoroughly. Of the success of my several endeavors you have been duly informed in my annual and quarterly reports.

We have met with only partial success one season out of four, and now it becomes a question of grave importance to us, What can we do? what shall we do in the future? I would suggest that we try wheat culture. The wheat crop of Dakota has been good every season, I believe, since the experiment was first tried of raising it in the Territory. I have also observed that the cultivation of wheat has largely increased in this country every year since I came to this agency, and I predict that it will be the product of Dakota so soon as mills are built where it can be manufactured into flour without being compelled to lose half of the value of the wheat in transportation. I would respectfully urge upon your attention this subject, and beg you and the department to take the necessary steps to insure us at least a beginning in wheat culture next spring.

Last fall the department, through Superintendent Denman, of Nebraska, furnished this agency with about 300 cows. I have had considerable trouble with the Indians concerning the cows. They were much disappointed and dissatisfied because the cows were not turned over to them. I have endeavored to explain to them the reason why their Great Father did not wish them to have the care of their cattle; most of the chiefs and well-disposed men of the tribe are satisfied, for they well know that if the cattle were issued to them, there would not be 20 of them alive in one month, as the Indians would kill and eat them the first time they got hungry. The cows have done as well, perhaps, as could be expected under all the circumstances. We lost, during last winter and spring, about 100; some of them died from the effects of the severe winter, and some were clandestinely killed by the Indians.

We have raised nearly 100 calves this summer, and they are in splendid condition, having run all the season with the cows and had all the milk the cows gave. I am strongly in the hope that the experiment of raising stock for these Indians will prove a success, notwithstanding all the discouragements that must be encountered in any and all attempts that may be made to civilize and elevate a superstitious and savage race.

We commenced cutting and putting up hay for our stock eight weeks ago, and have kept constantly since a large force employed. My farmer informs me that by the close of next week he will have a supply sufficient for all our stock, including teams, cows, and calves. He estimates that by that day he will have not less than 650 or 700 tons of excellent hay, well stacked and secured, which amount I deem sufficient for our wants the coming winter.

Within the year that has passed I have built a house for the use of the agent, one for the interpreter, and several for the Indians; have also built a fine stockade, besides yards and sheds for the cattle. The details for all I have already reported to you.

The Yancton Indians have remained faithful to their pledges and treaty stipulations with the government, notwithstanding the wars and rumors of wars between their own and the white race all over this western country. They deserve well of the government, whose faithful ally they have proved themselves to be. And I beg for them, from the authorities, that just consideration which they have so nobly earned.

In this connection I would again respectfully call the attention of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the just claims these Indians have on the government for services rendered by 50 of them as scouts under General Sully. They have never received any compensation, (other than some rations while in the field,) neither for their own services nor for the use of their horses which they furnished. For further particulars, I beg to refer to my former correspondence upon this subject.

My wife has taught a school again for three months this summer for these Indians; they take a lively interest in the school, and have made commendable progress. The school has steadily increased in the number of attendants and in interest for the three seasons that we have kept going, and I would respectfully but earnestly renew the recommendations upon this subject contained in my last annual report.

I think, sir, that I have communicated everything that will be of interest to your excellency or the department in relation to the condition of the Indians under my charge, and I will close by subscribing myself,

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. CONGER,
United States Yancton Agent.

Hon. A. J. FAULK,
Governor and ex officio Supt. Indian Affairs, Dakota Territory.

No. 41.

PONCA AGENCY, DAKOTA TERRITORY,
September 16, 1868.

SIR: Since my last annual report I have continued to make such necessary improvements at this agency as the limited funds would admit of; 90 acres of prairie land have been broken, and about 450 acres of the old ground planted to corn and 12 acres sown to wheat and oats. Up to the time of my statistical report all of the crops had done well; but we were afterward visited by the grasshoppers, and the corn crop, which would not have yielded less than 10,000 bushels, was so far damaged that but half that amount was harvested. The wheat crop was very fine, but, being some 12 miles distant from here, it was dangerous for small parties of men to work at it on account of the frequent raids of hostile Sioux Indians, and much was lost in harvesting. I think that small grain will generally be successful in this country, as it ripens earlier, and is fit to gather before the usual time that grasshoppers make their appearance.

Seven sawed and five round log houses, a carpenter and blacksmith shop, and a steam saw-mill have been erected this year. The manual-labor school-house, from the old agency, has been taken down, and is being removed to the new agency, where it will soon be erected.

The manual-labor school commenced here about nine months ago has had an average attendance of 50 scholars since that date. Their progress in the elementary branches has been good; many of them are able to read, and some to write.

Before closing this report, I beg leave to call your attention to the fact that with this fiscal year all funds for agricultural and school purposes cease with this tribe. They will be left on comparatively a new reserve, without funds to aid them in their agricultural pursuits, and with a school less than two years old, without money to maintain it.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. POTTER,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. A. J. FAULK,
Governor and ex officio Supt. Indian Affairs, Yankton, D. T.

No. 42.

CROW CREEK AGENCY, DAKOTA TERRITORY,
September 16, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my third annual report relative to the condition of Indian affairs within the Upper Missouri Sioux agency.

LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY.

By the terms of the sixth article of the treaty concluded October 14, 1865, with this band, they were given a permanent reservation at or near the mouth of White river, 20 miles along the Missouri river, and 10 miles in depth. Early the past spring the band removed to and located upon this reservation, and I selected for the agency site a bottom on the Missouri river about 15 miles above the mouth of White river, where I have erected log buildings and begun farming operations for these Indians. With the assistance of government employés they have planted, under the superintendence of Judson La Morne, about 150 acres of ground, and would have realized a splendid yield of corn but for the grasshoppers, which made their appearance the latter part of July and almost entirely ruined the crop. I estimate they saved but about 25 per cent.

The general behavior and disposition of these Indians to labor are very cheering. There is no band in the Sioux nation under my charge that has done so well, or that deserves more generous treatment from the government.

The agency ought to have a saw-mill and grist-mill at once, so that decent buildings may be erected and good fencing provided for the Indian fields.

CROW CREEK AGENCY.

The Indians located at this place comprise about one-half of the Lower Yanctonais band, and about one-half of the Two Kettle band. They have planted, under the superintendence of Edwin Vinton, with the assistance of employés, about 200 acres of ground, and would have realized a good yield of corn, but for the grasshoppers. I estimate that they saved not exceeding 25 per cent. of their entire crop. These Indians have been very peaceable and quiet throughout the year, and have, for Indians, worked very well in their fields.

With regard to this agency, I must say that it seems to me wholly impracticable to attempt longer to maintain an agency here for the exclusive benefit of these fractional bands, and on their means alone. Were both bands fully represented here, so that the means provided for their benefit could be used at the one place, the agency could be kept up; but as the Indians are now divided, one-half the provision made for them must go to aid the other half of the bands living near Fort Sully and Fort Rice.

I had hoped that Congress would make some more liberal appropriation than it has done for their benefit, so that the agency buildings could undergo repairs and be kept in good condition. The old saw-mill, which was here when I took possession of the place, is useless, and I have despaired of getting another. In my opinion, if much of the last appropriation is not devoted to the purchase of provisions for the approaching winter, many of them must starve before next spring; altogether I do not understand how the Indians can be fed, and the unavoidable agency expenses met, on their limited means. It is from a strict sense of duty I feel I owe the Indian service that I am induced to recommend the abandonment of the place as an agency for these Indians. I have travelled up and down the Missouri river almost as far as the Sioux country extends, and I can safely say that nowhere within the region of country claimed by this nation are there more desirable lands for farming operations than are included within the limits of the Crow Creek reservations as they were originally laid out for the Santee and Winnebago Indians, and they are extensive enough to furnish all the arable soil that will be required by the entire Sioux nation for planting purposes for half a century to come.

If that half of the Two Kettle band now near Fort Sully, and that half of the Yanctonais band at Fort Rice, could be induced to locate here, there is no more desirable place to maintain an agency. But this cannot be done.

If the place is abandond, those now here can probably be induced to join the other portion of their band and select locations somewhere on the new reservation provided by the peace commission. Under all the circumstances, taking into consideration their means, their scattered condition, and their future interest, I am forced to the conclusion that it is best for the government and the Indians that the place be abandoned next spring as an agency for these Indians.

LOCATION AT LITTLE BEND, OPPOSITE BIG CHEYENNE RIVER.

The Indians who located last spring and commenced farming operations at this place are the Minneconjous, Sans Arc, about one half of the Two Kettle, and about one half of the Blackfeet bands. They have, with the assistance of employés, under the superintendence of M. P. Propper, planted and cultivated 150 acres of ground. Until the appearance of grasshoppers, the latter part of July, their crops looked very well, though some portions of their field suffered from drought. But for the grasshoppers, the Indians would have realized a very fair yield of corn. They have lost their entire crop. These Indians have done very well for beginners, but their general behavior has not been so commendable as that of the Indians located at other places. Influenced by bad advice from whites, they have attempted some mean acts; altogether, however, I am very well satisfied with their progress. It is probable that most of these Indians will select locations this fall, on the west side of the Missouri river, so as to comply with the wishes of the

peace commission, but will probably want to plant next season where they have this, as the ground at this place will be in much better condition than any which can be provided for them this fall or next spring.

FORT RICE.

But few of the Indians who make this place their headquarters (Oncpapas, Upper Yanctonais, parts of the Blackfeet and Lower Yanctonais) have evinced any desire to settle down and engage in farming. A few of the Lower Yanctonais band have planted about 16 or 20 acres. The ploughing was done for them by Colonel E. S. Otis, commanding the post, who has given them all the assistance and encouragement he could. I have had two employés, part of the season, to assist the Indians about their corn-field. The Oncpapa and Blackfeet bands will probably select locations on the new reservation. The Yanctonais band will not, in my opinion, do this at present, as the country they claim lies east of the Missouri river.

CONCLUSION.

Considering the limited means at my disposal with which to aid and encourage the Indians in their farming operations, the progress they have made ought to satisfy anybody familiar with the peculiarities of these wild people, very many of whom never before attempted to raise a hill of corn, or ever thought, until within the past year, that they would ever have to depend upon any other mode of gaining a living than the chase. The peace they have been influenced to maintain has saved the government millions of dollars, but has entailed misery and semi-starvation upon themselves. The treatment the government seems determined to continue toward those who have remained friendly throughout all our Indian difficulties is wrong, and if persisted in will cause trouble with them. It appropriates liberal sums—more liberal than were ever before granted to Indians—to the benefit of the miserable devils besmeared with the blood of white men, women, and children—whose hostility has cost the government millions of dollars—and lets the friendly Indians, who have lived and suffered under but maintained in good faith the terms of their treaties made in 1865, go naked and hungry half the year round. It is a shame, a disgrace to the government, an insult to the friendly Indians, to justice, and the dictates of humanity. These Indians are not so blind that they do not see and understand this state of affairs. When they are hungry, and their children cry for food, let them see their neighbors feasting in plenty, and do you think it will be an incentive to peace or war? I hope this picture will never spring into life, yet circumstances seem to be giving it vitality. Large amounts of provisions have gone up the river to subsist the bands with which treaties have been made, while Indians here are already in a starving condition, and begin to grumble and regret that they too have not been fighting the government. I tell you it will not do to treat any portion of the Indians in the Sioux country more liberally than others, for it will prove a purchase of the friendship of enemies at the cost of war with friends.

The Indians at Crow Creek agency and on the Brulé reservation must be subsisted through the coming winter. Their corn crop proved almost an entire failure. There really appears to be no game of any consequence within their reach. Buffalo have almost entirely disappeared from this region. They may be able to partially subsist them-

selves upon small game—such as duck, geese, and antelope—until cold weather, when they will be perfectly helpless. Never before, since these Indians have been under my charge, has the danger of starvation seemed so imminent. Their good conduct throughout the past year deserves consideration, and their condition appeals to the generosity of the government.

I have the honor to enclose with this report the second annual report of Dr. H. F. Livingston, agency physician. Dr. Livingston has been very successful in his professional efforts among these Indians. He has experienced great inconvenience in his practice for the want of necessary medicines. The doctor has been more than a year in the service, but has not received a dollar in compensation. It seems to me that Congress makes an annual appropriation for the support of a physician and purchase of medicines for these Indians. I respectfully draw your attention to this subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. HANSON,
United States Indian Agent Upper Missouri Sioux.

Hon. A. J. FAULK,
Gov. and ex officio Sup't Indian Affairs, Yancton, D. T.

No. 43.

FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY,
September 30, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to make this my fourth annual report to your excellency.

I arrived here on the 24th June; found the provisions previously sent up on the "War Eagle" in good quality and condition; I made distributions weekly to the Indians; I had plenty to subsist them on till their corn and squashes were sufficiently advanced for use.

The Indians at this post are better off for crops and horses than they have been since I came among them. They were greatly in hopes of getting their full supply of provisions as they did last year; game is scarce, and no nearer than the valley of the Yellowstone; they are constantly at war with the Sioux, who are now in that country; nothing but absolute starvation will induce these people to go on their usual fall hunt; the failure to send to them guns and ammunition is a serious difficulty in the way of their subsistence, which should be remedied as soon as possible. The military order of two years since, regulating the sale of ammunition, is still in force on this upper river. I would respectfully urge upon your attention the importance of taking immediate action to relieve such of the Indians as are under my control from this oppression. I made the annual distribution of annuities to these Indians in September; they were entirely satisfied. The goods for the Assiniboines and Crows I placed under the charge of Special Agent Hoffman, who took them to Fort Peck and made the distribution. The Assiniboines should be provided with the means for farming next year; they are very anxious. The teams for this agency were delivered late in July, since which time we have a blacksmith and carpenter shops, a saw and grist mill in successful operation; we have corrals for our hay and stock—175 tons of hay. I took the liberty to let a contract for the getting 300,000 feet of lumber (in the log) delivered on the bank at the

mills. My reasons for letting this contract were, I had not sufficient means at my command to get the logs before the river closed; we will need the lumber for fencing and other purposes before we can do such work in the low bottoms, where the timber is to be had, but chiefly because of the cutting of our most available timber by the contractors at Fort Stevenson, report of which I forwarded to your office, with copies of the correspondence with the commander of that post. I find them letting further contracts. I thought it best to let any contract, or take any means within my power, to secure at least a portion of the timber. I must, next summer, make at least 12 miles of fence to secure the Indians' corn-fields, in addition to which must erect some buildings and repair others. I have not now half enough logs to furnish lumber. I hope I may be pardoned for insisting that the taking of my timber in that way a very great hardship. I was also forced to let a contract for charcoal. The coal at this place has not been sufficiently worked to determine fairly its availability further than for fuel.

I am unable to find any one who is willing to board the employés of the agency; I have no subsistence for them, hence am compelled to purchase as best I can such stores as I can get from boats; I will carefully examine all such bills, and I presume they will be presented at your office; I have no funds for their payment.

I would urge the necessity of the employment of a competent physician for the Indians at this place; they are surely in need of one, more so than any other agency on the river, living as they do, during the entire warm season, in a very compact village. They are very much in need of schools; competent teachers should be provided for them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MAHLON WILKINSON,
United States Agent.

Hon. A. J. FAULK,
Governor and ex off. Supt. Indian Affairs, Yancton, D. T.

No. 44.

LAKE TRAVERSE AGENCY,
October 31, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my second annual report as agent of the Sissiton and Wahpeton Sioux, located on reservations designated at Lake Traverse and at Devil's lake, both in Dakota Territory, by the treaty made with those Indians on the 19th of February, 1867.

Immediately on my return to the agency I proceeded to ascertain the condition of the Indians on this reservation and about Fort Wadsworth, and from there went to Forts Ransom, Totten, and Abercrombie. At all of these posts there are Indians belonging to this reservation, except those on the Devil Lake reservation about Fort Totten. This post has been unfortunately located for the Indians, (as I believe,) since certain boundaries were designated by the treaty above referred to on their reservation. These reservations were designated and intended as permanent homes for such Indians as come on to them claiming the protection of the government, and asking to be aided, on entering into agricultural pursuits for a subsistence, as a means of returning to the prosperous condition many of them enjoyed previous to the unfortunate outbreak of 1862, and as security against the sufferings incident to the

yearly increasing uncertainty of a living from the chase, from the departure of the buffalo and elk from this region of country. On both reservations the Indians express great desire to be aided, and ask for the ploughing of land and building of houses, or to be furnished with animals and such implements and tools as will enable them to make such progress as to verify the statements of themselves and their friends to your department, and will satisfy all familiar with their exertions that they can at an early day sustain themselves. The unfavorable circumstances under which they commenced operations after making the late treaty with the government, it being ratified in April, 1867, and Congress having adjourned, no appropriation was made to carry out the provisions of it, and the department not having funds that could be applied to their use, but little could be done to assist them last year. Less than $6,000 has been expended for provisions to subsist the Indians on the Lake Traverse reservation since I took charge of them in August, 1867, and they were entirely out of supplies on my arrival here at that time. Nearly all the provisions I have referred to were purchased under instructions and on the credit of the department, subject to an appropriation by Congress for the payment thereof. Notwithstanding the small amount applied, and under such discouraging conditions, the advantages arising from the treaty, and the principles on which it is based, viz: of furnishing only those who earn their subsistence, by paying them in what they necessarily require for the work they have done, (unless they are old, infirm, or unable to perform manual labor,) have fully proved the benefit thereof by the experience and trials of the past year. Stimulated by expectations arising from the making of the treaty, as shown by last year's report, they planted in 1867, without any implements being furnished them by the government, 36 acres of potatoes and 110 acres of corn, made 757 yards of fence, and cut and put up 476½ tons of hay. The crops were mostly put in with old worn-out hoes; the scythes used were considered useless, and obtained from Fort Wadsworth so far as they could be; and many, it is reported to me, cut the grass with their knives. In payment for this labor, as I there stated, nearly all the provisions then ordered to be furnished would be absorbed, viz: $5,425 then contracted to be delivered by John L. Merriam, esq. A carefully taken census and enumeration has recently been made by Charles Crawford, interpreter for this agency, after a personal inspection of these places, and it is ascertained that there are, on and near this reservation, 1,637 Indians. They have had within the last year one dozen axes, 114 hoes, and 100 scythes and snaths given to them, and the result of their labors are about as follows, viz: logs cut for 15 houses, 287 acres ploughed and cultivated ground, which has produced 2,263 bushels of corn, 667 bushels of potatoes, a considerable quantity of turnips, and a large number of pumpkins, and they have made 997½ tons of hay. In this connection it is proper to state the government furnished them with a few ploughs, (loaned,) and that the ploughing was, the most of it, done with the teams belonging to themselves.

For further particulars, see statistical tables furnished and forwarded herewith, marked A and B.

The Indians on the Devil's Lake reservation have been principally subsisted by the officers of the post on that reservation. Major J. R. Brown furnished them with a quantity of goods and some provisions, which are reported to have relieved their requirements during the past spring. His accounts have been allowed and paid by your officers. I am unable to state the amount of it precisely. The portion reported

stored by my interpreter I shall do nothing with until spring, when it is my intention to apply it on the same principle to the Indians on that reservation, that has been so successfully introduced on the reservation here. From information recently obtained from Major and Brevet Colonel J. C. Whistler, who has been in command of Fort Totten about a year, I ascertained the largest number to which rations were issued at that post during the last winter was 681, the most of whom received them about two months. It is not too much to say, in referring to this subject, that but for this timely aid many of them would have perished from starvation. Great credit is due to that officer for the discrimination and humane exercise of his authority, so clearly illustrative of large experience with and knowledge of Indian character. There were at this time about 300 Indians on the Devil's Lake reservation, with a reasonable probability of about as many more going in during the winter months, if they do not remain on this reservation, where a number of them are at present.

Those that have remained there express an equal desire with the Indians here to open places for themselves, and Colonel Whistler assures me they are willing to work, and, I think, agrees with me they may with proper assistance soon be placed in a condition to support themselves. Until something more is done than has been to satisfy these people that places will be opened for them, no considerable number of them will be satisfied to locate permanently on that reservation, as was contemplated by the treaty; and upon the improved condition of those now there must we depend for the influences that are to operate on and counteract the movements of those still interrupting the lines of communication on our northern border. I desire to acknowledge the kindness of Major General A. G. Terry, commanding this military department, in directing the condemned provisions at Fort Wadsworth, at that time on hand, to be turned over to me for distribution to the Indians, as noticed by my letter to your office the 29th of November, 1867. Although these supplies were not given to the Indians in the manner proposed at that time, the order secured them to the Indians, and greatly aided in subsisting those on the Lake Traverse reservation during the winter, and enabled my assistant in charge here to husband the small amount being furnished to enable them to plant in the spring.

These indiscriminate issues, although relieving their necessities at the time, led to evils by encouraging the idle to hang around the post, and if encouraged will certainly retard if not entirely prevent the success of the auspicious commencement under the treaty on this reservation. It is not to be expected that Indians, any more than white men, will work from choice if they can obtain a living without doing so; and the advice of inexperienced friends, sometimes undoubtedly well meant, that they must look to the military to support them, taking the most charitable views of the motives that prompt such expressions, should be regarded wrong, as it is known to be a positive injury to them. Such advice, besides being many other ways injurious, is intended to create difficulties between the laboring Indians and those designated blanket Indians, by encouraging them to bring guns into and around the post, which may lead, as it did from similar causes in 1862, to consequences as dangerous to the white settlements on the frontier as it was disastrous to themselves. Examination of the reservation since the treaty was made induces me to form the opinion that a strict construction of section 7 of that instrument would seem to require the location and construction of the agency buildings at or on Lake Traverse is not such a location as will promote the best interests of the Indians generally, and I recom-

mend it shall be so construed or changed, by an amendment to the treaty, as to allow them to be built at, or near central to the settlements made by Indians for permanent improvement, and also with reference to a central position of the farming land on the reservation, and would respectfully ask to be instructed in regard thereto, hoping an early appropriation will be made for this improvement. The necessity for it must be apparent, as I am compelled to live at the house of Major J. R. Brown, not on the reservation, but the only habitable place near the designated location for the agency by the treaty, or otherwise go to Fort Wadsworth, intended by the treaty lines and believed to be several miles west of the reservation, and which would add greatly to the cost of everything I furnished to the Indians, by the increase of transportation of 37 miles over a road a large portion of which is very hilly and necessarily expensive. I have taken into consideration the rapid development in agriculture, civilization, and Christian advancement of many of these people, and as the Indians are extremely anxious to have the houses completed this fall they have so sedulously labored to secure by cutting the logs for them, I will make every effort to accomplish all that can be done for them, considering the lateness of the season, the means placed at my disposal to aid them, and the great distance (75 miles) we have to haul the lumber, and will report further in regard to the progress made when the severe weather compels us to quit work for the winter. I herewith submit estimates necessary to carry out the contemplated improvements for them on each reservation, viz: for establishing schools among them and for assisting in such agricultural, mechanical and other improvements, building houses, &c., for them, as will, if appropriated and judiciously expended under the provisions of the treaty, in a very few years relieve the government of their support.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ'N THOMPSON,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

IDAHO SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 45.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Boise City, September 12, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the condition of Indian affairs within the bounds of this superintendency for the year ending August 31, 1868, and to transmit herewith reports of Special Agents Powell and Hough, who, not being in charge of regularly established agencies, have no statistical tables of population, schools, agriculture, &c., to forward.

I am not furnished with the usual reports from the Nez Percés agency. Having on the 22d of June, 1868, forwarded to the agent your circular of June 3, 1868, relative to annual reports, &c., I can account for the non-receipt thereof only by the facts, that since last March the agency has been temporarily in charge of Mr. J. W. Anderson, the late agent, James O'Neill, being still absent at Washington, and the lately appointed agent, Mr. Newell, not having entered upon the duties of his office. I

fear the reports from that agency cannot be made in time to answer your purposes.

The embarrassments surrounding me during the greater part of the last 12 months, which are well understood in your office, have prevented my giving that personal attention to the details of Indian affairs in this Territory which I desired.

The official correspondence between the Nez Percés agency and this office has been very irregular since Agent O'Neill's absence, and quite unimportant, therefore my information from that quarter is derived mainly from popular report and private sources.

I think the condition of those Indians is but little changed since my last report; the same divisions and dissensions between the treaty and non-treaty parties still exist, and the same dissatisfaction with the government for the non-fulfiment of treaty stipulations.

The Boise and the Bruneau Indians, now in charge of Special Agent Powell, are doing well, improving, instead of deteriorating, in mental and moral quality by contact with the white people. They are honest and temperate, and wonderfully free from the usual vices. I have not yet heard of a case of theft, robbery, or drunkenness among them. Their women are virtuous, and their men have been faithful and efficient scouts and allies of the whites during our Indian wars. I bespeak for them the most generous consideration on the part of the government.

They and the Bannocks are on terms of intimate friendship, and would harmonize on a reservation, which provision they desire the government to make for them. Perhaps I cannot better represent the wishes of the Bannock Indians than by copying from my monthly report of August, 1867, the following account of the proceedings had at a council with their head chief Tygee and his councilmen on the 21st of that month.

In opening the council I made the following remarks:

TYGSE: I welcome you to this meeting, and although it is brought about by misrepresentation, yet I am glad you are here. I have long desired to see and talk with you, but I did not send a runner, nor authorize any other person, for I had no instructions to do so from my superiors. I however trust this interview will result in good to us all.

I desire peace and good will between the white and red men. I desire to see all the Bannocks comfortable and happy, and so situated that they may become a prosperous people, skilled in the arts of civilization. To this end the President of the United States proposes to place you upon a reservation, and afford you the facilities for farming, thereby enabling you to make your livelihood by tilling the soil, raising and herding stock, &c., instead of depending upon roots and the uncertainties of the chase.

The white people are numerous in the United States; the mountains of your country are filled with minerals; the white people seek them; your valleys and plains are productive, they want to cultivate them; they are spreading all over this vast country, even as you see the grasshoppers and crickets around you; no power on earth can restrain them.

Common contact between the white and the red man has always resulted badly to the latter; it always will; and while the white people increase in numbers, the Indians gradually disappear from the earth.

As the whites approach your hunting-grounds, the game recedes; as they cultivate the fields, wild roots, upon which you depend for subsistence, disappear.

In view of these facts, and that the Bannocks have been a good and loyal people, the President of the United States directed me to select a suitable place for a reservation on which all your people can live happily, and in time become independent. I therefore, last summer, selected a tract of country at Fort Hall, which I understand unofficially has been set apart for that purpose. It is a good place for you, with fish in the streams, game in the hills, an abundance of timber, and good water-power for mills to saw your lumber, grind your grain, &c., &c.

Now, are you willing to relinquish your title to all the country you have ever claimed, except the reservation above mentioned, provided the government of the United States secures to you and your children, and to such other friendly Indians as may be induced to go thereon, the sole ownership of said reservation *forever*, supply you with subsistence till you can raise sufficient for yourselves, and furnish you an agent, teachers, books, implements of husbandry, &c.?

Tygee said:

I thought when the white people came to Soda Springs and built houses and put soldiers in them, it was to protect my people, but now they are all gone, and I do not know where to go nor what to do.

The white people have come into my country, and have not asked my consent. Why is this? And why have no persons talked to me before? I have never known what the white people wanted me to do. I have never killed white people who were passing into my country. What you say to me I shall never forget. All the Bannock Indians will obey me and be good, but the Sheep-eaters are not my people. They may steal and be bad, but they are not my people, and I cannot be responsible for them. I will answer for the Bannocks. The Boise and Bruneaus are poor; they cannot travel far; they have no horses to hunt the buffalo, but they are good Indians, and are my friends. The buffalo do not come so far south now as formerly, so we must go further to the north to hunt them. The white people have scared them away.

I am willing to go upon a reservation, but I want the privilege of hunting the buffalo for a few years. When they are all gone far away we hunt no more; perhaps one year, perhaps two or three years; then we stay on the reservation all the time. I want a reservation large enough for all my people, and no white man on it, except the agent and other officers and employés of the government. I want the right of way for my people to travel when going to or coming from the buffalo country, and when going to sell our furs and skins. I want the right to camp and dig roots on Cañon prairie when coming to Boise City to trade. Some of my people have no horses. They can remain at Camas prairie and dig roots while others go on. Our hunting is not so good as it used to be, nor my people so numerous.

I will go from here to the buffalo country, where I will meet all my tribe, and will tell them of this talk and of the arrangements we may make.

I am willing to go on to a reservation as you propose, but when will you want me to go? We can go next spring.

I then replied to Tygee's suggestion as follows:

Your country has not been overrun by the white people till within the last few years, during the greater part of which time we were engaged in a great war among ourselves, and have had no time to talk to you.

The soldiers were at Soda Springs to protect our own people from hostile Indians, as well as to protect you from bad white men. They were removed for the purpose of fighting bad Indians in other places.

I cannot tell the precise time when you will be required to go upon a reservation, but probably next spring. It will require a great deal of money, and the money and orders must come from Washington.

After which the following articles were read, explained to them, and signed by the Indians:

LONG-TOM CREEK, IDAHO TERRITORY, *August* 26, 1867.

I, Tygee, head chief of all the Bannock Indians, in council with Governor D. W. Ballard, *ex officio* superintendent Indian affairs, do hereby agree that I, my under chiefs, headmen, and all Indians of my tribe, will remove to the reservation at Fort Hall, known as Bannock and Shoshone reservation, at any time designated by the said D. W. Ballard between now and the 1st day of June, 1868; that we will submit to the usual rules and regulations of reservations: *Provided*, that the said reservation belong *forever* to the Bannocks and such other Indians as may be placed thereon; and *Provided*, that the government of the United States furnish the necessary facilities for learning and prosecuting farming, with an agent, teachers, mechanics, books, implements of husbandry, and such other appliances and conveniences as are usual on reservations.

And I further agree to relinquish all right and title on the part of the Bannock Indians to all the country we have claimed, which is understood to embrace all between the 42° and 45° parallel of latitude and the 113th meridian and the summit of the Rocky mountains.

In testimony of the above, I hereunto affix my signature, as also do five (5) of the chief members of my council who are now present.

TYGSE, his + mark.
PETER, his + mark.
TO-SO-COPY-NATEY, his + mark.
PAH VISSIGIN, his + mark.
McKAY, his + mark.
JIM, his + mark.

Signed in the presence of—
J. W. PORTER.
H. B. COX.
S. KAUTCH.
W. C. SMITH.

Since this and during the past spring and summer I have received letters from citizens in the Fort Hall region, who had met and conversed with these Indians, and one letter from Tygee himself, all praying that they might be permanently settled at as early a day as practicable.

The Indian war heretofore raging is virtually ended, so far as this Territory is concerned, as appears from the following communication from Major Elmer Otis, 1st cavalry, brevet colonel United States army, commanding district of Ocoyhu:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF OCOYHU,
Fort Boise, Idaho Territory, August 31, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of 29th instant, requesting a brief statement of the results of military operations against hostile Indians in this district, since the 1st of August 1867, with the view, as you intimate, of incorporating the same in your annual report of the condition of Indian affairs.

On the 20th of June, 1868, I assumed command of this district, relieving Brevet Major General W. S. Elliott.

My personal knowledge of their operations dates back only to this time, but the official records of my office indicate a systematic plan of scouting, and a thorough execution of the same, all points of the district being guarded with such vigilance as to leave no spot affording a safe retreat for hostile or predatory bands.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the officers and soldiers participating in this frontier war. Much fatigue, hardship, and exposure are inseparable therefrom. I take pleasure also in testifying to the faithful and efficient services of Indian scouts furnished by you from the friendly Boise, Bruneau, and Bannock bands. They were invaluable as trailers and guides, quick in detecting signs, rapid in pursuit and efficient in battle.

My records show that fifty-one (51) Indians have been killed and about two hundred and thirty captured. Others are still delivering themselves up to the military, and asking for peace. Hostilities have ceased, and the war is virtually over.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELMER OTIS,
Bvt. Col. U. S. A., Major First Cav. Commanding District.

Hon. D. W. BALLARD,
Governor of Idaho, ex officio, Superintendent Indian Affairs.

This termination of hostilities here will add somewhat to the interest and respectability of the Indian service, and I would advise that authority be given to incorporate those subjugated bands who are within the limits of this Territory with the Bannocks and friendly Shoshones in a settlement at Fort Hall, provided it can be done to the satisfaction of the Indians, a question I am not prepared to speak positively on at present, but am impressed with the belief that it can.

The Fort Hall reservation I consider sufficiently large for all the unsettled Indians in the Territory, except those north of the Nez Percés, who should have a reservation in their own country, the "Lah Toh" being sufficient for them.

In closing this report I desire to express my high appreciation of the military power in this district and the district of the lakes. No better soldiery exists anywhere, and I embrace in this remark officers and men. By their judicious plans and vigorous execution our Territory is comparatively quiet, and our lives and property safe. All honor and praise to officers and men of the 1st and 8th United States cavalry, and the 23d infantry, who have participated in the Indian wars of Idaho.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. W. BALLARD,
Gov. and ex officio Superintendent Indian Affairs.

No. 46.

BOISÉ CITY, IDAHO TERRITORY,
August 24, 1868.

SIR: In my annual report I would most respectfully state that in accordance with the instructions of the Indian department, dated April 27, 1867, I proceeded to the Nez Percés agency and held a council with the Nez Percés tribe, and explained to them the provisions of the treaty of 1863; the council lasted about three weeks and the tribe was more fully represented than ever before, (Red Heart and Eagle from the Light and their bands being present.) I regret to report that I found much dissatisfaction existing among the Nez Percés because of the tardiness of the government in the payment of their annuities, &c. I found everything in first-rate order at the agency, and have no hesitancy in reporting, what I have from time to time reported, that the agent, James O'Neill, is one of the very best officers in the employ of the government.

The Boisé and Bruneau Shoshones during the past year have been quiet and peaceable; during the fall, winter, and spring they were encamped within a few miles of this (Boisé) city, and have earned a part of their subsistence by performing menial services for the citizens of this place, such as washing, scrubbing, sawing and splitting wood, &c. They are remarkably honest; I have never heard a complaint of theft about them, and never saw or heard of one of them being drunk. From 50 to 80 of their young men have been out with the United States troops acting as guides, scouts, &c., during the year, and the various officers who have had charge of them speak in high praise of their efficiency and bravery. Those Indians have no permanent home, most of their country being occupied by farmers, herders, miners, &c. They are willing and desirous of removing to the Fort Hall reservation, and I again respectfully recommend that the government at an early day make provisions for permanent homes for them. During the extreme severity of the weather in January last (thermometer ranging from five to 20 degrees below zero) I went to the upper end of the Bruneau valley and brought in a small band of Bruneaus, who were in a destitute, freezing, and starving condition.

The Bannocks have generally been quite peaceable, portions of them frequently visiting this city; they too express great anxiety to be permanently located. The Sheep Eaters have also behaved quite well; they are more isolated from the settlement, occupy a more sterile country, and are exceedingly poor; as a consequence, they occasionally make a raid, and steal a few cattle, hogs, or horses for subsistence. They also express a wish to be placed on a permanent reservation; and as all of these tribes are friendly, and to some extent intermarried, and as the Bannocks inhabit the country on which the Fort Hall reservation is located, and they being perfectly willing that the other Indians in southern Idaho should occupy that reservation in common with them, I deem it for the best interests of both the government and the white inhabitants of the Territory, and certainly the Indians, that they all be removed thereon at an early day, and provided with implements of agriculture, cattle, chickens, &c., to enable them to make at least a part of their own living, and schools, &c., that their intellectual and moral condition may be improved instead of being made worse by contact with the most depraved of our own race, as is the case now.

In March last an Indian named Bruneau Jim was killed within half a mile of this city by John Brady, a white man, under the most revolting

circumstances, and while he (Brady) and perhaps others were endeavoring to perpetrate a rape on two squaws. Brady was arrested after great trouble and expense, but such is the prejudice of the community here against Indians that he was indicted for manslaughter only. After two trials, in both of which the juries failed to agree, the court admitted Brady and two principal witnesses to bail on their own recognizances, and they have left thecountry. I respectfully refer to a copy of the district court records, the evidence, &c., in this case,together with my special report thereon, now on file in the Indian office, and again urge the justice of a law permitting Indians to testify in such cases.

We now have reliable information that Colonel Otis, now in command of this military district, has made a treaty with the hostile Piutes and Snakes of the southwestern portion of this Territory and adjacent portions of Oregon and Nevada. If those Indians could now be taken charge of by the Indian department and removed away from their old haunts, I believe it would be alike beneficial to themselves and the government.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE C. HOUGH,
United States Special Indian Agent.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington City, D. C.

No. 47.

OFFICE SPECIAL AGENCY,
Boisé City, I. T., August 15, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor, in accordance with the requirements of the department, of submitting my first annual report.

During the year the Boisé and Bruneau Shoshones and a portion of the Bannocks have been under my charge. They number as follows:

Boisé Shoshones	283
Bruneau Shoshones	300
Bannocks	100

During the summer of 1867 I removed the Indians to a point on the Boisé river about 35 miles from this place, where they could do some hunting, fishing, and gather some roots and berries; but the season was an unusually poor one for fishing, so they were unable to catch but few, and game was exceedingly scarce as winter approached. Owing to the great elevation, deep snows, and severe cold, I was again compelled to remove them to within six miles of this city. The past winter was one of unusual severity, and as these Indians, particularly the Shoshones, have but few skins or furs, their wickaups being constructed entirely of willows, and brush and wood being scarce and difficult to obtain, together with the fact that the very limited means placed at my disposal compelled me to use the greatest economy in supplying them with blankets, clothing, and even provisions, the Indians suffered very much. These Indians are remarkably industrious, and while camped near this city they earn a portion of their subsistence and clothing by performing menial services for the citizens, such as washing, sawing wood, &c. The Boisé and Bruneau Shoshones have performed excellent services during the year as guides, scouts, &c., against the hostile Snakes, and Piutes.

Generals Crook and Elliott, as well as other officers who have had charge of them, speak in terms of high praise of them as faithful and efficient guides and scouts, and bold and fearless warriors. From 75 to 100 of them have been constantly in the field with the United States troops. During the past winter, owing to deep snows and extreme cold, they lost a few of their ponies. They have now about 50 ponies of small value except to an Indian, some of which have been captured from hostile Snakes. During the past fall and winter small parties of Bruneaus have been brought in and turned over to me; they were in the most destitute condition possible.

The Bannocks remained under my charge for several months, when they were permitted to go on their regular buffalo hunt, their country ranging through eastern Idaho and Montana. When through their hunt they return to the Boisé and Bruneau camp; they and the Boisé and Bruneaus are on the best of terms, all being more or less intermarried.

In March last an Indian named Bruneau Jim was most brutally murdered by a white man named John Brady, under the most revolting circumstances. Brady, Sullivan and Jacobs were trying to perpetrate a rape on two squaws within a half mile of this city, in broad daylight. Brady was arrested after much trouble and expense, indicted for manslaughter, and tried twice. The court ruling out the testimony of the squaws as inadmissible; but such was the prejudice against the Indians that, although I believe the white testimony made out a case of murder, both juries failed to agree, and Brady, as well as the witnesses, Sullivan and Jacobs, were admitted to bail and have left the country. I respectfully call the attention of the department to the evidence, &c., on file in the department at Washington in this case.

The peculiar situation of the Indians under my charge has compelled me to confine them to certain narrow and circumscribed limits. On the one hand were the hostile Snakes and Piutes, on the other the whites, who for the most part entertain a deadly hostility towards all Indians, and who had settled on most of the valley lands, besides being scattered over the mountains in quest of the various metals.

The more ignorant and unscrupulous look on the Indian as a common bird of prey, to be plucked and destroyed at will, and I regret to add that even the more intelligent and better class lend them aid and countenance in that direction, subjecting these Indians to difficulties, annoyances, and even death. It therefore required the greatest circumspection, care, and precaution on my part to prevent great trouble if not open rupture. The Boisé and Bruneaus have qualities that should commend them to all; they never steal nor drink liquor. During my charge I have never had one complaint of theft, nor one of drunkenness, although for months together they visit this city daily. They are unusually industrious, quick to learn submission, and, considering their surroundings, it is only to be wondered at that they are not more depraved.

The whites having settled on a large portion of their country, particularly where there is wood, and it being scarce and valuable, they object to its use by the Indians, and they being driven to the sage brush for fuel, and from the other causes that I have already mentioned, I trust the department will deal liberally with these Indians and supply them amply with blankets and clothing for the coming winter. I have, from time to time, urged upon the attention of the department the necessity of providing a permanent reservation and houses thereon for these Indians; and I again urge it for the various reasons hereinbefore stated, as well as those heretofore stated in my various reports, as well as that I believe

it would be for the best interests of the government, the white settlers, and the Indians.

From all I can learn Fort Hall is a desirable place for them, and with the good understanding existing between the Bannocks, Sheep Eaters, and Boisé and Bruneau Shoshones, I have no hesitation in respectfully urging that all of these Indians be located at that place, both as an act of justice and economy, believing, as I do, that with proper management the reservation can, in a few years, be made self-supporting, and the Indians be made prosperous and happy. I regret to add that some dissatisfaction exists among the Sheep Eaters and Boisé and Bruneau Shoshones, because the peace commissioners presented to the Bannocks, whose home is about Fort Hall, in this Territory, a considerable amount of presents, and none to them.

I have to report that during my absence from this city, on business connected with the service, my office, store-room, and a considerable supply of provisions, was destroyed by fire, on 3d August, 1868. One entire block of buildings was consumed and scarcely a single thing saved.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. F. POWELL,
U. S. Special Indian Agent, Idaho Territory.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington City.

MONTANA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 48.

FORT BENTON, MONTANA, *July* 1, 1868.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit to you my second annual report. Since my assumption of duty as an Indian agent, the peculiar circumstances that have surrounded me being varied with those characteristics of the Caucasian and the Indian races, have given this agency a peculiar attraction to the aspiring philanthropist as well as the student of nature.

Nothing of interest transpired during the early portion of last year or in the early fall season to mention. It was during last winter, occupying some five months, that king alcohol continually held high carnival, while his admirers were masked in buffalo robes. It was, indeed, a painful sight to witness the debauchery of the Indians, made so by liquor given them by the whites in exchange for their peltries. I endeavored to suppress the traffic by obtaining military assistance, but failed in it, as Colonel T. V. D. Reeve, commanding 13th United States infantry at Fort Shaw, stated, in his reply to my communication addressed to him, that he had no authority to establish new military posts, and should he send a squad of soldiers to this place (Benton) to remain until the legitimate Indian trading was closed, it would be establishing a military post. If the citizens, however, apprehended danger from the Indians, upon information given him he would send the soldiers for theirprotection.

Thus there is seen that this commanding officer certainly had very little experience in Indian warfare, for it is not supposable, nor does history teach that the Indians give notice to the white race when they intend fighting them, and especially when under the influence of liquor;

and had an attack taken place last winter, not one white man would have been saved to carry the news to the military forces. Finding this early disappointment to check the traffic, I wrote under date of March 8, 1868, the following letter to Colonel Neil Howie, United States marshal at Helena:

* * * * * * * * *

There seems to be an impossibility on the part of the municipal authorities and others generally to properly assist me in ferreting out the immense whiskey trading amongst the Indians at this place, (Benton.) I have slept very little within the past three nights, owing to my watching in person the source of this supply to the Indians. It may be owing to my inexperience as a detective that I have been unsuccessful. I wrote Governor Smith, February 17, that I anticipated trouble if it were not stopped. As I have not heard from him I presume he has not received the letter. If you can send a detective down immediately I will board him, and will see that he is paid for his services as soon as I receive money from the Indian department.

Respectfully, &c., &c.

I never heard from this letter either by letter in reply or by the appearance of the detective as asked for, in person.

Upon the same date, March 8, I wrote your excellency the following:

* * * * * * * * *

I have written Colonel Neil Howie to send me a detective police officer immediately to ferret out the whiskey trading to Indians going on so extensively at this place, as the municipal authorities do not seem willing to assist me; and already there will be in a week or two liquor shops thrown open for the liquor traffic. The despatch I recently received from Washington sustain my opinions as against Governor Meagher's proclamation issued against me in the fall of 1866, and I would like you to send me authority, in case the detective does not arrive within a few days, to employ two on a stated salary until spring. I have ordered the bumming Indians out of the town to go to their camps.

Respectfully, &c., &c.

As I never received a reply to this letter, your excellency being at this time sick, I presume, upon your recovery, you had forgotten you had received it.

I was extremely anxious to prevent, as I anticipated, a war with the Indians if the liquor trading was not stopped, and I was rendered thereby powerless, in not only receiving no authority to organize a police force from your excellency, or by the assistance of the marshal, or upon my own responsibility, as I had no money to pay those persons employed by me. It is true I had persons arrested, carried to Helena, tried, convicted, and imprisoned by his honor Judge L. E. Munson, for selling Indians liquor, yet that was an expense to the government, the parties being poor and had no amount of personal property to in part liquidate the expense.

It is an old saying that it never rains but it pours, and it was clearly proven that while I was endeavoring to do all in my power for the Indians' interest, some person or persons, desiring a monopoly of indulgence or exclusiveness of privilege, made false representations to the Indian department that I was with the whiskey ring, and thereby benefiting myself, to the injury of him or them, the immaculate. I have since denied the charge, I trust, satisfactorily to the Indian department. I have never allowed myself to be compromised by association with any one, owing to the business transactions appertaining to this agency, nor shall I allow any one to misrepresent me at Washington. I am influenced by no monopolies, corporations, and private firms, and I will grant them no indulgence superior to any other equally honorable applicants.

The manner in which the whiskey trading has been carried on is at least attractive, if not honorable; for instance, when on last winter I was ordered by telegram from the Indian department to forbid parties trad-

ing with Indians at this place without their having a license so to do, "approved by the proper authorities," (and which order I endeavored to act upon to the very letter,) yet it was claimed by the merchants, that having in their employ white men who intermixed with Indians, they (merchants) had the right to receive from their employés whatever robes they received from their Indian relatives. Again, that in selling white persons liquor by the bottle it was not to be questioned at any time what disposition had been made of it, and they felt privileged in buying any robes or peltries these people brought them. Thus, indirectly, yet through no criminal intent, I believe, receiving as many robes as they would have received under a regular license. Fortunately, amid these surroundings to harass me, Providence stepped abroad and removed, in his own way, the Indian back to his original camping grounds.

There is a censure to be attached to any person who, through mistaken ideas of justice to the white race, upon seeing an Indian having with him a horse with a brand upon him, to take possession of it under the impression it was stolen. Many instances of this kind occurred last winter by the white men in forcibly seizing upon horses, and which, after keeping them several days without finding, as was supposed they would, another and more rightful owner, they would return them to the Indians, and instead of paying them, "as Indians necessarily expect," something for their detention and trouble, would threaten them with violence if they were again seen in Benton. I remonstrated several times against such procedure, and was very kindly reminded by the citizens that as they were the advance guard of civilization in the far northwest, barbarians must succumb to their opinions. This mode of treating the Indians is very reprehensible, for many Indians have in their tribal training been taught to steal, and in doing so from a tribal enemy they frequently travel many miles from their own encampment, and then when seen by the white men with a horse branded it seems to them conclusive that the horse has been stolen, and they shoot the Indian on sight. His tribe will, of course, avenge the wrong, and, alas, too often to the injury of the innocent.

The Northwestern Fur Company have very frequently bought at auction in Helena branded horses, and traded them for robes and peltries to the Gros-Ventres tribe, who roam along the Muscleshell country, and in turn they have been stolen by the Piegan and other tribes of Indians. If this class of men (as mentioned) see these horses in the Indians' possession, and without questioning their right to them take them away, it tends to aggravate instead of lessening hostilities, paints the western frontiers with the horrors of war, and runs the nation in debt. I can bear cheerful testimony that on last winter many stolen horses were given over to myself and the military at Sun river by the Blood and Blackfeet tribes, that were stolen by the young bucks years ago, and thus delivered over, as stated, in evidence of their intention to become more quiet and orderly Indians. I would respectfully call the attention of the department that the government should enter into negotiations with England, by which the trading posts along her borders touching our own should stop encouraging the thievery of the Indians. The Blood and Blackfeet tribes roam mostly along the Saskatchewan river, and would try to be honest if left alone, but are encouraged by the trading post at Fort Edmonton to steal horses in this Territory and run them over on British soil for trading purposes. The same spirit that assisted the Indians in their warfare upon the colonies, is instigating them to equal crimes in our western Territories. The people of this Territory (Montana) are becoming tired of it. It was recently the

United States deputy marshal, I. X. Beidler, visited the above camps secretly to ascertain the number of horses stolen from the citizens of this Territory, when he barely escaped with his life, he being a stranger to the whites then living with the Indians. They started the Indians, through false statements, after him to steal his horse and perhaps murder him. It was fortunate, not only for himself but for this country, that he escaped; had it been otherwise, the honest miners, who have hitherto refrained from going north owing to probable incitements to Indian troubles, would have found a pretext to wipe out the Indian in his search for gold, whilst avenging the death of Mr. Beidler.

Last winter I was constantly besieged by the Indians for food and clothing, which I gave them at general distributions, besides feeding them when they called on a friendly visit to see me. The Blood and Blackfeet tribes I attempted to win over to the government, for they were not merely exceedingly wild, but very dangerous, having been on the war path against the whites the past two years, and which attention thus shown them did a great deal of good, I think, in preventing an outbreak. There was found amongst them many who were suffering from diseased eyes, ulcers and arrow wounds, which I thought, as an act of duty and justice, should be cured. The Piegans were also considerably afflicted, especially the head chief (Mountain Chief) and also a Blood chief, (Father of all Children.) I secured the services of Dr. H. M. Lehman, former surgeon 13th United States infantry, who attended to them kindly and attentively, and they were recently considered cured.

In regard to the employment of a physician for the Indians of this agency, I earnestly call the government's attention, not only out of respect to the tribes under its protection, but in return for their general cleanliness and high regard for virtue, as unchastity is severely punished by them, and it carries with it a veneration for, and fear of, the whites; for whenever the physician, or "Big Medicine Man," performs a cure, he is looked upon as more than mortal, and his advice on general Indian topics is respected, and often results in good.

There is a vexed question, which has been agitating the people of this Territory ever since my arrival in it, regarding their rights upon Indian grounds, and which introduces the question of federal and local authority. The more ignorant portions of a community do not know, nor will be taught, that in their migration into a new country they must, in a measure, conform to the manners, customs, and habits of others, not only for mutual interests, personal safety, or moneyed gains, but also for the peace and quiet of its local government, and if they refuse to obey they are held responsible to it. So it is with the laws of Congress as applied to the people of this Territory; yet the people claim superior rights to the Indians, which rights are based, in a great degree, by the encouraged thieving at Fort Edmonton, and they are indiscriminately killing an Indian when seen.

The lands now forming the boundary of this beautiful Territory are still the property of the United States, and are subject to disposal as Congress may deem proper, and if the inhabitants refuse to obey laws prescribed for them they are then left in a quiescent state until they acknowledge its authority. In the wisdom that has ever characterized our government it has thrown its protection over the weakest of human creation, the Indian, as well as the higher type, the Caucasian race, and in no instance has it abandoned its precedent since its formation in acquiring land by treaty, to possess and occupy other lands by force and power. The American doctrine on the subject of Indian title, as embraced in the third article of the ordinance of 1787, (Kent's Commentaries, vol.

3, p. 386; Vattel, chapter 1, pages 7 and 153; Johnson *vs.* McIntosh, 8 Wheaton, p. 543; Jackson *vs.* Hudson, 3 Johns, p. 375; Cherokee Indians *vs.* State of Georgia; Chaffee *vs.* Garrett, 6 Ohio, p. 421,) and in more recent decisions by the Supreme Court of the United States, has been held to be this:

The Indians have no fee in the lands they occupy, the fee is in the government. They cannot alien them either to nations or individuals, the exclusive right of pre-emption being in the government; yet they have a qualified right of occupancy, which can only be extinguished by treaty, and upon fair compensation, until which they are entitled to be protected in their possessions.

The treaty made with the Indians composing this agency, at the Judith river, Dakota Territory, in the year 1855, was held by them inviolate, not through fear by the Indians of the government's power, but rather owing to that long interval of time when their hunting grounds were unmolested by emigrants in their march to the gold fields of the great northwest. Then came the bloody wars and massacres that have given saddened hues to western soil, and checked the tide of emigration. The civilization of the recent past was as of old, when our forefathers, as early as the year 1495, when claiming the right of discovery, as applied to this country, they then said "that it could never have been the design of the Creator that a few thousand savages should monopolize for hunting grounds an extent of territory which, under the cultivation of civilized men, might be made to support as many millions," and they thus forced back, without giving compensation, the Indians from whom the lands had been taken.

In the year 1865 there was another treaty made with these same Indians, as the treaty of 1855 had expired by limitation. The wisdom of the government not having ratified it, the Indian still roams at will, while those persons now settled upon their lands are there only by sufference, and the risk they thereby assume is equalled unto "Daniel in the lion's den." As the theory and practice in this Territory has been "might makes right," and has, thereby, prevented the Indians in very large numbers from trading in Virginia city and Helena, "owing to the predominant white race being there," it cannot or ought not be said that this place (Benton) is placed in the position of these two cities, for it not only has fewer inhabitants, as compared with them, to resist the Indian, but has also its Indian agent, to enforce the laws governing the Indian department; yet the people of Benton, as well as those throughout this Territory of Montana, have been agitating a union with Idaho and Washington Territories, as did the New England co-operation for a similar purpose as early as the year 1643, and as the Albany convention did in the year 1754, that in this formidable arraignment through "even imaginary" Indian troubles they could force the government to establish Indian reservations or Indian exterminations.

In writing in advocacy of the establishing of Indian reservations, I know of nothing I can add in their favor beyond that I have so frequently written. If my services are for good, they are being poorly used while I am remaining at this place, (Benton.) It has become a city, duly incorporated as such by the territorial legislature, and has its municipal officers, who are unfriendly to the Indians, and whose sympathies are with the whites in their attack upon them. If, as I earnestly hope, a reservation will be established for the Blood, Blackfeet, and Piegan tribes, (the Gros Ventres tribe being separated from them, they speaking a different language, and who are now living with the lower river Crow tribes,) there may be much good effected throughout this Territory. The agent would then, in certain respects, be his own master in controlling the affairs of

his agency, without being dictated to, as he now is, by old trading posts, merchants, thieves, and blackguards. He could prescribe rules in conformity with those of the Indian department at Washington, and as his observations would see many benefits arising therefrom he could be constantly improving upon them. I have no doubt that most of the Indians in this agency are desirous of learning the art of husbandry when placed upon a reservation, and it is proper and just that the government should furnish them one far removed from civilization, where they can roam at will, or, when basking upon the banks of some murmuring rill, listen to the imagined echo-songs of their fathers' dead. There is no second Pocahontas now living, to insure one with dreamland; no Massassoit, War Eagle, Logan, Farmer's Brother, or Red Jacket, to speak in eloquence of the red man's wrongs; yet in the pensive solitude of those who roam as an estray, seeking sustenance here and then there, there can be traced the lineaments of patient suffering and long endurance that should awaken emotions of pity in a heart of wrath. By the memory of their ancestry they ask for protection. In the name of their past grandeur and glory, their love for the truth, and the tradition of their origin in their savage life, having a knowledge of Deity, Christianity asks for their protection; and if by nature's laws they are to become extinct, as the Aztecs of Mexico, let them go down under the government's care, as the death of a child in a mother's arms. Their national characteristics are interwoven with American history, as the eloquence of Rome and the learning of Greece are a portion of the world's record; and when the last of them have ceased to mark the earth with their tread, then Old Mortality will take the mallet and chisel in hand and remove the dust which time or calumny may have gathered upon their race.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. WRIGHT,
Indian Agent.

His Excellency Governor G. C. SMITH,
Ex officio Supt. Indian Affairs, Virginia City, Indian Territory.

No. 49.

OFFICE FLATHEAD INDIAN AGENCY,
Montana Territory, August 31, 1868.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions of the 15th instant, directing me to turn over all property belonging to the government to Farmer L. L. Blake, and to prepare and forward my official report as special Indian agent in charge of the Flathead Indian agency, I have the honor to submit the following:

On taking charge of the Flathead Indian agency on the 9th of September, 1867, under instructions from Governor Green Clay Smith, *ex officio* superintendent of Indian affairs for Montana Territory, dated August 19 and 24, 1867, I found myself unexpectedly surrounded by difficulties that I have not been able to completely overcome during the 11 months that I have been in charge. Late Agent Wells, in turning over to me the government property belonging to the Flathead Indian agency, thought it necessary, for some unexplained reason, to keep possession of, and afterwards take away with him to Washington, (whither

he went to execute and file his official bond, as required by the department,) all the copies of instructions from the department, reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, copy of treaty between the governor and Flathead nation, and all copies of quarterly reports, property returns, and all papers and memoranda relating to the business of the agency of himself and his predecessors.

In this to me new and unknown field of labor, without instructions, (except such of a general character in which the management of the agency was in a manner left to my own judgment and discretion,) I found it necessary to avail myself of such other aids as were within my reach. Having no practical experience myself, I employed, as superintendent of farming, Major L. L. Blake, who is not unknown to the Indian service of the Pacific coast; and I also conferred fully and freely with Major John Owen, of the Bitter Root valley, who had for many years been agent for the Flathead nation. Thus fortified with the assistance and advice of men of practical knowledge and experience relating to the management of Indian tribes and the business transactions of an Indian agency, my difficulties were in some measure lessened; and it would be an act of ingratitude on my part were I to let this opportunity pass without testifying to the department the valuable services rendered me by these gentlemen in my new field of labor.

The agency farm and buildings, such as were finished, I found in tolerable repair. The flouring mill, located on the Jocko river, some two and a half miles from the agency proper, had been rendered unfit for use by the breaking of an important portion of its machinery during the month of August preceding. A considerable amount of wheat, grown by the Pend d'Oreille Indians on the reservation, had been brought to the agency mill to be made into flour, and the immediate repair of the mill became at once a duty and a necessity. Fortunately I was enabled to procure from Messrs. Worden & Co., of Missoula, the necessary machinery for the repair of the mill. This machinery could not otherwise have been procured from a nearer point than Walla-Walla, Washington Territory. A sufficient force of mechanics were set to work, and by the 10th of October following the flouring mill was in full and complete operation.

The blacksmith and tin shop, the carpenter and wagon and ploughmaker shop, and the agency office, were unfinished, and there was no provision for a full supply of water for the winter season. Heretofore, during the cold seasons, the people living at the agency had been compelled to melt ice and snow in order to obtain water for any purpose. I put the employés to work digging a well, and finishing and repairing the workshops, that the necessary work of the agency could be prosecuted with comfort and convenience during the approaching winter. I also had repaired the stables, and prepared other necessary and comfortable shelter for the stock.

On or about the 10th of September, 1867, W. R. Messick came to the agency, under instructions from Superintendent Smith, to purchase a lot of wheat for the confederated tribes. This wheat was to supply the great deficiency caused by the ravages of the grasshoppers during the preceding spring and summer. He purchased from C. C. O'Keeffe, living 12 miles from the agency, 1,100 bushels of inferior wheat, to be delivered at the agency mill, for the sum of $2,722, cost and transportation. This sum of money was deposited by W. R. Messick with Worden & Co., at Missoula. As agent in charge of the Flathead Indian agency I receipted for the wheat when delivered, and received an order from Messick to pay over to C. C. O'Keeffe said amount of money. As soon as the contract was fulfilled, I ordered Worden & Co. to pay over to O'Keeffe.

Agent Wells informed me, prior to his departure for Washington, that he had made a requisition upon the department for the sum of $4,000, to be expended in the purchase of wheat for the Flathead tribe of the Bitter Root valley, whose crops were almost entirely destroyed by grasshoppers, and that he had been notified by the department that said amount had been placed to the credit of the superintendent, to be expended as he (Wells) had directed.

Receiving no instructions from the superintendent as to the disposition that should be made of the wheat, I issued (after having been made into flour) a large quantity to the Kootenay tribe encamped at the agency during the fall and winter of 1867–'68; the balance, 25,000 pounds of flour, I shipped to the Bitter Root valley during the last quarter of 1867 and first quarter of 1868, and issued to the Flathead Indians in time to save much suffering among them on account of the scarcity of food.

Had the above sum of money been judiciously expended, and expended as it should have been by the agent in charge of the Flathead agency, at least $2,000 might have been saved to the government by purchasing the wheat in the Bitter Root valley, and thus saving the cost of transportation of the flour from the agency to the Bitter Root valley at a season of the year when freights were unavoidably high.

A portion of the Kootenay and Flathead tribes, on account of their extreme poverty in horses and means of travelling, were unable to join in the fall buffalo hunt to the headwaters of the Yellowstone, and in consequence were without necessary clothing for the approaching winter. To partially supply this want and prevent starvation and check sickness, I found it necessary, during the last quarter of 1867 and first quarter of 1868, in addition to the flour and annuity blankets provided by the government, to purchase supplies of beef and clothing and ammunition, and issue the same to the most destitute of the Indians under my charge. In the month of March, 1868, the Flatheads, Pend d'Oreilles and Kootenays, that had been absent through the winter in the buffalo country, returned to the agency, when I issued to them their proportion of the annuity blankets, with which they seemed to be well pleased. There was also much sickness among these latter Indians, principally sore eyes, and diseases generated from filth and dirt.

The agency physician was in attendance, and how much he accomplished with the scanty stock of medicines at his service to improve the sanitary condition will be seen by referring to his quarterly report. During the month of October, 1867, I broke up 25 acres of new land and sowed the same with fall wheat, which came up and looked well, but, owing to the character of the soil and the strong winds incident to this latitude, the roots became uncovered, leaving them exposed to the frosts, and after the opening of spring no trace of vegetation could be seen on this piece of land. The farming season had now arrived, and having kept a full corps of employés during the winter engaged in cutting saw-logs, making rails, &c., in order that I might avail myself of their services during spring and summer, it being very difficult at these seasons of the year to procure help, on account of the more remunerative wages paid for labor in the many mining camps throughout this Territory, I looked around me to see what my facilities were for putting in a crop. Three yoke of cattle comprised all the farm animals, (two horses belonging to the government being wholly unfit for service on account of ill usage and old age;) I was therefore compelled to hire two yoke of cattle from Batiste Eneas, a half-breed, living upon the reservation, in order to plant a crop of grain and vegetables in good season; and by the 15th of

May, with this additional force of animals, I had planted in grain and vegetables about 125 acres of land, a much greater number of acres than were ever cultivated during any one season at the agency farm before. The employés during the balance of the quarter were engaged principally in taking care of the crop, hauling rails, and fencing about 125 acres of land, thus increasing the agency farm from 100 to 225 acres. On account of the inferior quality of farming implements and the want of sufficient teams for the farm it became unavoidably late in getting in the crop, and the yield, particularly of grain, has not been as large as it would have been had adequate facilities for farming been at my command. The grain has not yet been threshed, but a fair estimate in the stacks places the quantity of wheat at 1,800 bushels, and about 700 bushels of oats, barley, and peas; 500 bushels of potatoes, 500 bushels of turnips, ruta bagas, onions, and carrots, and about 6,000 heads of cabbage—a sufficient quantity of grain and vegetables to subsist the employés of the agency for one year, and the poor and destitute Indians during the approaching winter and spring; also feed for the agency cattle, horses, and hogs, leaving still a sufficient amount on hand for seeds for the agency, and such Indians as are engaged in farming on the reservation, for the following season. The Kootenays are the poorest of the tribes composing the Flathead nation; they live in the vicinity of the Flathead lake, and are in a great measure without horses, tents, or guns, subsisting during the spring, summer, and fall upon fish, roots, and berries, and in the winter those who cannot go to the buffalo hunt collect at the agency and become a heavy tax upon the government; they will not farm, being indolent and thriftless. During the past year they have committed several larcenies, taking horses from the whites, but which I succeeded in having restored to their proper owners in nearly every instance. They have stolen and carried away from the agency arms, gunsmith and blacksmith tools and materials, and in one instance drove off and killed for beef an ox belonging to the agency farm.

The Flathead and Pend d'Oreille tribes, on the contrary, have many horses, and are provided with tents and guns. A few years ago these tribes found, along the banks of the Missouri, and in the broad valleys of the Gallatin, Madison, and Jefferson rivers and their tributaries, vast herds of buffalo, elk, and smaller game, furnishing food and clothing from one year to another; but the steady encroachment of the white man has cut off these hitherto inexhaustible sources of supply, converting these vast "hunting grounds" into theatres of busy, active industry, and driving the buffalo farther and farther into the remote valleys of the Yellowstone and Big Horn rivers, where the chase is attended with much difficulty and danger on account of the hostility of the Sioux, Cheyennes, and Blackfeet. The recent annual buffalo hunt of these two tribes, attended as it was with the loss of some of their "braves" in an encounter with the Blackfeet, and the small quantity of meat and robes obtained, has produced an increased desire to give up the precarious mode of living by the gun and bow, and a disposition to turn to the plough and hoe as a surer and safer means of support. It is the duty of the government to encourage and foster this spirit of self-reliance, which points to the ultimate civilization of these savage races, by furnishing them at the earliest possible moment with horses, cows, and other domestic animals, agricultural implements and seeds, with competent persons to instruct them in the primitive lessons of agriculture and other arts of civilization. That such a policy may be successful, producing at no distant day the most satisfactory results, it is only necessary to furnish them with these facilities, and impress them with the fact that in a few

years the buffalo will have ceased to exist, their hunting grounds, under the restless march of civilization, become the homes and fortresses of the white man, and that they too must learn to cultivate the soil and look to it as the only escape from poverty, destitution, and extinction.

Already many of the Flatheads and Pend d'Oreilles have seen the necessity of a change in their mode of living. Many of the former have fine farms under cultivation in the Bitter Root valley, raising wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, cattle, and horses. The latter, on the Jocko reservation, have evinced an equally laudable purpose to give up the chase and cultivate the rich bottom lands of the Jocko and Sonielem creeks, and the fine farming bordering on the Flathead lake, and I think I am justified in saying that during the present year the Pend d'Oreilles alone have produced 3,000 bushels of grain, and that too without any material aid from the government. These successes in farming, reached, as they have been, by following the example of the whites in the sowing and harvesting of the grain, with the expenditure of little money or labor, have created a spirit of enterprise among them; and they now ask for cattle, farming implements, and seeds. If these were furnished, the most satisfactory results could be hoped for. In order that this policy may be inaugurated, I would most earnestly recommend that $3,000 of the annuity fund for the year ending June 30, 1869, be expended in the purchase of cattle and agricultural implements, (seeds being produced at agency farm;) that farms of from 10 to 30 acres be broken up and enclosed for each head of family willing to labor; and that the balance of the fund, $2,000, be expended in purchasing "ready-made clothing" for the men, and denims and domestics for the women and children. This policy, if adopted, would give far greater satisfaction to the Indians than the few blankets they now receive, and would ultimately prove one of economy to the government. In a few years the treaty of 1855 will expire, and, unless renewed at once, the patronage of the government will be withdrawn, and many of the members of these tribes, uninstructed in agriculture, would become a heavy burden upon the white settlements. The policy which I have suggested, if adopted, would, in my judgment, place these tribes, by the expiration of the treaty, in position to support and maintain themselves without the aid of the government, and relieve, in a great measure, the white settlements from exactions already felt and to be apprehended in the future.

On the subject of an agricultural and industrial school I beg to refer to the suggestions contained in the report of Agent Hutchins to the honorable Commissioner W. P. Dole, under date of October 15, 1864, which in the main accord with my views upon this subject. Also to his letter embracing estimates of costs in establishing said schools, bearing date August 20, 1865, with the simple difference that the estimates for the articles enumerated are too low and cannot now be furnished at prices stated.

In connection with this important subject I have the honor to report that soon after taking charge of the Flathead agency I visited the Saint Ignatius mission, distant about 16 miles from the agency, and was agreeably surprised to find a flourishing school under the auspices of the sisters of charity, numbering 19 pupils. This school was established for the education of the orphans of the confederated tribes of the Flathead nation, and exclusively for girls between the ages of 4 and 14. On my first visit to the mission the pupils were brought into the room and were examined by me. Many of them I found sufficiently advanced to spell and pronounce distinctly words of two and three syllables, the younger being able to repeat the alphabet very well. They were neatly clad, and

wore bright and cheerful faces. I gave the sisters one pair of blankets for each pupil, and in addition domestics and prints for dresses and under-clothing. I have visited the school frequently since, and am satisfied that the experiment will prove a perfect success. This school is now a permanent institution, and as such, having in view the moral and mental training of the female orphans of the confederated tribes, I most cheerfully recommend it to the fostering care and patronage of the government.

Since taking charge of this agency in September, 1867, the relations between the whites and the Indians have been, in the main, friendly and peaceable, and in view of the bad influences by which the Indians are constantly surrounded, thrown, as they are, in contact with bad and vicious white men, who give and sell them whiskey in exchange for horses and robes, it is a matter of much astonishment that these relations have been maintained under such trying circumstances. This liquor traffic, carried on as it is by bad white men of the settlements adjacent to the reservation, in open violation of the "intercourse act," and in disregard of the public safety, is a cause of increasing alarm among the better class of our citizens; and I trust that the early and permanent establishment of courts of competent jurisdiction in this portion of the Territory will lead to the speedy arrest and punishment of these offenders against the public weal.

There is another fruitful subject of alarm and discontent between the Flatheads and the whites of the Bitter Root valley, and I deem it my duty to call your attention to the 11th article of the treaty, under which the entire Bitter Root valley above and south of the Loo-Loo fork of the Bitter Root river was to be held as a reservation for the use and benefit of the Flathead tribe until the government, by a survey and examination, should declare it a permanent reservation for said tribe, or throw it open for settlement and occupation by the whites.

The Flathead tribe, under the conviction that this portion of the Bitter Root valley was confirmed to them by the terms of the treaty as a permanent reservation, have, and still refuse, to abandon their little farms and move on to the general reservation on the Jocko. The wonderful adaptability of this portion of the Bitter Root valley to agriculture, and its vast extent of grazing lands, has induced within the past few years hundreds of white families from the east and west to settle there; and more particularly has this been the case since the discovery of gold in the vicinity, in the year 1862, the mining camps furnishing a ready and profitable market for the products of the farmer and grazier. The settlement of this valley by whites was regarded in the first instance as but temporary, the intruders in the main being of that class who follow the fortunes of the prospector and miner, until the rich discoveries of gold, silver, lead, and coal have fully demonstrated the fact that this and other portions of the Territory of Montana will be for all time to come the centre of an enterprising, industrious, and intelligent population. The conflicting interests of the opposite races are becoming every day more and more apparent, until what now seems but a matter of trivial moment, in a few short years, perhaps months, will develop into a question of magnitude, as these lands become valuable by improvements, cultivation, and their close proximity to centres of trade.

Already a feeling of insecurity prevails to some extent among the whites of the Bitter Root valley, while the Flathead Indians watch with sullen interest the progress and encroachments of the whites upon their ancient domain, restricting and circumscribing the range of their cattle and horses, and dissipating by their close contact the sports and amuse-

ments of their savage natures. That the two races should live together in amity and good accord is not to be expected, as history fully shows that in all conflicts of races the weaker must sooner or later yield to or be destroyed by the more powerful. That the welfare of the two races requires that they should be separated, and all commerce between them prevented as far as possible, the history of the past few years but too clearly demonstrates. In the approaching conflict of diverse interests between the white settlers and the Flathead Indians of the Bitter Root valley, the government, through its agents, has to some extent not only encouraged but complicated this difficulty. In the first place, I am fully persuaded that the Flathead Indians would not have concluded a treaty with the government if they had not been induced to believe by its representatives, at the time of making the treaty, that they were to enjoy and possess the portion of the Bitter Root valley designated in the treaty as a permanent reservation. And in the second place, having impressed them with this idea, it was the duty of the government, through its agents, to have prevented the occupation of any portion of this conditional reservation by whites, until the government had either declared it a reservation, as the treaty contemplates, or open to settlement and occupation by the whites; but not so; the whites were permitted to occupy the most eligible portion of the valley for agricultural purposes, fields were enclosed, houses and barns were built, until now almost the entire valley presents a spectacle of thrift and agricultural prosperity rarely equalled or met with in any of the new States or Territories. There are two roads out of this difficulty in which the government, through its agents, and by their negligence, has become involved. The first is to declare that portion of the Bitter Root valley, as the treaty provides, a reservation for the Flathead tribe, indemnify the white settlers, who have located upon it by the sufferance of the government, for their improvements, with the condition that they will withdraw without unnecessary delay from the reservation. The second is to pay the Flathead tribe a fair compensation, as a conciliatory measure for their improvements, coupled with the condition that they will remove to and live upon the general reservation on the Jocko. This plan I believe to be the best, cheapest, and most speedy, for the settlement of this delicate question; but also the most difficult to execute, as these people are strongly attached to the Bitter Root valley, being the home of their ancestors, and where they have lived for years unmolested by other hostile tribes. Whatever policy the government may elect to pursue in reference to this question, its execution will be attended with difficulties which will arise from the want of a sufficient military force to aid the commissioner or commissioners in carrying out the will of the government and enforcing obedience to its behests.

And in conclusion I would earnestly recommend the establishment of a military post at some point in the Hell Gate valley, on the line of the mail-route from Missoula Mills, Montana Territory, to Walla-Walla, in Washington Territory, garrisoned with two companies of infantry and two companies of cavalry. The necessity for such a post will seem the more apparent when it is considered that this mail-route, upon which there is a tri-weekly service, passes through an unsettled country for 300 miles, and is without military protection against Indians along the line of said road.

In addition to the necessary protection of the mails on this route, the settlers of the Bitter Root valley and Hell Gate valley demand and are justly entitled to protection against marauding parties of Snake, Bannock, and Blackfeet Indians, and above all to aid the civil authorities in

the enforcement of the laws regulating intercourse between whites and Indians; to awe and keep in subjection the tribes going and returning to and from the buffalo country by this route.

Believing, as I do, that the establishment of a military post such as I have indicated would aid in "conquering a peace" between the two races that would be permanent, and insuring protection to both,

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. McCORMICK,
U. S. Special Indian Agent.

Hon. JAMES TUFTS,
Acting Governor and ex officio Sup't Indian Affairs,
Virginia City, Montana Territory.

No. 50.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY, FORT BENTON, M. T.,
October 9, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to report as follows upon the condition of Indian affairs in this neighborhood during the past summer:

Immediately after the treaty made by Major William J. Cullen, United States special Indian commissioner, with the Blackfoot and Piegan Indians, on the 3d July, the principal chief of the Piegans, Mountain Chief, while visiting this place was insulted and abused in an outrageous manner by some whites, whose only reason for their conduct was the fact that this chief, in council, had asked the commissioner to have certain men sent out of the Indian country, and all good citizens agree that these men are *not* fit to be in an Indian country. As soon as the young men of the Piegans heard of the ill treatment of their chief they were naturally very indignant, and made no secret of their determination to be avenged. The consequence was that about 80 horses were stolen from whites living in the neighborhood of Diamond City, in this Territory, and the Piegans boasted of having taken them. On or about the 20th of August a party of citizens, living on Sun river, captured 21 Piegans, (mostly boys,) and turned them over to the commanding officer of Fort Shaw, who placed them in close confinement. Upon learning these facts Major Cullen, special commissioner, proceeded to Fort Shaw, and sent three of the prisoners, with an interpreter, to the Piegan camp, which was located probably 150 miles north of this place, with orders to tell the Piegans that these prisoners would be held until all the stolen horses were brought in. Mountain Chief (the Indian who had been abused at this place) had been doing all that was possible to recover the stolen horses before this delegation reached them; so I have been informed by Colonel A. J. Vaughan, who had been in their camp on a mission for the commissioner. About two weeks ago a party of Indians came in, bringing 32 horses, which were turned over to the commanding officer of Fort Shaw, who immediately released the prisoners. Mountain Chief has sent word that he will send 30 more horses shortly. As yet, however, they have not appeared, and I think it is owing to the fact that the released prisoners were threatened with killing, and their interpreter came near being hanged, by whites living on Sun river, for an alleged attempt to shoot a white man shortly after their release. I have investigated the affair, and will report upon it in a few days.

On the 29th of August, by order of Hon. James Tufts, acting gover

nor of Montana and *ex officio* superintendent of Indian affairs, (a copy of which is enclosed,) I assumed charge of this agency, relieving Mr. W. C. Wright, who had been left in charge by his brother, Major George B. Wright, agent for the Blackfeet; the major had gone to the States. I receipted to Mr. Wright for all annuity goods in his possession, and which I have since turned over to Acting Governor James Tufts for the Bannock Indians.

On the 1st September I was present and assisted at the treaty with the Blood Indians of this agency, made by Major Cullen, special commissioner, which treaty was very satisfactory. Each article was fully explained to and perfectly understood by the Indians, who signed it cheerfully, and told the commissioner that they would force their young men to observe it, and hoped the commissioner would do the same. Presents were distributed, and a feast given to them by the commissioner.

I am sure all the Indians of this agency treated with the commissioner in good faith. They want to be friendly, and I do not apprehend any more trouble with them, if unprincipled whites can be prevented from trading whiskey to them, and interfering in various ways with an agent in the discharge of his duties. I beg most respectfully to urge the ratification of these treaties, and the building of an agency for the Blackfeet, as soon as practicable, and make bold to state that until this is accomplished and the Indians placed on a reservation of their own choosing, it is useless to attempt to prevent illegal trading in their camps. Even now, hundreds of men from this place and vicinity are out among them, ostensibly engaged in killing wolves, and it is impossible to stop them, except in a few isolated cases, and then it must be an aggravated case to insure conviction by a jury in this Territory, where the popular prejudice against Indians is so strong. People at this place claim, and with reason, that by virtue of their territorial licenses as merchants, saloon keepers, &c., they have the right to trade with any one who goes into their stores; that the government sends a collector of internal revenue to the Territory, to whom they pay taxes; that steamboats bring whiskey to the Territory and are not molested by officers of the government, and that the Indian intercourse laws are a dead letter. And when these facts are considered, it seems to be a question whether it would not be better to place all the Indians in this Territory on the same footing with the whites, and make them subject to the same laws which govern whites. I do not hesitate to say, that under the circumstances an agent cannot, with any prospect of success, attempt to enforce the intercourse laws until the Indians in his charge are placed on a reservation. Then, by proper management, he can venture to hope to acquire that influence over them so necessary to enable him to control and protect them.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

NATHANIEL POPE,
Special United States Indian Agent.

Hon. NATHANIEL G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 51.

HELENA, MONTANA TERRITORY,
August 22, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to report, that in pursuance of my instructions from the department of the 30th April, 1868, I have visited the Flatheads, Pend d'Oreilles, and Kootenays. On account of the many com-

plaints which I have heard from this quarter, I induced the Hon. James Tufts, acting governor and *ex officio* superintendent of Indian affairs, to accompany me on a tour of observation.

We arrived at the Flathead agency on the 10th of the present month. We found the agency situated near the head of the Jocko valley, in a very beautiful and attractive spot. The valley is about ten miles long by five or six miles wide, and is surrounded by a chain of towering snow-capped mountains. It has a good soil, well adapted to the productions of all the cereals and vegetables which can be grown in this latitude. The valley is skirted by heavy bodies of timber, affording some of as fine lumber as I have ever seen. The Jocko, a beautiful, clear mountain stream, abounding in trout, and large enough to afford a good mill privilege at all seasons of the year, meanders through the valley. affording plenty of water for all purposes.

We found the Flathead agency in charge of Special Agent A. J. McCormick, and, I regret to say, in very bad condition. Everything looks dilapidated and seems fast going to ruin. The agency building, now occupied by the farmer, is a small frame house with only two rooms, inconvenient in every particular, and very much dilapidated. The mess-house, or boarding-house for the men, is an old log building, which was erected several years ago by Major Owen, and was never designed for anything more than a mere temporary concern. The roof of this building has fallen into such a state of decay as to afford but little shelter from either rain or snow. The barn, if the venerable pile of logs which compose it may be so termed, is without roof, save a few boards very badly warped up by the sun, laid at irregular intervals. The blacksmith and carpenter shops are pretty good buildings, but the former is entirely without iron, and the latter without nails. These indispensable articles were very scarce, there not being a pound of either to be found at the agency. The grist and saw mills are good buildings, and in very fair condition of repair, but both are lying idle on account of the mill-dam having been swept away. The dam was carried away some time last summer, and has not since been rebuilt. The farm, cultivated for the employés, contains something over 100 acres. They are growing this year wheat, oats, and barley, besides a variety of vegetables. Everything looks very well, but how they have managed to grow such fine crops, with the stock and the farm implements at their command, is something of a mystery. Upon taking a careful inventory of farm property we found it to consist of two yokes of work-oxen, two old worn-out horses worth about $10 each, two milch cows borrowed from the mission of St. Ignatius, 45 head of hogs and pigs, three old wagons torn apart, four old broken ploughs, together with a few antiquated hoes, picks, shovels, &c.

The agency is very much in debt, and there are loud complaints among the employés on account of the non-payment of their wages. I could find no record, letter, report, or data of any kind at the agency, by which I could determine the amount in which it is involved, but as near as I could approximate to it I should judge the total indebtedness to be something over $30,000. Most of it is in the shape of vouchers issued by the agents. Over $25,000 of this sum has been issued by Agent McCormick, who claims that he has never received any money, and that it has cost him this sum to keep up the expenses of the agency.

On account of the very unsatisfactory condition of affairs at his agency Major McCormick asked to be relieved from duty at the Flathead agency, which was promptly done by Governor Tufts, and the property turned over to Mr. L. L. Blake, the farmer, with instructions to save the harvest immediately and then employ his men in repairing the mill-dam.

While at the agency I had my attention called to the condition of the Flathead annuity goods for the present year. These goods, consisting of 15 bales of blankets, were shipped by Major George B. Wright, agent for the Blackfeet, from Fort Benton, Montana Territory, where they were received by him. The cost of transportation from Fort Benton to the Flathead agency should not be over eight or ten cents per pound, but Major Wright, in a spirit of extended liberality, contracted these at 20 cents per pound. These goods had but recently arrived, and a very casual observation convinced us that some of the bales had been opened, as they had been sewed up with a different kind of thread from that used in putting up the packages originally. Governor Tufts and myself, in the presence of Agent McCormick, Mr. L. L. Blake, and others, proceeded to open the bales which appeared to have been meddled with, five in number, and counted the blankets. We found that the inside wrappers of these bales were missing, and that the five bales were 113 pairs of blankets short of the number they should have contained. Mr. Blake testified that the goods had not been opened or disturbed in any manner since they had been received, and from his and other affidavits which we took relative to the matter I am of opinion that the blankets must have been abstracted before they reached this agency. These peculations and frauds upon the Indians should be closely looked into, and the perpetrators of them dealt with summarily. They give rise to much dissatisfaction and complaint among the Indians, many of whom know very well what amount of annuities they should receive. Besides, rumor, with her thousand tongues, is sure to spread anything of this kind far and wide, and magnify it a thousand fold. There were a number of charges of fraud in the disposition of Indian goods, property, &c., which came to my ears during my stay at the agency, but the proof not being in my possession I shall refrain from mentioning them in detail at present.

With regard to this agency I may say further, before leaving this part of my report, that there never has been any hospital built or agricultural school established, as provided by treaty. There is no physician residing at the agency, but there is one at Missoula Mills, 25 miles away, under pay as Indian physician.

PEND D'OREILLES AND KOOTENAYS.

On the 12th instant, in company with Rev. Fathers Palladino and Van Zaio, of the St. Ignatius mission, who kindly came to accompany me, I started on a visit to their mission and to the Pend d'Oreilles and Kootenays, who are located there. The mission is situated in the St. Ignatius valley, about 15 miles from the Flathead agency. It was founded in 1844 by Father P. J. DeSmet, the veteran missionary of the Rocky mountains, and has been instrumental in doing much good among the Indians. At present the mission is in charge of Fathers Palladino and Van Zaio, who are assisted in their labors by four sisters of charity and several lay brethren. The mission consists of a large frame church, a large log school-house, dwelling-houses for the clergy, a grist and saw mill, shops for the mechanics, &c., surrounded by a great number of Indian houses. These latter are built of logs, and seem to be well tenanted. The Pend d'Oreilles who reside here number 895 souls, and the Kootenays number 300 more. Some of these Indians are in destitute circumstances, but others are comparatively comfortable and well off. They have raised this year about 80 fields of wheat, besides other grains and vegetables, all of which are in splendid condition. Most of these Indians have

embraced the Catholic religion, and are in some degree civilized. During my stay I attended church twice, once in the morning and once in the evening. There were present each time about 500 persons, men, women, and children, and seldom have I seen a more orderly or devout congregation. The Indians all joined in the services, which were held in their own tongue.

The Sisters have here an orphan school, and many of their pupils are full-blooded Indian girls. These little Indian girls showed great proficiency in the branches taught, particularly as all instruction is in the English language. The mission is very poor, and the school-room is in an unfinished condition. In view of this and of the great good they seem to be accomplishing among the Indians, I sent each of the little girls a new dress, and the Sisters five kegs of nails to complete their school-room, besides some other needful articles of smaller importance.

The lay brethren employed oversee, instruct, and assist the Indians in all their mechanical and agricultural pursuits, and under their instructions the Indians have made good progress in farming as well as the more necessary trades. The grist-mill and the saw-mill have been run entirely for the benefit of the Indian, and indeed everything that has been done here seems to have but that one common object. It would be hard to speak in terms of too high praise of the efforts for the civilization and improvement of the Indians which have been made by the devoted men having this mission in charge.

THE FLATHEADS.

Upon the 14th instant I returned to the Flathead agency, where I rejoined Governor Tufts, who had busied himself in the mean time in taking an inventory of the farm property, and in preparing affidavits relative to the missing blankets. We then repaired to Fort Owen, in the Bitter Root valley, where the Flathead nation resides, and 53 miles from the Flathead agency. This tribe numbers about 550, and though in destitute circumstances, they are remarkably peaceable and well disposed. We made them a feast, and invited their chiefs and the headmen of their tribe to a council inside the fort. The Indians complained, and we thought with good cause, that the provisions of the treaty made with them by Governor Stevens, July 16, 1855, had not been faithfully observed on the part of the United States; that they had received annuities but five years since the treaty, and then, they believed, in deficient quantities; that there had been no hospital or school-house built for them, as provided for in the treaty; that the mills in the Jocko valley were inaccessible to them; that no houses had been built for their chiefs, land broken, &c. They also seemed very desirous of having a part of their annuities in farm implements, as they have scarcely anything to cultivate their farms with. One old man, showing his hands, said: "Look at these; they are my tools; I scratch the ground with my nails." Upon inquiry, we learned that the old man had planted a considerable crop this year, literally scratching it in with his nails. But I append to this minutes of the speeches of one or two of their principal men, taken at the time by Governor Tufts, which will serve to show the nature of their demands.

The removal of these Indians from the Bitter Root valley, where they have heretofore lived, to their reservation in the Jocko, is a question of deep interest to the Indians as well as to the white settlers of the valley, and is one by no means easy of solution. The Bitter Root valley is about 100 miles long by from 7 to 10 miles wide. It has a very fertile soil, a mild and genial climate, is well watered and timbered, and is one of the

best, if not the very best, agricultural districts in Montana. In this inviting region have settled a large number of whites, many of whom have opened and cultivated large farms, and made valuable improvements thereon. These settlers, very naturally, are anxious that the Indians should be removed, so that they may retain their homesteads and ultimately secure title from the government to the same. The Flatheads, too, who were the original owners of the soil, with all their strong Indian attachment for a locality which has long been their homes, and which contains the graves of their ancestors, are very desirous of being permitted to remain where they are. They would like to have a survey made, as contemplated by the 11th article of the treaty above referred to, and a reservation set off to them above the Loo-Loo-Fork. They say a reservation can be made there large enough to accommodate both themselves and the Pend d'Oreilles and Kootenays, and that they will then cede their interest in the Jocko, as well as all of the Bitter Root valley not embraced within their reservation. They think that a small deputation of their chiefs and headmen should be permitted to go to Washington, with a view of settling these difficulties. Unless it is settled soon, it will undoubtedly breed disturbances and cause bloodshed between the whites and Indians.

The matter may be settled satisfactorily to both the whites and Indians, I think, in either of two ways.

1st. If the provisions of the Stevens treaty were faithfully carried out, and particularly those contained in the 5th article, I have little doubt that the Indians could be induced to remove to their reservation in the Jocko valley. The improvements for their chiefs and headmen should be first made, land broken, houses built, &c. Then it would be well to make a treaty with them, by which they should receive a liberal compensation for the improvements made by them in the Bitter Root valley. Whatever may be given them on this account should be judiciously expended in the purchase of stock, farming tools, &c., to enable them to carry on farming upon a large scale on their reservation. The Flatheads have about 50 farms under cultivation where they are, and have made considerable progress in the art of farming. The miller at Fort Owen, where they have their flouring done, told me that the wheat raised by the Indians was of better quality and better cleaned than that grown by their white neighbors. Now, if these people could have $35,000 or $40,000 expended in the purchase of stock, farm implements, seeds, &c., with perhaps $5,000 or $10,000 per annum for ten years for incidentals, I think that they could be brought to see that they would be infinitely better off upon their reservation than where they are.

2d. If deemed most expedient, a suitable reservation for the accommodation of the three tribes might be made in the Bitter Root valley, as desired by the Flatheads. Four townships of six miles square each would probably be sufficient for all. This would necessitate the removal of a considerable number of white settlers, and in my opinion would not be so good for the Indians, as it would leave them on a main thoroughfare of travel, and liable to be outraged at all times by evil-disposed persons.

In conclusion, allow me most earnestly to recommend that something be done at once looking to the permanent settlement of these Indians upon a reservation. By reason of the encroachments of the white settlers upon them, these Indians are liable to cause serious trouble at any day. They are very peaceably and friendly disposed, and, as they claimed in council, have never killed but one white man; but they are nevertheless a very brave and warlike people, whose enmity is not to be scorned.

Besides, until they are permanently settled no expenditure of money made by the government in their behalf can be of any appreciable benefit to them.

I would also recommend that the expenditures of money appropriated under the treaty here referred to be closely examined into, to the end that if any frauds have been committed the perpetrators of them may be brought to justice. The Flatheads have always conducted themselves with the utmost good faith towards us. In all my experience with Indians I have never seen a nation whom I thought more deserving in every respect than the Flatheads, and I may add that I have never seen a tribe whom I thought had more just grounds of complaint.

With every consideration of respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

W. J. CULLEN,
Special Indian Agent, Montana Territory.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 52.

FORT BENTON, MONTANA TERRITORY,
September 2, 1868.

SIR: According to appointment, on the 1st instant I met a delegation of 160 Blood and Blackfeet Indians, and concluded a treaty with them on that day, the conditions of which are, as mentioned in my report of July 5, similar to those of the Upson treaty of November 16, 1865, with such modifications as in my judgment were necessary and proper. I had sent for these Indians three times, but through superstitious and prejudicial ideas impressed upon their minds by designing men, it was with difficulty I succeeded in inducing them to meet me. One reason they allege for not wanting to come in is that the Hudson Bay Company's traders informed them that the Americans put poison in the provisions and sickness in the goods issued to them; another, in their opinion, unanswerable reason, Major Upson made a treaty with them in 1865, which the United States has disregarded, and they think their Great Father has forgotten them. There has also been a strong influence at work opposing all treaties, which is that of the illicit whiskey traders, who are aware that when treaties are made, and the Indians located permanently on reservations, the intercourse law will be enforced to its fullest extent, thereby ending their trade and compelling them to seek other ways of gaining a livelihood. But notwithstanding the opposition with which I have had to contend, I have succeeded in making satisfactory treaties not only with the Blackfeet nation, but with the Crows and Gros-Ventres. The Indians with whom I have treated are all well satisfied, and if promptly dealt with, their agencies and houses built at once, and good agents placed in charge, they will, in my opinion, be easily governed, and depredations be at an end. The Piegans have recently stolen from the settlers at Diamond City and other places about 80 horses, and a number of citizens started in pursuit, the Indians being far in advance, and not thinking it safe to venture into the Indian camps, the citizens returned unsuccessful. The Piegans do not deny having taken the horses, but plead in palliation of their crime that when they were at Benton, and after they had signed the treaty on July 4, "the Mountain Chief," an old man and principal chief of their tribe, was without cause struck and shot at by two white men, citizens of Benton, all of

which I know to be true. The young men were very angry, and such conduct on the part of the whites is a good excuse for Indians to commit depredations. On learning the facts above stated, I at once proceeded to have a warrant issued for the arrest of the two men; but rather than have a white man punished for assaulting an Indian, the justice of the peace and sheriff resigned their offices. I am holding as hostages at Fort Shaw 18 Piegan prisoners, who will be released upon the delivery at the fort of the horses stolen from the whites, and I am confident they will return most if not all of the horses.

A short time since I caused the seizure of 10 bales of buffalo robes which had been bought with whiskey. The deputy United States marshal placed the principal witness in the case on a horse and started him to Helena to testify; he was pursued, and caught a few miles from this place, a rope put around his neck and hung until nearly dead; whereupon he promised to quit the country, and was then released. I merely mention the above fact to give you an idea of the element I have to contend against.

I have purchased 150,000 feet of lumber for agency buildings and Indian houses, and will forward by next mail estimate and requisition for funds to enable me to commence work, which I trust will receive prompt attention, as it is important that the Indians be located on their reservations this winter. Most of the whiskey trading is done in winter, and there is no possible way to prevent it except by keeping the Indians away from settlements. I have already built several houses for the Gros-Ventres, and will have 30 houses for them in few weeks. I have now a good force of men to work on their houses, and hope to have the Indians located in a short time. I am nearly out of funds, having only a small amount on hand for building purposes. I had a fund of $600 for presents, which you must be aware is a very small sum with which to make the treaties I have concluded. In my report of July 5 I requested that the department place to my credit $5,000 for treaty purposes. Receiving no reply, I telegraphed, receiving in reply that the subject was under advisement. I have purchased presents, and trust my action will be approved and the funds sent to me.

In my opinion it is not proper to ask these Indians to make a treaty, (as in the case of Major Upson,) and they not hear from it for years; they do not understand the necessity for ratification, and have been at a loss to know why the annuities promised them by Major Upson have not been issued, and say their Father lied to them. As I understand the situation, it is important that these Indians be dealt with promptly, by faithfully carrying out the promises made to them. I am risking my life among a set of desperadoes, who live by their wits off the Indians and object to any interference on the part of the government with their mode of doing. With your assistance I can place the Indians out of harm's way and prevent a frontier war, which a majority of the settlers appear to be in favor of, and which is inevitable unless the Indians are cared for at once. If there is any money due the Blackfeet nation I trust you will see the necessity of sending it to me, and I will use it, as I am now doing, in building houses, breaking land, &c.

I have stated these facts fully, and most respectfully urge their consideration in order that I may escape censure as to the consequences which may ensue should my requests be disregarded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. CULLEN,
Special Commissioner.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 53.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, April 18, 1868.

SIR: Upon further considering the subject of the Indian service in Montana, I am impressed with the importance of there being, in addition to what is proposed to be done through the recently appointed special Indian agent for that Territory, measures taken to extinguish the Indian title to the lands in Montana claimed by some of the tribes, and of the location of all the Indians upon suitable reservations.

This should be done preliminary to selecting places where to establish such reservations, to the building agency houses, and providing the means and appliances requisite to enable the Indians to engage in industrial pursuits.

The Blackfeet and Crow nations claim much the larger portion of the Territory, and there can be no question but that it would be for their interest, as well as for the benefit of the citizens of Montana, to yield their title and be restricted to tracts of country of much less extent yet sufficient for their need.

The former nation, composed of the tribes of that name, the Piegans, Bloods and Gros-Ventres, entered into a treaty on the 16th of November, 1865, by which they ceded to the United States all that portion of their country lying south of the Missouri river and the Teton; reserving for their occupancy a large tract lying north of the Missouri. In consequence of their violating shortly afterward the stipulations of that treaty it was never submitted for favorable action, and is now on file in this office. I think that better arrangements can be made with the Blackfeet than this treaty proposes, and do not therefore recommed that it be ratified. With the Crow nation a treaty was made on the 16th of July, 1866, at Fort Union, Montana, by Governor Edmunds, General Curtis, and others, commissioners appointed in 1865 to negotiate treaties with Indian tribes upon the upper Missouri, by which they yielded to the government the right of a public road through the valley of the Yellowstone, and ceded a tract of 10 miles square at each station necessary on the route. This treaty has never been ratified and is also on file in this bureau.

With the Flathead and confederated tribes of Kootenays and Upper Pend d'Oreilles there is perhaps no necessity for further treaty arrangements, as they are provided with an ample and suitable reservation, where many of them, under the care of an agent, are settled and to some extent cultivating the soil. Others of the tribe are occupying lands in the Bitter Root valley, from whence to the reservation it is very desirable that they should be removed at an early day. This, I think, can be done without much dissatisfaction, by paying them for their improvements, and providing for the expense of their removal as also that of subsisting them for a short time after reaching their new home. The other tribes in Montana are the Bannocks and Shoshones, ranging about the head-waters of the Yellowstone, and reported to be in a miserable and destitute condition. These Indians it is believed are parties to a treaty made by Governor Doty on the 14th of October, 1863, at Soda Springs, not proclaimed. As they occupy a part of the country claimed by the Crows, I think it advisable, if it be impracticable to induce them to remove to the Shoshone country, in the valley of the Shoshone (Snake) river, in Idaho and Utah, where they properly belong, that some treaty arrangement should be made to secure them a reservation and to provide them means to locate thereon and engage in agricultural pursuits.

Although the Gros-Ventres are a part of the Blackfeet nation, yet

they are not on friendly terms with the other tribes composing that nation, live away from them, and, it is understood, speak a different language. These, in my judgment, should be treated with separately, and as they are friendly toward, and associate with, the River Crows, no doubt the best disposition that could be made of them would be to place them upon a reservation with that tribe. A small portion of the Gros-Ventres tribe are east of the Missouri, in Dakota, confederated, it may now be regarded, with the Arickarees and Mandans; but it might not, perhaps, be expedient to take any step to induce them to join the others in Montana.

With this brief statement in regard to the several Indian tribes of Montana, and the importance of extinguishing their title to lands occupied or claimed by them, and of something further being done for their advancement in civilization, I respectfully recommend that negotiations be entered into with the Blackfeet nation, the Crows, Gros-Ventres and mixed band of Bannocks and Shoshones. The Mountain Crows will no doubt meet the Indian peace commission, now at Fort Laramie, according to their promise of last fall, and enter into a treaty. It would be well if the two bands could act together, but this, in view of the distance between them, may be impracticable. At any rate the arrangements made with the whole nation, whether in one or two treaties, should provide for a cession of most of the land claimed by them, reserving enough not only for agricultural purposes but for hunting and the chase.

These arrangements made, and measures under them in operation, establishing the Indians on limited reservations in suitable localities away from white settlements, the mining regions and public roads, and preparing them to become a working and self-sustaining people, would in the event of the adoption of the plan or policy recommended by the Indian peace commissioners in their report of last January, of setting apart districts of country within which to gather the Indian tribes under territorial government with powers adapted to the ends designed, the better fit them for availing of the benefits which that policy is designed to confer, as they are named by the commissioners as a portion of the Indian population in the north and east of the Rocky mountains that might in a reasonable time be concentrated in such district.

If these views meet with your concurrence, I respectfully suggest that W. G. Cullen, as special Indian agent for Montana Territory, be designated and authorized by the President (under authority conferred by the third section of the act of February 27, 1851) to negotiate the treaties herein recommended.

I herewith submit for your consideration a letter from Mr. Cullen, of the 11th instant, submitting his views and suggestions in regard to Indian affairs in Montana, with an estimate of the cost of buildings, agricultural implements, &c., for the Blackfeet and Crow nations.

So large an amount as the estimate calls for is not, I think, at this time required, but I recommend that about $20,000 of the accumulated annuity under the treaty with the Blackfeet nation of 1855 be placed in the hands of Mr. Cullen for the purchase of presents, subsisting the Indians of that nation while meeting in council, and supplying them with hoes and seeds to enable them to plant a crop this spring. The building of agency houses, erection of a saw-mill, and providing for other objects mentioned in the estimate, can be considered and secured in the treaty that may be negotiated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. G. TAYLOR, *Commissioner.*

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 54.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY,
Omaha, Nebraska, November 6, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor, in compliance with the regulations of the department, to submit my second annual report of the condition of Indian affairs in the northern superintendency, together with accompanying reports of the agents and employés of the different agencies embraced within the superintendency.

WINNEBAGOES.

It affords me great pleasure to record the fact that the condition of the Winnebagoes in all respects has greatly improved in the last year. They have been blessed with bountiful crops of corn and vegetables, and now seem to realize that they have a most excellent reservation, one that is rich in soil, and favored especially in having a large quantity of fine timber and numerous streams and springs of living water.

The domestic dissensions existing in the tribe during the year 1867 have almost entirely disappeared, and they are enjoying more prosperity, health, and quietude than at any time since they left Minnesota.

The prevailing vice of the tribe is horse-stealing; they not only steal from their neighbors, the Omahas, but from each other, and being encouraged by rascally white men who act in concert with them, take the stolen property across the Missouri river into the State of Iowa, and there dispose of it for a fraction of its value. This and other crimes have received a most salutary check by the action of the tribe in July last, in passing a code of laws providing severe penalties for stealing and other violations of the law. It was at the earnest solicitation of the best men in the tribe that I prepared the code of laws which, with few alterations, they passed on the 21st of July last. They foresaw the trouble that would surely befall the tribe, unless these depredations (committed by bad men among them) were stopped. I called all the men of the tribe together in grand council, and explained to them the nature and meaning of each law, and told them to go home and talk the matter over among themselves that night, and to assemble together the next day, and a vote would be taken on each law separately. This pleased them, and when they met the next day, they passed the laws (after making a few changes) by unanimous vote.

The laws referred to create a police force comprised of seven men, one of whom is styled captain, and also provides a fair salary for them, to be paid out of the annuity money belonging to the tribe. All judicial power is vested in the chiefs, and any Indian violating the law is arrested by the police force and brought before the chiefs for trial. A strong log house has been built on the reservation to be used as a jail.

Already the good influence of the laws is discernible in the general behavior of the tribe and the gradual decrease in crime.

I would call the attention of the department to the importance of concentrating all of the Winnebagoes on their reservation in Nebraska. Many of them are now living in Wisconsin, and I believe are under the charge of a special agent, and are receiving their pro-rata share of the annuity money. If this policy is continued by the government it will

result in the permanent dismemberment of the tribe. Many of the Winnebagoes are strongly attached to their old homes in Wisconsin and Minnesota, and are loth to leave there and come to their new one in Nebraska. They will never do so as long as the government sanctions their remaining away, by paying them their share of annuity money, and appointing a special agent for them. So long as any portion of the Winnebagoes are permitted to remain in Wisconsin or Minnesota, the tribe will be unsettled and dissatisfied. A constant communication is now kept up between the two branches. One evil result of this policy of maintaining two separate agencies has shown itself more particularly since the Indians passed the code of laws before referred to. A Winnebago stealing a horse in Nebraska is afraid of detection and punishment under their own laws if he remains, and he accordingly makes his way to Wisconsin or Minnesota with the stolen property. Numerous instances of this kind have occurred in the last three months, creating great dissatisfaction.

If the government will allot the land belonging to the Winnebagoes in severalty, and pay the annuity money only to those Indians living on the reservation, it will speedily concentrate the scattered bands, and compel them to live on their reservation.

The Winnebagoes are growing exceedingly anxious for the allotment of their lands in severalty; it is the principal subject discussed in every council. There is no treaty provision authorizing an allotment. The act of February 21, 1863, restricts the quantity of land for each head of a family to 80 acres, and makes no provision whatever for the unmarried males and females 18 years of age. The Indians very properly decline to receive their allotment under this law, giving as a reason that they desire each head of a family to have at least 160 acres of land, and ample provision made for their unmarried males and females 18 years of age. I would, therefore, earnestly recommend that a treaty be made with the Winnebagoes at an early day, providing for an allotment of their lands in severalty, and that the allotment be made on the basis of 80 acres to each individual member of the tribe.

The educational interests of the tribe are under the charge of Miss E. G. Hancock. She has proved herself very efficient as a teacher, and I am glad to say that the Winnebago children are making rapid progress.

The school did not commence until about the middle of January last, since which time the number of children in attendance increased so rapidly that it was deemed best to start another school, which was done by renting one of the chief's houses and employing a native teacher.

Miss Hancock has inaugurated a system of day-school, which, in my judgment, is far better adapted to the Indians than the boarding-school. The great majority of Indian parents refuse to permit their children to go to the boarding-school, as it virtually cuts them off from all after intercourse with them. The rule with nearly all Indian boarding-schools is not to allow the child to ever again see its parents, or associate with them. The result is, that in all instances in this superintendency, the boarding-schools have but a very limited number of scholars, and nearly all of them are orphans, or children suffering from disease. Another objection to a boarding-school for Indians is the fact that all of the children carry in their blood the taint of scrofula, and the confinement incident to boarding-school life develops the disease to a frightful extent. The day-school permits them to return to their parents every day, and does not materially interfere with their active out-door life, the enjoyment of which is as essential to the good health and physical well being of the Indian as it is to the wild wolf that roams the prairie. The daily attend-

ance at the Winnebago school is full 150 scholars, while the Omaha Indian boarding-school is almost entirely without scholars, the attendance in the last year not averaging over 25 children.

The accompanying report of Miss Hancock will furnish all additional information in regard to the school.

In the last 12 months there have been built on the Winnebago reservation a first-rate steam saw and grist mill, 14 houses for the use of the chiefs, two double houses for the use of employés, and one school-house, all of which is provided for in the treaty of March 8, 1865.

Under an advertisement dated September 24, 1868, I let a contract to Messrs. Dean & Ward, for the construction of six houses on the Winnebago reservation, five of which are for the chiefs and employés, and one to be used as a school-house. By the terms of the contract, the contractors agree to furnish all of the material except lumber, and construct the houses for the sum of $1,895. They are to be completed by the 15th of December, 1868.

The accompanying report of Agent Matthewson, and statistical returns, will give any additional information that may be desired by the department.

OMAHAS.

This tribe of Indians pursue "the even tenor of their way" quietly and prosperously. This year they have had bountiful crops and good success in hunting.

They are exceedingly anxious to have their lands allotted to them in severalty, but will not consent to the allotment under the terms prescribed in the treaty of March 6, 1865. Under this treaty (see article 4th) each head of family is restricted to 160 acres, and no provision is made for unmarried females 18 years of age. Some families have but two members, while others have from 5 to 10. The Indians are not willing that a family of 2 shall have as much land as a family of 10, as would be the case if the allotment is made under the treaty of 1865, but insist that the allotment shall be made in accordance with the terms of the treaty of March 16, 1854, which gives to each individual Indian of the tribe 80 acres of land. The chiefs say that that portion of the treaty of 1865 prescribing the mode of allotment was not read or explained to them at the time the treaty was made, and they now want a new treaty, changing the mode of allotment so as to conform to the treaty of March 6, 1854.

In accordance with my recommendation, instructions were issued by the department in the fall of 1867 to make the allotment of their lands in severalty, in accordance with the terms of the treaty of March 6, 1865; but notwithstanding the earnest solicitations of the agent and myself, the Indians refuse their consent to it.

I would, therefore, recommend that a treaty be made with the Omahas at an early day, changing the mode of allotting their lands in severalty as defined in the treaty of 1865, and that by the terms of the proposed treaty each individual of the tribe (without regard to sex) shall be entitled to 80 acres of land. This will be fair and just, and give entire satisfaction to the tribe.

The Omaha mission school, under the charge of the "Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions," is in a languid condition, the attendance having dwindled down to about 20 scholars.

While on a recent visit to the agency, I asked the chiefs why they were dissatisfied with their school, and why they would not send more

children to it. They said in reply, that they had no objection to the school, but they did not like the superintendent, Mr. William Hamilton, and as long as he was in charge of it, they would not send their own children, or exert themselves to induce other children to attend the school. From all that I can learn the school superintendent has incurred the ill will of the chiefs by taking part in the domestic dissensions of the tribe, taking sides with some against others. I am fully satisfied that until a change is made in the superintendent by the board of missions, the school will fail in its object, and the money expended every year for its maintenance will be virtually thrown away.

The board of missions under their contract with the government receive the sum of $3,750 annually for school purposes, which is paid out of the annuity money of the Omahas. If this sum, or even two-thirds of it, was expended annually in maintaining two good day-schools, all the children of the tribe would be benefitted by it, while under the present system the number benefitted is very limited.

The accompanying report of Agent Callon is an able and full review of the condition of the Indians and the agency, to which I respectfully refer you.

SANTEE SIOUX.

The condition of these Indians has been in some degree improved in the past year; but their progress in all respects is seriously retarded by the feeling of uncertainty which prevails in the tribe as to their future.

The refusal of the government thus far to enter again into treaty relations with them, and other evidences of indifference in regard to their welfare, induce them to believe that their case is hopeless, and that the curse now resting on all their people for the crimes of which only a part of them are guilty, will never be lifted from them. The result of this feeling is to completely demoralize and discourage them. The men were once industrious, but are now rapidly degenerating into vagabondism. The women of this tribe were once remarkable for their virtue, but now, I regret to say, are notorious for a lack of it.

Agent Stone, in his accompanying report, uses the following language:

> I beg leave to call your attention to what has been, and now is, the great drawback to all future improvement among these Indians, and, if the matter is not speedily corrected, I give it as my candid opinion, the future of this people is ruined. I refer to their unsettled and undetermined condition.

If it is the desire of the government to save this tribe from utter and hopeless degradation, and place them in a position where they will eventually sustain themselves, independent of the government, I would earnestly recommend that a treaty be negotiated by which a reservation will be guaranteed to them as a permanent home, a part of their former annuities and school fund restored, and such other aid as their destitute condition may require.

I refer you to the full and comprehensive report of Agent Stone for additional information in regard to this tribe.

PAWNEES.

This tribe is gradually becoming impressed with the fact that the buffalo cannot last forever, and that in a few years they will have to rely upon the products of the soil for a maintenance, and abandon the uncertainty of the chase. They are, therefore, anxious to commence the work of farming, and the chiefs, at a council held with them at the time of the recent annual payments, expressed a wish that I would expend

a part of their annuity money in purchasing for them wagons, ploughs and harness, in order that they might commence work in the coming spring. This disposition to learn to work and till the soil is of recent birth with the Pawnees, and should be in every way encouraged by the government.

As soon as they gain some knowledge of farming, they will naturally want a division of their lands into farms for each family, as provided in article VI of the treaty of September 24, 1857.

The manual-labor schools are now in a thriving condition, and under the efficient management of Mrs. Platt (the teacher in charge) and her assistants, I feel confident the schools will prove a success.

I approve of the suggestion made by Mrs. Platt in her report, that a day school, in addition to the manual-labor schools, would be of great service to the tribe, and would recommend that a part of the money appropriated under the treaty of 1857, for the maintenance of schools, be used to establish a daily school on the reservation. The manual-labor schools are necessarily boarding schools, and, of course, encounter the strong prejudice of the Indian against any system which proposes to separate him from his children.

After a child enters the boarding school it is seldom permitted to see its parents, and never allowed to associate with them. It effectually separates the parent from the child. The Indian acts and feels very much as the white parent would under similar circumstances, and only consents that his child shall enter the school when compelled to do so by the chiefs and the agent. Owing to this fact it is next to impossible to keep the boarding school up to its proper standard.

The day school will secure a full attendance of children, and the money appropriated for schools every year will thus contribute to the benefit of all.

I recommend to your careful perusal the interesting report of Agent Whaley, and of Mrs. E. G. Platt, the teacher in charge.

OTTOES AND MISSOURIAS.

As regards these Indians I have only to refer you to the views presented, and recommendations contained in my annual report for the year 1867. It is much to be regretted that Congress at its last session failed to appropriate money to survey the Ottoe and Missouria reservation, as recommended by the department. Until this survey is made no sale can be made of their lands, nor can they receive any part of their lands in severalty, as provided in the treaty of March 15, 1854.

This year their crops have almost entirely failed, owing to the extreme dry weather and the depredations of grasshoppers, and they are compelled to rely exclusively in the next year on their annuity money (now reduced to $9,000 per year) for provisions, clothing, and all else necessary to their comfort. To add to the misfortunes of this tribe, the wild Indians have taken possession of their old hunting grounds on the Republican river, and they are afraid to venture out far from their reservation in search of buffalo. Under these circumstances the small portion of their annuity money (appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869) now on hand will necessarily be expended before the conclusion of the coming winter for the necessaries of life.

Their reservation contains an area of 153,600 acres, and the land is not surpassed in the west for its fertility and advantageous location. The Indians are clamorous that the stipulations of the treaty of 1854 shall be carried out, their lands allotted to them in severalty, and the residue sold.

They fully understand that they have no use for so large a body of land, and are anxious that the residue (after the allotment in severalty) shall be sold as provided by treaty, and the proceeds expended in building houses, purchasing stock, farming implements, and all other things necessary to establish them permanently and comfortably.

Their land is of the best quality, is well watered, and contains an abundance of timber. If offered for sale it will bring a high price. I would therefore again recommend that the attention of Congress be urgently called to the condition of the Ottoes and Missourias, and the imperative necessity for an appropriation of money to survey their reservation, in order that the provisions of the treaty of 1854 may be carried out.

UPPER PLATTE AGENCY.

The great source of complaint with that portion of the Indians of this agency living north of Fort Laramie was the military occupation of the region of country lying north of Fort Laramie, known as the Powder River country.

The peace commissions met many of the Indians at Fort Laramie in the months of April and May last, and made a treaty with them, and during the spring abandoned the forts located along the Powder River road.

Under the terms of the treaties made with the Sioux, northern Cheyennes, and northern Arapahoes, the Indians agree to cease all hostilities against the whites, and to remove to the new reservation set aside for them, the boundaries of which are fully defined in the treaties.

The terms of their treaties are most liberal to the Indians, and hold out every reasonable inducement for them to comply with the requirements thereof. As yet, however, comparatively few of them have shown a disposition to go to the new reservation. The formidable chiefs Red Cloud and The Man Afraid of His Horse, with their bands, are now camped on the waters of Powder river, preparing for their winter hunt, and while they declare themselves friendly and willing to observe the treaty, they have not yet moved to the new reservation. Notwithstanding the fact that all the principal chiefs of the northern bands (except Red Cloud) have signed the treaties, there are a great many prowling parties of Indians from that region committing depredations on the settlers near the forts, and along the line of the railroad. This can be explained but in one way: the chiefs and headmen who do the talking, sign the treaties, and receive the "lion's share" of all the presents, have little or no control over the young men of their bands. The experience of the peace commission in the last two years with those wild Indians will bear me out in the statement that, strictly speaking, it is only those who sign the treaty who pretend to observe its obligations. The rank and file will assist in eating the provisions, accept of their share of presents, and perhaps the next day join a stealing or war party, and recommence their depredations. The policy of the peace commission, as set forth in their recent treaties, by which the Indians are required to locate within certain prescribed limits of country, and withholding from them all the benefits of the treaty unless they move to the country designated for them, and remain there in peace, in my judgment affords the only remedy for the many existing evils growing out of our intercourse with these wild tribes. Spotted Tail, Swift Bear, and their followers, numbering in all about 1,200 Indians, have acted in the utmost good faith, and in compliance with the treaty have moved from their hunting grounds south of the Platte river to the new reservation in Dakota.

The action of Congress in withholding appropriations from the department for the Indians of this agency, and placing money to subsist them and to carry out the stipulations of the recent treaties in the hands of Lieutenant General Sherman, virtually places these Indians under the care and control of the military.

All of the Indians who have gone to the new reservation in Dakota are now in the vicinity of Fort Randall, under the immediate control of General William S. Harney, who has laid in ample stores of provisions for all who may come in during the winter. No part of the Indians of this agency are now under the charge of agents of the department.

GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY.

The Iowas, I am glad to report, are making commendable progress in all respects, but especially in farming.

The Sacs and Foxes of Missouri have been unsettled, and a good deal demoralized by the failure of Congress to ratify the treaty made with them in the month of February, 1867. They were told at the time the treaty was signed that it would soon be ratified by the Senate, and that they would be removed to their new homes in the Indian territory, since which time they have shown no disposition to plant or cultivate the soil.

The full report of Agent Norris in regard to the condition of this agency will give the department all necessary information.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. B. DENMAN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 55.

GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY,
Nohart, Nebraska, August 24, 1868.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the department, I have the honor to submit my third annual report of affairs at this agency.

The health of the Iowa tribe, generally speaking, is good, although there have been 10 or 15 deaths among them the past year, with a corresponding number of births.

The Iowas number, according to a late census, 245; this deficiency from last year's census is accounted for in this way: for the past three or four years there has been living upon this reserve with the Iowa Indians a party of disaffected Winnebago Indians, varying in number from 50 to 150, and upon one or two occasions since I have had charge here they have numbered more than the Iowas for a few days.

They would then wander off through the country, reducing the number left upon this reserve to 50 or 60.

Those that remained here most of the time intermarried with the Iowas, and some 30 or 40 were adopted into the Iowa tribe. Affairs went on in this way until last spring, when some difficulty arose between the two tribes, which resulted in the Iowas having every Winnebago stricken from their rolls. This so provoked the Winnebagoes that in less than two weeks they all left here and started down the Missouri river in canoes, expecting to return to their old haunts in Wisconsin and Minnesota, thereby reducing the Iowa tribe to their present number.

The Iowas have done more this year than ever before in the way of farming, having broken up and fenced about 150 acres of new ground. Their crop of corn, however, will not be more than one-half of the amount raised last year, on account of the severe dry weather during the past two months. Fields that would have raised 40 and 50 bushels to the acre, had the season been favorable, will not now yield more than 10 or 15. There are some fields planted which will produce nothing. This was caused by there being no rain just at the time the ears should have made their appearance upon the stalks.

The potato crop will be nearly a total failure, on account of the drought. For information as to the breadth of ground planted and produce raised, I refer you to statistical returns of farming, &c., enclosed with this report.

The Iowas, although living in one of the best wheat regions in the United States, and using flour exclusively for bread so long as they have money to buy it, have raised no wheat since I have been here. This arises from the fact that they have been unable to procure seed. I have no doubt that they would raise a sufficient quantity of wheat for their own bread, if they were furnished every spring with the necessary amount of seed. It would be impossible for them to keep their own seed, from the fact that as soon as it was threshed it would all go to the mill, either to be ground up into flour for their own use or be sold. I believe that it would be economy to the tribe, as well as advance their farming interests, to furnish them annually with about 100 bushels of seed wheat, which I think, if properly distributed among them, would be sufficient to raise wheat enough to furnish bread for the whole tribe.

The Indians will suffer to some extent this winter on account of the total loss of their bean crop, which they depend upon, to a great extent, for their winter food, and which has been entirely destroyed by grasshoppers within the past three weeks.

The Iowa school has been kept going constantly during school hours for the past year, but with poor success in advancing the scholars in education. This I do not attribute to any lack of attention or energy on the part of the teacher, but entirely to parents and children. The parents do not feel any, or at least but little, interest in the advancement of their children in education, while, upon the part of the children, there are but few that have become enough interested to attend with anything like regularity. For particulars as to attendance, branches taught, &c., I refer you to the teacher's report enclosed herewith.

The carpenter has done a great deal of work the past summer, having filled the place of both carpenter and wagon-maker. Although he has erected no new buildings the past summer, he has been kept busy in repairing the old ones, so far as he had materials to work with, and in repairing the wagons and ploughs belonging to the tribe, which is no light job, as there are scarcely two days in the week that a wagon or plough, and sometimes both, do not come to the shop for repairs.

The blacksmith has done a large amount of work during the summer, and has given complete satisfaction to the Indians.

The Iowas have been moderately temperate during the past summer; in fact, there has been less dissipation among them during the past six months than at any time since I have had charge of this agency. They appear, at last, to realize the importance of going to work and trying to do something for themselves. I think if they could have a little assistance in the shape of cattle, wagons, and ploughs, to work with, from the department, it would encourage them to do more in the way of farming and fencing.

The Sac and Fox of Missouri tribe of Indians, who embrace a part of

this agency, are located about six miles west of agent's house and office. They have a fine tract of about 16,000 acres of land, with a moderate supply of timber and plenty of water. They number, including women and children, 82. They do but little in the way of farming, and almost all the work done in the way of planting, &c., is done by the women. They depend almost entirely upon their annuities for clothing and subsistence. They have no school and keep no employés. They are rather indolent and considerably given to dissipation. I attribute their indisposition to take hold and cultivate their lands to this cause, viz: In the month of February, 1867, they made a treaty selling their lands here to the United States and buying a like number of acres in the Indian territory, south of Kansas and west of Arkansas. At the time they made the treaty they were told that it would be ratified by the Senate immediately, and that they would be removed to their new lands the following fall. Since that time they have shown no disposition to do anything upon their present reservation in the way of improvement, but seem to be expecting to be called upon to move away at any moment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. NORRIS,
United States Indian Agent.

Colonel H. B. DENMAN,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Omaha, Nebraska.

No. 56.

GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY,
Nohart, Nebraska, August 20, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to present my first annual report in reference to the Iowa Indian school, placed under my charge on the 1st day of October, 1867.

1. Number of scholars: whole number of scholars attending since October 1, 1867, 70; average attendance, 20.

2. Branches taught, viz: Reading, spelling, writing, and arithmetic.

The Iowa Indian school cannot be called a success. While a limited number who are mixed bloods, and have acquired the English language from their parents, have made commendable progress in the branches taught, the majority are slow to learn and seem to have no desire to excel in anything but the rough sports and avocations of their ancestors.

I find it is impossible to procure anything like a regular attendance on the part of the pupils. They had much rather spend their time in roaming the prairies, playing ball, &c., than to submit to the confinement of the school-room.

The majority of the children understand no other language than their native tongue, and it is impossible to advance them in the rudiments, even, of an English education to any satisfactory extent, when neither teacher nor pupil can make themselves understood, except it be through the medium of an interpreter. I am convinced that the only means of making the school a success under the present system is to employ, if practicable, a teacher who understands the Iowa lingo to some extent—one who can explain the meaning of his lesson sufficiently to stamp it upon the mind and produce an impression that will not soon be forgotten.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

JOHN N. GERE,
Teacher of the Iowa Indian School.

C. H. NORRIS,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 57.

PAWNEE INDIAN AGENCY,
Genoa, Nebraska, August 20, 1868.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department, I have the honor herewith to submit the following report relative to the affairs of this agency for the year ending September 1, 1868.

The Pawnees in the fall of 1868 secured their crop of corn in good condition, and it turned out to be considerably better than was anticipated at the time of my last annual report. By reason of the favorable fall weather it matured finely, and they had a large crop. They gave liberally to the Ponca Indians, whose crop had failed, and considerable to other tribes who visited them. They sold considerable in exchange for groceries and other necessaries from time to time during the winter, and still have some of the crop on hand.

They were also successful in their hunting in the summer of 1867, and had fair success during the winter of 1867 and 1868. On both of these hunts they obtained a good supply of buffalo meat, and as corn and meat constitute the chief articles of food among the tribe, it will be seen that in the important item of provisions they have been well supplied during the entire past year.

In June last I distributed to them the portion of their annuity which is payable in goods, among which was a large supply of blankets of good quality, and many other articles of necessity, so that the tribe at this time may be considered well supplied with food and clothing, and in a good condition, for when an Indian has these he is generally happy and contented and borrows no trouble about the future.

At the proper time last spring the Pawnees again put in their crop of corn and beans, and potatoes and squashes, all of which they cultivated and attended to up to the time they went out on their hunt during the fore part of July.

For many years there has not been a better season for crops in Nebraska than the present one, and everything grew finely and promised an abundant harvest up to the 3d or 4th day of August instant. At that time all our hopes and all the fine prospects for the Pawnees were blasted in a single day. Then came that scourge which has become to be so much feared by the farmers in this section of country, the grasshoppers. They came in a cloud so thick as to actually obscure the sun, and fell to devouring every green thing. They covered the entire surface of the land, in some places two or three deep. They were upon all the vines and every blade of corn; upon the houses and upon the trees. In three days the destruction was nearly complete. The vines were all destroyed, every leaf of corn had disappeared, and the silks and small ends of nearly every ear of corn eaten off down to the cob, all the beans and potatoes entirely destroyed, and many of the trees were as destitute of foliage as in mid-winter. So complete an inundation of grasshoppers was never before known at this agency.

This is a great misfortune for the Pawnees, as they lose the entire crop except the corn, and nearly all of that; though some pieces are not so badly injured as others, and it is hoped that a small portion may yet be matured. In addition to this the Pawnees have not had their usual success this summer in procuring a supply of buffalo meat.

They left here in July, with the intention of remaining out and hunting till about the last of September. But the hostile Sioux were so numerous on the hunting ground, and annoyed them so much, that they

have returned. They say the Sioux did not offer to meet them in battle, but would keep out of the way until the Pawnees "made a surround" of buffaloes and became scattered out in chasing the buffalo, and then attack small parties in different directions, and the camp, which was at such times nearly without protection.

The Pawnees would then have to return to camp to defend their families, and thus the day would be consumed in driving back the Sioux, and in the mean time the meat which they killed would spoil before they could secure it.

And though they found plenty of buffaloes, and killed a great many, they were able to obtain but little of the meat.

In these skirmishes six Pawnees and two Poncas were killed, and finally becoming discouraged, they abandoned the hunt and returned with what they had.

In view of these unfortunate occurrences, the prospect of the tribe for the year to come is not flattering, and though they have sufficient for the present, they will doubtless many of them suffer during the coming winter.

One hundred Pawnees again enlisted last spring, and were mustered into the United States service as scouts, under Major Worth. They are still in the service, and are stationed most of the time at various points on the line of the Union Pacific railroad.

In my last annual report I urged the necessity of establishing peace between the Pawnee and Sioux Indians. I do not suppose this can be accomplished until the Sioux Indians have established treaty relations with the government. But I deem it of so great importance to the successful management of this agency, that I again suggest that the subject receive attention at the earliest day practicable. The hostile Sioux are frequently making raids upon this agency, and the employés are compelled to be constantly armed for self-protection, and it is sometimes difficult to induce them to remain and perform their duties under this constant state of fear and alarm.

The schools for Indian children are in a better condition than ever before, and are promising of success.

I have supplied the school-room with school furniture, and the children with books, and they cheerfully attend to their studies, without feeling that they are deprived of their liberty.

A portion of the older boys are detailed every day for out-door work on the school farm, and, I venture to say, it would be difficult to find the same number of white boys of their age who would do as well as they do. They are becoming accustomed to all kinds of farm work, and this season did all the binding and setting up of small grain in the harvest field.

The wheat and oats on the school farm were nearly all cut when the grasshoppers came, and were secured with comparatively small loss.

For future details relative to the school I refer to the teacher's report, which, together with that of the farmer, is herewith submitted.

With a railroad running through the entire State of Nebraska, and the country where the buffalo is accustomed to roam becoming rapidly settled by white people along all the water-courses, it is evident that the buffaloes will soon disappear, or be driven so far away that the tribe will be compelled to abandon the chase, and rely for subsistence solely upon the products of the soil.

With this fact in view, I have had many "talks" with the chiefs of the tribe during the past year, and they fully understand the necessity of acquiring a better knowledge of agricultural pursuits.

They are willing and anxious that a large portion of their annuity which is now paid to them in goods and money shall be used for the purpose of breaking up more land, and for supplying them with wagons, harnesses, and agricultural implements.

If this can be done they promise that they will go to work themselves and induce their young men to follow their example. It appears to me that this is a matter of the greatest importance to them and that the experiment is well worth trying.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES H. WHALEY,
United States Indian Agent.

Colonel H. B. DENMAN,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Omaha, Nebraska.

No. 58.

PAWNEE INDIAN AGENCY, NEBRASKA,
PAWNEE MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL,
August 19, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor, in compliance with your request, to submit my report for the past year.

With thankfulness to God we acknowledge a remarkable state of general health in our family, as we have had very few cases of casual sickness; and though that scourge of childhood, the whooping-cough, has visited us, all were well in a few weeks.

There have been four cases of chronic disease of long standing, two of the subjects of which have died; thus reducing our number, which we reported last year at 68, and another has been returned to the village, being considered an unfit subject for our efforts, leaving us 65 scholars. The children have made commendable progress in their general studies, and a marked improvement in speaking and writing English, and having the past quarter secured as an assistant Miss P. Marten, an experienced teacher, I am expecting a more rapid development of mind, in both departments, than has been made hitherto.

The design reported last year of having a regular employment for every child has been carried out, and to-day we are decidedly a manual labor school, and expect to make continual advancement in that direction also.

Twenty of the older boys, under the kindly and winning influence of my associate teacher, Mr. Frank P. Fields, are emulous of the privilege of being on detail for labor, instead of manifesting what is generally termed Indian laziness.

The older girls are making daily improvements in their knowledge of housekeeping, and all in that of seaming.

Owing to influences beyond our immediate control several of the older children last fall manifested a feeling of unrest, and six of the boys went on the hunt with their people without permission, but they all returned to us, and are again quietly performing duty.

We have not asked for an additional number of scholars during the year, as has been the custom, because we found the house so destitute in every department of conveniences for conducting the school properly, and now that, through your unceasing efforts, sir, we find our school-room nicely furnished, our sitting rooms comfortably seated, and the housekeeping department in a more livable condition, we can only ask that our school may be increased to 75, as that is all that can be accommodated with our present facilities.

But as we visit the Pawnee villages and see the throngs of bright little children that circle around us, the question arises, has not the time arrived when the two additional schools for which their treaty conditionally provides should be immediately supplied?

Especially does this question commend itself to the citizens of Nebraska.

Will they have a mass of wild, uncultivated minds growing up in their midst to curse them, or will they give a small portion of what they owe this people for the vast tracts of rich land which they have received from them, to transmute them into peaceful and agreeable citizens, as we are proving every day they may become?

The chiefs with whom I have conversed look with great favor upon the establishment of a day school rightly managed.

I believe, sir, it would be a success, reserving the school now in operation in which to give a further finish to the different classes in letters, and also instruct them in proper habits of manual labor.

Notwithstanding the improvements you have already made for us, we are yet in great need of others, especially the fencing of our premises, the building of proper out-houses, the constructing of reservoirs, that we may have a supply of soft water, and of drains that the waste water may be conducted from our doors.

With the hope that this report may be acceptable and my suggestions meet your approbation,

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ELVIRA G. PLATT,
Teacher in Charge.

Major C. H. WHALEY,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 59.

WINNEBAGO AGENCY, NEBRASKA,
September 1, 1868.

SIR: The past year has been one of peace and quietness among the Winnebágo tribe of Indians, and the general health of the tribe has been good.

Much has been done the past year to make this much-abused tribe comfortable, and to feel that they have at last found a home where they may hope to remain and cultivate the soil, with the feeling that it is theirs, and that their children will not in a few days be driven from their well-tilled and productive lands, and the graves of their fathers, to some uncultivated and unprotected portion of the land, where labor will not receive such bountiful rewards. There has been built on the reservation during the past year a steam saw and grist mill, two double houses for employés, 14 chiefs' houses, and a school-house.

The grist-mill is three stories high, with heavy hard-wood timbers from top to foundation, and built in the most substantial manner. The building is second to none, if not the best constructed mill building in northern Nebraska.

The tribe has recently adopted a code of laws for their government, which, if rigidly enforced, will, I think, be of great advantage to them.

In accordance with the provisions of the laws which they have adopted a police force has been organized, consisting of a captain, lieutenant, and five privates, whose duties are to arrest offenders, and attend to the execution of the laws generally.

On the 13th day of January last Miss E. Y. Hancock commenced a school for the Winnebagoes, and is still performing the duties of teacher with flattering results.

I respectfully refer the department to the accompanying report of Miss Hancock for information as to what has been accomplished through her labors.

In August last I received in behalf of the tribe 307 cows, which cows I was instructed to keep as department stock. I put up a sufficient quantity of the best of hay to winter them in good condition.

The hay that I put up on which to winter them was cut on a narrow creek bottom, which necessitated the stacking of the hay at different points along the creek for several miles. These stacks were so scattered that it was impracticable to erect sheds to shelter the stock from the cold and storm of winter, and it being their first winter in latitude this far north, quite a number of them died during the winter and spring.

The Indians have felt somewhat disaffected because these cows have not been issued to them.

In October last I received and issued 200 horses to the tribe, which they value, as an Indian feels very poor without a pony.

An Indian will care and provide for his pony, but will seldom make provision for a cow or ox. If they are possessed of either of the latter, they will either kill and eat or trade them for ponies.

The past year has been favorable to farming in many respects, and in one particular respect very unfavorable.

There has been an abundance of rain, without any destructive floods, and the sun has shone with more than its wonted heat, but the grasshoppers commenced their ravages on the grain fields when the young grain first made its appearance in the spring, and continued a work of destruction till wheat was fully grown. Where the fields were small the destruction was in many cases about complete, but the Winnebago field being large, the vegetable growth was greater than was the capacity of the grasshopper to consume, though myriads were hatched in the field and reared on the grain. The yield per acre will be more than half the ordinary yield.

The corn crop has sustained but little injury from their ravages, and at present promises a bountiful harvest.

The Winnebagoes' reservation is a good one, all that could be desired for a permanent home for the tribe.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. MATHEWSON,
United States Indian Agent.

Colonel H. B. DENMAN,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Omaha, Nebraska.

No. 60.

Annual report of the school for the Winnebago Indians.

WINNEBAGO, NEBRASKA, *August* 24, 1868.

The school was commenced in the council-house January 13, 1868. (At that time there was no school-house on the reservation.) But few Indian families were living at the agency, and during the winter the attendance was small. The people, however, manifested an interest in

the school, and the scholars made commendable progress. The first of May the school was removed from the agency to the new school-house, and the number of scholars has been since then steadily increasing.

After this but little could be done for a time for the want of books. That want, however, is now supplied. As only a small part of the tribe are living near the school-house, one school was *so far* from meeting the wants of the people, that on the 19th of May another school was commenced in one of the chiefs' houses, rented for the purpose, half-way from the agency to the school-house. As there was but one teacher and one interpreter, two schools could only be taught by teaching half a day in each place.

In the neighborhood of the school taught in the chief's house there is quite a settlement of people, who at that time were quite indifferent to the education of their children, and it was only by persevering effort amid great discouragement that a school could be gotten there.

When Colonel Denman was here last month he employed a native assistant teacher, and now we have an all-day school at both places, my time being divided between the two. The school is reopened to-day after a vacation of two weeks. There have been some unavoidable delays, but no vacation before since the commencement of the term. On the whole the prospects of the school are particularly encouraging. I believe the day school is better adapted to the present wants of the people than any other school could be.

The time may come when a boarding-school may be required; but that time with the Winnebagoes is certainly in the distance. With them, as with the whites, the common day school is first in importance.

E. Y. HANCOCK, *Teacher*.

No. 61.

OMAHA INDIAN AGENCY, NEBRASKA,
July 1, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my second annual report of the Omahas, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.

During the past year the Omahas, by their sobriety, industry, and correct deportment, have, if anything, gained upon the esteem and good will of all the surrounding whites, and added to a reputation than which, among all the Indian tribes, there is perhaps none better. They prize their good name, and guard it jealously, as they have earned it fairly, and speedy punishment follows upon the heels of the few offences committed.

AGRICULTURE.

During the past year the Omahas raised upwards of 800 acres of corn, besides small quantities of wheat, potatoes, garden vegetables, &c. In this department they have shown much interest and a decided improvement. As all crops were materially injured last year by grasshoppers, I should estimate not more than 20,000 bushels of corn, 500 bushels of potatoes, and 100 bushels of wheat raised. This spring they have planted a greater breadth of land than ever before, reaching in the neighborhood of 1,000 acres, chiefly in corn. This crop has received a very careful cultivation, and though slightly injured by the grasshoppers, is all in very fine condition, and promises a most abundant yield.

STOCK.

The wealth of this tribe, or that which they have hitherto most highly prized, is in stock, chiefly in ponies. It is difficult to obtain information as to the exact number, as they view with alarm any effort in that direction, but I should estimate the number of ponies at about 500.

Cattle were furnished them during the past year, consisting of cows, oxen and bulls. They arrived here late in the season, and from a warmer climate, footsore and thin in flesh, and the result was that a large number of the cows, though few of the oxen, died. The severest loss was occasioned by a violent snow-storm that visited us in the latter part of March. Those now remaining being in splendid condition and acclimated, I hope to carry through the coming winter. The hay for this stock, about 1,000 tons, was put up, and the cattle fed and taken care of altogether by the Indians.

LANDS.

Their appreciation of stock, especially their high estimate of ponies, is giving way to a great anxiety to own land in severalty. The allotment of their lands has been necessarily deferred, in order to amend the treaty so as to allow them a more equitable division.

Their anxiety about this matter is an evidence of the progress they are making towards civilization; a people attached to the soil are easily governed; it is only the nomadic races that defy restraint.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

With but a single exception this tribe has had no difficulty with neighboring tribes. The Winnebagoes have, by repeated thefts and outrages against the Omahas, provoked a deep feeling of resentment, which can never be allayed. A fair settlement of their just claims against the Winnebagoes will insure peace but not friendship, and unless the latter improve their morals, permanent peace between the tribes is impossible.

EDUCATIONAL.

I cannot concur with those who affect to believe that the system of education which is being tried on this reservation, under the name of a "manual-labor boarding school," is adapted to the wants and peculiarities of these people, and produces benefits commensurate with the expense; and when mismanagement is added to the natural defects of the plan, there seems but little left to commend.

Perhaps if the Indian character were better understood and appreciated, a different system would be inaugurated. He can never become assimilated with the white race; in their midst he will forever remain an alien. Of his individuality and of his race he is proud, and though unlearned in our wisdom, boasts many accomplishments of which we must confess ourselves ignorant.

He is fond of his ancestry, and of the traditions of their prowess. He is fond of his national history, carefully preserved in signs and symbols, and handed down from one generation to another. A thousand recollections, tender and warlike, attach him to a mode of life sanctioned by the practice of his race for generations past, and endear to him the scenes of his childhood. The language and garb, and many of the habits of the American, he regards as innovations which he is loth to adopt. Many other nations are equally obstinate, and he tenaciously clings to

his native language, not more barbarous and scanty than the ancient Saxon, from which the victorious Norman could never drive the conquered islander. Why may we not then respect what we cannot destroy—his nationality—educate and improve him in his own language, and ultimately create for him a literature of his own, adding English merely as an accomplishment? Such a course would arrest his attention, awaken his interest, and offer attractions to learn which he could not resist. The brief space of this report does not permit any enlargement on this topic.

I regret to say the mission school does not promise much success for the coming year. The present superintendent, by a most unwise interference in the local disputes of the tribe, (as a partisan rather than as a peacemaker,) has arrayed against him seven-eighths of the tribe, and aroused a hostility towards the school which will continue just so long as he remains in charge. I enclose herewith the annual report of the superintendent.

IMPROVEMENTS.

During the past year the agency house has been thoroughly repaired, the fences about the agency grounds have been rebuilt, the farm-house and barn have undergone repairs, as well as various bridges and wagon roads. A neat and substantial building has also been erected for the interpreter, so that now I am pleased to be able to report the property here in good condition. The steam mill has also received extensive repairs during the past year, and with careful management may last till the expiration of the present treaty.

MISCELLANEOUS.

During the past year the Omahas went on their summer and winter hunts; their success was good, and they added materially to their wealth in furs, skins, and robes. They are now starting on their summer hunt. The health of the tribe has been good; a skilful physician has been employed for them with their consent, during the last six months, and with marked benefit. The numerical strength of the tribe is slightly increasing, the last census showing 1,002.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

W. P. CALLON,
United States Indian Agent.

Colonel H. B. DENMAN,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Omaha, Nebraska.

No. 62.

OMAHA MISSION, *August* 28, 1868.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 21st instant is received. In reply, I would state that the average number of scholars in school during the year ending June 30, 1868, has been about 48 or 50. We commenced our year with 59 and closed it with 42—the girls 20, and boys 30 to 39. The falling off was almost entirely on the part of the boys. I have no doubt the number of scholars might have been kept up if the police had been required to bring back the runaways. The police were of no benefit to the school at all during the past year, apparently feeling no interest in it and no desire to see it prosper.

The expense during the past year, ending June 30, 1868, was cash, $5,504 70, to which should be added six boxes of clothing, sent from New York, not valued, and supplies on hand at the beginning of the year more than at the close of it, equal in all to about $500; making the whole expense of the year about $6,000.

The mission and school are under the care of the board of foreign missions of the Presbyterian church, old school, and the expense of conducting the mission beyond what has been received from the Indians, through the United States government, has been borne by that church, of which the mission family are members.

The school has been taught at times (summer) by a female, and at times (winter) by a male teacher. The progress of the scholars is equal to what might be expected under the circumstances. It is the wish of the executive committee to afford the greatest facility for education possible, hence desirable to receive none under nine years of age. Many, however, both boys and girls, are under that age, but this tends to make it a nursery or infant school. It is easy to see that the object of the Indians, in bringing them too young, must be, in part at least, to get clear of the trouble while too young to work. This is exactly the case with the girls. Our school, at present, is small, and receives its principal support from Le Fleche and his band.

I hope the request made to Colonel Denman and yourself, during his late visit, to devise some measures by which the school should be filled to the stipulated number of scholars, (50,) will receive due consideration, and that your efforts may be crowned with success.

If the United States government take no interest in the school except the mere toleration of it, the Indians will soon learn that fact, and there are always designing men enough to throw their influence against all that is good.

Hoping you may be successful in all your efforts to promote the welfare of this people under your care,

I remain, yours truly,

WM. HAMILTON,
Superintendent Omaha Mission.

Colonel W. P. CALLON,
United States Indian Agent, Omaha Agency.

No. 63.

OTOE MISSOURI AGENCY,
August 15, 1868.

SIR: In conformity with the instructions of the Interior Department, I have the honor to submit this my third annual report upon the affairs and condition of this agency.

By the treaty of 1854 it was stipulated that at the end of 10 years the property of this agency should be turned over to the tribes. This has not been done. If this agreement should be carried into effect I fear the result would be that these tribes would speedily sacrifice it so far as it would be disposable, and suffer the fixed property to go to decay. But it seems due to good faith that the government should either execute this treaty, or make a new one for the further protection of the Indians, as I have heretofore recommended. Some of them think that they would conduct the farming well enough themselves, while others do not think

the implements and live stock would be in a fit condition after the first winter of their own supervision. I am of this last opinion, because of their disposition to trade away such property, as well as their carelessness in its use and custody.

The first prerequisite to their farming is the abandonment of the village system, and separation to assigned lots for farming. The chiefs should begin the work and set the example, instead of expecting to be supplied with extra allowances and to live in extra laziness; they are now dissatisfied when the annuities are equally divided among the tribes. These points should be covered by a treaty protecting the separate farmers from the thieving propensities of the idlers. A provision reducing the number of chiefs, or requiring every chief to cultivate certain ground every year, would perhaps tend strongly to remedy the evils of their idle and shiftless ways. The chiefs now expect constant invitations to feasts—there are eight chiefs—and thus make themselves burdensome to the tribes as well as worthless idlers.

HEALTH.

The health of the tribes has been generally good. Fewer deaths have occurred this year than last. Their conduct has been generally good also. The actual count is about 465 on payment day; they add to the actual count all who have died since the pending payment.

EDUCATION.

Many of the Indians express an earnest desire for a school. I cordially recommend that one be established among them. It is slow work to civilize them, especially while they look with dislike or contempt upon an Indian who becomes a "white man." But the disposition to learn the language, &c., so as to talk with white men and trade with them, is worthy of cultivation; and in teaching them this many other things are taught leading to civilized knowledge and habits. Not less than 125 express their wish to attend school.

AGENCY PROPERTY.

Last year the agency building was put in good repair, as also the engineer's and blacksmith's house; but the buildings were originally erected with green cottonwood lumber, and decay has greatly depreciated the same. During last winter the old farm-house was blown down. In the spring another severe storm prostrated the tool-house—the only safe place to keep tools and grain—the loss of which is severely felt. The same hurricane racked the agency building, badly tearing and destroying the plastering so as to leave it in a condition as bad as before repairing. Instead of lath and plastering I would recommend that it be ceiled up with good lumber, which would strengthen its frame and render it fit for use as a school-room for several years probably.

I again recommend a new agency building, and that it be erected away from the village and where distance will lend some protection for such vegetables and fruits as might be produced there, and for the chicken coops of the agent and employés.

The mill is in great need of repairs, especially a new run of burrs. It does not now pay the expense of operating it. Once more I recommend a water mill, for which there is a good site, and the operation of which is so much cheaper; four miles above or two miles below this agency the

site may be found. The agency and other government buildings should be there also. It would assist to dissolve the lazy village system of loafing and scattering the Indians on the reservation. With the present blacksmith and a miller we can operate the mill, but in the absence of an engineer some extra allowance should be made to the blacksmith for these extra duties; with such allowance I believe the mill could be managed with increased economy to the government. Should the above not meet the approval of the department, would it not be better to hire a half-breed to assist the blacksmith in running and taking charge of the mill property, to do grinding for the agency, at a salary of not more than $400 per annum?

The Indians say they desire their annuities in money, and the establishment again of a store where provisions and goods would be kept and furnished at prices not much differing from the rates charged to them now, while the work hands would be enabled to get what they want from time to time as they need it.

PROVISIONS.

The failure of crops this year renders it more necessary than ever that the government should take care that provisions are supplied to keep them from starvation. Last spring, in time of scarcity, at their request I went with them on a buffalo hunt, which resulted very successfully, and lasted them until your supply about midsummer arrived, which they received with great joy. If protection can be given against hostile Indians, of whom they are in constant dread, they would this fall again supply themselves largely by a buffalo hunt. I recommend that this be done, as it certainly will be economy for the government, as well as wake, temporarily at least, the tribes from their lazy dependence.

Some arrangement must be made immediately to feed the farm stock, as there has been no grain raised this summer, as well as subsistence for the Indians. Every year since my service began, the farm fund has not been received until June or July, or later; this has produced a bad effect upon the Indians. Some are suspicious that I have received it and won't pay it over; they work less, and in a dissatisfied temper, for want of it, delaying the important preparations for crops. I respectfully recommend that their fund be advanced in the spring; it will avoid much dissatisfaction. In supplying provisions to the Indians I feel well assured, from actual comparison of prices, that at times they can be purchased in needed quantities, nearer the agency than heretofore, at decidedly cheaper rates. I respectfully recommend for the consideration of the department whether it would not be well to demand from the agent, before purchasing elsewhere, to submit the prices of goods and transportation at which he could purchase and deliver at the agency, and from nearer markets. I ascertained recently that much expense might have been saved to the government in some recent purchases for this agency if this course had been adopted. This question may be of importance as to the supplies needed for the coming winter. If this reservation is to remain devoted to the use of the Indians, I respectfully recommend that a man be employed to plant, and with the Indians help to cultivate, a hedge fence for an enclosure to a large tract for cultivation and pasture.

I am sorry to say there has been occasional drunkenness exhibited, although rare. The Indians say they get all the "fire-water" they want at Marysville, 15 miles distant, of a man whom they name "Samuels." This ought to be stopped, if the law is sufficient to protect the tribes against it.

Respectfully asking the attention of the honorable Commissioner, through the superintendent, to the foregoing recommendations, I have the honor to subscribe myself your obedient servant,

JOHN L. SMITH,
U. S. Indian Agent, Otoe Agency, Nebraska.

Hon. H. B. DENMAN,
Sup't Indian Affairs, Omaha, Nebraska.

No. 64.

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBRASKA,
September 1, 1868.

SIR: In accordance with the instructions of the Indian department, I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report relative to the Santee Sioux under my charge.

The Santees, as you are aware, still remain where they were located, by order of the Indian department, in the spring of 1867.

During the past year their behavior has been generally good, and they have shown a commendable desire to improve, and as a people have made considerable progress in civilization, and materially bettered their condition. Comfortable log houses are gradually taking the place of the frail cotton lodges or "tepees," and the men have mostly adopted the dress of the whites; so that in their gatherings there are very few blankets seen. With one or two exceptions, they cut off their braided hair, and have willingly given up the hereditary tradition and the glory of the scalp-lock. They have been much cheered and encouraged by the arrival of the horses and cows purchased for them last summer, and they already begin to recover the pride of property which they so nearly gave up after their difficulties in Minnesota.

Generally, the position and circumstances of these Indians have been made known to the department at Washington through my previous reports. I need not, therefore, now say more of their present well being, but I desire to call your attention to our discouragements, and to relate very plainly the hindrances to all further work for these people.

I must say first, however, that their troubles and the difficulties to which they have been subjected have thoroughly taught them dependence on the government, and that I know of no Indians (there are certainly none in this vicinity) who are so disposed to learn, and who are so capable of speedy improvement and advancement in everything that pertains to lasting civilization.

The Santees have now reached the turning point in their progress, and the government, by liberal and kindly dealing with them for a few years, can make them almost if not quite self-sustaining; or, by continuing the present uncertain and vacillating policy, can let them relapse into their old habits, and in a few years make lasting improvement well-nigh impossible.

White men are sometimes discouraged, but by strength of will and force of long habit they finally overcome almost any obstacle; but Indians are like children; they are easily discouraged, and, when once really down-hearted, they soon relapse into the listlessness and stolid indifference and stoicism of their old stubborn nature. It is much easier to direct and accomplish the improvement of a tribe who have just come into contact with the whites, than it is to lift up a people who have been discouraged by years of neglect or misdirected effort.

The policy that treats petty Indian tribes as nationalities, and treats with them as equals, is all wrong. They are but children, and they should have the kindest aid, the best advice, and sure protection of the government. When they do well, they should be encouraged and rewarded; and when they do wrong, their offences should not be covered or palliated, but should have just and speedy punishment.

While all things now seem favorable for these Indians as far as they themselves are concerned, I again beg leave to call your attention to what has been and is now the great drawback to all further improvement among them, and if the matter is not speedily corrected, I give it as my candid and earnest opinion the future of this people is ruined. I refer to their unsettled and undetermined condition. For more than three years they have been without a home, and, although the Indians have somewhat improved and a few of them greatly bettered their condition, I know that they have done it, and they feel that they have accomplished it in spite of great discouragements. White men cannot build upon uncertainties, much less can savages.

Since the removal of these people from Minnesota, in 1863, they have had no treaty or definite understanding with the government. They were first taken to Crow creek, in Dakota, fed there at government expense for three years. Here the partial failure of their crops and fear of hostilities with the neighboring tribes of Indians unsettled and dispirited them, and made them anxious to secure another and better location.

In the spring of 1866, by order of the then Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Santees were removed from Dakota to Niobrarah, and located upon lands at the confluence of the Missouri and Niobrarah rivers, a part of which lands were owned and occupied by white men. Here they were joined by their friends who had been imprisoned at Davenport.

It soon became evident that this place was undesirable for a reservation, both on account of its previous occupancy by the whites and scarcity of timber either for building or fencing.

In the fall of 1866 they were removed to the mouth of Bazile creek, the nearest point where wood for fuel was accessible. Temporary agency buildings were again erected, and the Santees here spent the winters of 1866 and 1867. In February, 1867, they were cheered by an invitation sent their chiefs and head-men to visit Washington.

They went there, feeling sure they were about to get a home for themselves and their people. The result is known to you: they succeeded in neither, and obtained only the promise that a commission would visit and treat with them during the summer. They were instructed, however, to remove to Breckenridge timber, on the west bank of the Missouri river, 18 miles below the mouth of Niobrarah river, and plant here one season, with the assurance that if they were pleased with the location it would be secured to them as a permanent home. They accepted the assurance in good faith, examined the land, liked the location, and made up their minds that they could do no better than accept it for their homes. Accordingly the agency buildings were removed from Bazile creek to this place, and 200 acres of land planted the first year. About the time of harvest, the Indian peace commission arrived, and urged the Santees to move further up the Missouri river, into the proposed new Indian territory north of the Niobrarah river. A majority of the tribe were averse to doing this, but, at the request of the peace commission, the chiefs and headmen made a trip to inspect the country designated for them. After seeing it, they were still averse to going

there. The country was not different from that at Crow creek, and they feared the wild Indians and the drought, from both of which they had so greatly suffered.

This summer the peace commission again visited us, and took our chiefs with them to Fort Rice. They were pleased with the Indians, and warmly commended both their improvement and their behavior.

They consented that they might remain here, and assured them if they would adopt the customs of the whites, take lands in severalty, cultivate the soil like white men, and raise cattle, the government would assist them liberally. The Indians willingly agreed to do so, and signed a treaty to that effect. But, as you are aware, the treaty is not yet ratified, and, instead of assistance to open farms, their appropriation this year has been cut down one-half; and, after paying for the supplies purchased on credit last year, it is entirely insufficient for clothing and subsistence, and leaves absolutely nothing for opening farms and procuring cattle and agricultural implements. The mere feeding of Indians makes them lazy and worthless. There should with this be appropriations to buy for them cattle and agricultural implements; then the subsistence fund can be made most useful in encouraging work, and can year by year be decreased until, finally, it will be no longer needed. Of course there are a number of idle ones. It is the habit of generations, but, with proper encouragement and proper discipline, their number will be decreased, and when they see the laborer rewarded for his hire they will not be slow to learn.

I have always issued to the Indians while at work extra provisions, believing as I do that the system which makes the ration of the worthless vagabond as large and as good as that of the better man is all wrong: it discourages industry and offers a premium to idleness. It is true this country is not an Eden; it is also sometimes visited by grasshoppers, yet white men by farming here make a good living; and there is no reason why Indians, by well-directed effort, may not do the same thing.

We have sufficient hay and timber lands, and are remote from hostile and wild tribes of Indians.

Valuable improvements have been made here. Five hundred and fifty acres of land have been broken and 350 acres planted this year; 14 temporary buildings for agency purposes have been erected; and the Indians have put up 51 log houses for their own use. In addition to this, the missionaries have erected two church buildings, one of which, not yet completed, has already cost $7,000, and when finished will be the finest church edifice in Nebraska, north or west of Omaha.

Here a majority of the Santees desire to stay. They wish to give up their old habits, and do not want to be in the vicinity of the wild and buffalo-hunting Sioux, who have many objectionable customs. When their hunts fail, they fall back on the crops raised by their neighbors; when their horses are worn out, they replace them with those of white men or of friendly Indians; and domestic cattle or sheep have always proved to them an irresistible temptation.

It is all-important, then, if we would improve this fast-decaying remnant of a once powerful race, that they be speedily settled; and for very many reasons it is better that they should be by themselves, and understand that the land they cultivate is to be their future home. Then, with proper encouragement, the Santees will soon become industrious, and many of them good citizens. Leave them without a home a few years longer, and you offer strong inducements for them to become idle and worthless.

The annuity goods arrived June 13. I have since issued the summer

clothing, retaining most of the woollens, blankets, &c., until the commencement of cold weather, when I shall make another issue. This was entirely satisfactory to the Indians, and in accordance with the wishes of the chiefs and headmen.

For a detailed account of the work accomplished during the past year, I would respectfully refer to my monthly reports.

I would respectfully refer you to the accompanying report of Rev. John P. Williamson, on education and religion among the Santees.

Also, reports of William Bigham, farmer, and Anthony Genick, blacksmith, at this agency.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. STONE,
United States Indian Agent.

Colonel H. B. DENMAN,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Omaha, Nebraska.

No. 65.

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBRASKA *August* 1, 1868.

SIR: I take pleasure in giving you a short report of what has been done by the missionaries of the "American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions," during the past year, for the Santee Indians under your charge.

The following persons have been employed, viz: John P. Williamson, missionary, E. R. Pond, teacher, and for a part of the year, Miss Sarah J. Hopkins, assistant teacher; also Artemus Elnamani and Titus Acadize have been employed as native preachers.

We were unable last fall to erect buildings at the new agency, and so remained during the winter at Bazile creek. Thus, living remote from the Indians, we could not keep up our day school. We, however, collected a class of over 20 of the most promising boys, and by means of the rations kindly furnished by you, were enabled to board them at a small cost in our own house, and they made a very interesting school indeed.

Their superior progress in English studies showed clearly that a boarding school would have a decided advantage over day schools for the Santee youth, who have all now learned to read their native tongue, and are prepared to take up an English and Dakota vocabulary and enter upon the study of English literature with some hope of success.

Boarding schools are, however, an expense which our missionary society, receiving its funds from the voluntary contributions of the churches, for the spread of the gospel, is not competent to bear.

It is, however, in the province of our government to be liberal to the Indians in matters of education, and there are few places where an appropriation would be productive of more good than the thorough endowment of a boarding school for the higher education of the Santee Indians.

Early in the spring we removed to the new agency, and during the summer we have kept up a day school for about three months with an average attendance of 60 scholars.

Our school services are conducted mainly by the native pastors, and regular meetings are held twice on the Sabbath and once on Thursday, besides occasional services. The congregation ranges from 125 to twice that number, and occasionally more.

Though there is still much immorality extant in the tribe, and heathenism has not yet died out, and even among those who profess the Christian religion daily incongruities may be noticed, yet many of their hearts have been strongly impressed by the truth, and Christianity has already been a power for good among them which we hope will still further grow.

But the power of truth needs everywhere to be supported by the strong arm of law, and we would respectfully call to your notice the fact that lawlessness is on the increase in the tribe, and for the suppression of crime a recognition of the law and police regulation of Indian tribes is absolutely necessary and to secure this result from our respected government we petition for your good aid and co-operation.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN P. WILLIAMSON.

Major J. M. STONE,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 66.

UPPER PLATTE AGENCY, NORTH PLATTE,
August 22, 1868.

SIR: During the past year but little has transpired at this agency to be noted. The Indians not being engaged in any agricultural pursuits, having no schools or public or private buildings, and no reservation having been set apart for their occupancy and improvement, they have been engaged in hunting on the south side of the South Platte river, and in other localities, only visiting the agency when they wished supplies or to confer with the agent or the peace commission; and the principal duty of the agent being to issue to the Indians, under the instructions of the superintendent, the provisions furnished by the contractor, there is consequently no statistical information to be furnished concerning the condition of the Indians either now or during the past year.

Under the allowance made for each Indian, fixed and regulated by the Department of the Interior, I have issued in the four past quarters to the Indians the following amount of provisions:

Quarter ending—	Bacon.	Beef.	Coffee.	Flour.	Sugar.	Meal.
	Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
September 30, 1867	10,704	64,001	5,955	39,053	9,850	40,665
December 31, 1867	4,550	22,861	3,150	29,490	4,238	
March 31, 1868	1,997	8,035	320	6,030	827	
June 30, 1868	12,768	50,654	1,995	38,608	4,772	
Total	30,019	145,551	11,420	113,181	19,687	40,665

The Indians who have been thus subsisted and belong to this agency are the Brulé Sioux, numbering about 350 lodges; the Ogallalla Sioux, numbering about 350 lodges; the Northern Arapahoes, numbering about 150 lodges; and the Northern Cheyennes, numbering about 150 lodges, all averaging about six persons to the lodge. Part of these Indians have received their provisions at North Platte, and part at Fort Laramie, under the management of Sub-agent Chamberlain.

The Indians have remained at the agency only while they were receiving supplies, and then returned to the chase. All the Indians who have been subsisted have been peaceable, and have committed no depredations that have come to my knowledge.

There have been no annuities given the Indians. The peace commission, while in conference with them, made them presents of such goods as they needed at the time, which were gratefully received and gave them great satisfaction.

The peace commission the past summer held council with the Indians, and have arranged with them for a new reservation on the Missouri river, north of the State of Nebraska, and desire the Indians to remove there and reside permanently.

About 600 half-breed white men married into Indian families, and the Indians detached from bands known as and commonly called the "Laramie Snipes," passed North Platte on the 30th of June last, on their way to this new reservation, from Fort Laramie. They were joined at this place by about 150 similar persons. I have not yet learned of their arrival at the agency, or what has become of them. All the other Indians still remain in the localities where they have been for the past year.

On the 22d of June last, the contract for furnishing provisions was rescinded, and there have been no provisions issued to the Indians since that time. So far there has been no disturbance on that account, but what the result may be I cannot now foresee.

Many of these Indians are in a suffering condition, and must perish if not aided in some way. They have learned to depend upon the government for support and have made no provision for the approaching winter, and their suffering will be beyond endurance unless they are supplied by the government.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. T. PATRICK,
United States Indian Agent.

Colonel H. B. DENMAN,
Superintendent Indian Affairs,
Northern Superintendency, Omaha.

No. 67.

FORT LARAMIE, DAKOTA TERRITORY,
August 27, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on my arrival at this post I visited the post commander, Brevet Brigadier General A. J. Slemner, United States army, and stated to him that I had been appointed by the honorable Secretary of the Interior as special agent to take charge of the Indians in the vicinity of Fort Laramie, and instructed by Colonel H. B. Denman, superintendent Indian affairs, to proceed to this post, and upon my arrival to report to him the condition of the Indians placed under my charge, with such suggestions in regard to their future management as I might deem important.

In answer to my statement, the general replied that he would not permit me to act or assume the management of the Indians in the vicinity of Fort Laramie; that General Sanborn, president of the Indian peace commission, had placed in his hands a copy of the treaty submitted by the commission to the Indians, with a letter of instructions accompanying the same, directing him to have all the chiefs of bands of Indians who came to the fort sign the copy of treaty, and to issue from the commissary stores what subsistence they might need while remaining at the post, and that all the Indians had been to Fort Laramie and signed the

treaty except Red Cloud and his band, and as soon as Red Cloud and his band came in and signed the treaty he would not permit any more Indians to come to the post, as Fort Laramie was not within the boundaries of the Indian territory; and if the Indians wanted to communicate with the government they must go to the new reservation on the Missouri river, near Fort Randall, where preparations were being made to receive them.

Before attempting to assume charge of the Indians in the vicinity of Fort Laramie, I deem it my duty to inform you of the substance of the conversation that passed between the commanding officer and myself relative to the management of these Indians, and I respectfully ask that I may be instructed as to what course I am to pursue.

At present there are about fifteen families of half-breed Indians at this post, who desire to remain at or near this post, unless the agency is to be discontinued; then they want to go to the new reservation on the Missouri river; and it will be necessary for the government to furnish them transportation, for they have not the means of transportation of their own.

Yesterday there were two Indians at the post, representing that they had come from Red Leaf's band, numbering 40 lodges, camped on the head-waters of the Niobrarah river, where they had been for some time hunting small game, and they had come to the fort to obtain permission for Red Leaf and his band to come and get some provisions from the government and to trade. The general commanding stated to them that they must go to the new reservation on the Missouri river to get provisions and to trade; that he would not allow them to come to Fort Laramie. The Indians went away dissatisfied because they could not get permission to come to Fort Laramie.

The troops have all arrived at the North Platte river, and are en route for Fort Russell, from the military posts of Fort C. F. Smith, Fort Phil. Kearney, and Fort Reno; and those posts are now abandoned.

I am informed by officers and men from Fort Smith that the Crow and Sioux Indians are at war with each other, and about the time the post was abandoned the Crows killed five Sioux Indians and captured one prisoner, and that a few days before Phil. Kearney was abandoned, General Smith, in command of the post, ordered a company of soldiers to fire upon a band of Sioux Indians who had come into the post and were at the time talking to officers and soldiers.

I am unable to learn in what locality the Indians are at present, but I am informed that most of the Ogallalla Sioux are on Powder river hunting buffalo, and nearly all of the Brulé Sioux, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes have gone south to the Republican.

I am informed that, under the instructions of General Sherman, all of the wild Indians north of the Platte river are required to go to Fort Randall, in Dakota Territory, for subsistence. I am satisfied that the greater mass of the Indians who live and range in the country north of Fort Laramie will refuse to go so far from their own country to get subsistence, and the great danger now is that the scarcity of buffalo in that region will compel the Indians to commit depredations in order to live.

Would it not be more reasonable and wiser, in view of the disinclination of these Indians to leave their own homes and go to a distant point for subsistence, to feed them at some point north of Laramie, within their own country? I learn from reliable sources that the head-waters of the Niobrarah river would be, in all respects, a most desirable place to locate and feed these Indians. The timber is very abundant, and the antelope and other small game plenty. This would place them within 60 mile of Laramie, and within 100 miles of the railroad. The cost of getting

supplies to this point would, of course, be greater than to Randall; but, in view of the fact that by establishing a rendezvous for concentrating and feeding these Indians at that point for the coming fall and winter will insure peace and protect the settlements along the railroad and in the vicinity of the forts from depredations, I think the additional cost of feeding them should not be taken into consideration. If this policy is adopted, the Indians in the spring will be all together, and can then be easily induced to move further east, in the direction of Randall, and located permanently at such point within their new reservation as may be selected.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. COOPER,
Special United States Indian Agent.

Colonel H. B. DENMAN,
Superintendant Indian Affairs, Omaha, Nebraska.

No. 68.

FORT LARAMIE, *May* 3, 1868.

SIR: You are directed to remain at Fort Laramie for the time being, and interpret for all government officers at this post.

You will continue in the discharge of these duties until it is fully determined whether the chiefs and headmen of the Oyokepa and Bad Face bands execute the treaty already signed by most of the Ogallallas and Brulés. When this is done, you will so report, with any suggestions you may deem proper, and await instructions from the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Respectfully yours,

JNO. B. SANBORN,
President pro tem. Indian Peace Commission.
WILLIAM S. HARNEY,
Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A., Commissioner.

Mr. CHARLES GEREN,
Fort Laramie Special Sioux Interpreter.

FORT LARAMIE, D. T., *July* 1, 1868.

SIR: Agreeably to the above order I have the honor of making the following report:

General John B. Sanborn, President of the Indian peace commission, left here on or about the 28th day of May, 1868. About the time he left here 45 lodges of the Sioux Indians of the Bad Face band, Ogallallas, arrived here under the two chiefs Yellow Eagle and Small Hawk, the latter one of the most hostile of this hostile band. These two chiefs, in company with the warriors of the party, went into council with the commanding officers of this post, and after expressing their willingness to keep peace they signed the treaty (left by General Sanborn) with promptness. The commanding officer issued them provisions according to their necessities, and I issued them presents of blankets, cloth, cooking utensils, butchers' knives, and some guns and ammunition, as they were very destitute of these necessaries.

They remained here three or four days, and departed, saying that they were anxious to get back to their village to report the kind treatment

they had received, and their satisfaction with the treaty, and to prevent any war parties from going on raids against the white people.

On or about the 3d day of June, 1868, 26 lodges arrived here from the Sioux villages of the Bad Face and Oyokepa bands, under the chief men Tall Wolf, Setting Bear, and Mad Elk. They went into council with the commanding officer of this post. They signed the treaty with great willingness, and expressed much satisfaction with the prospects of being once more at peace with the whites. The commanding officer of the post issued them provisions in sufficient quantity to relieve their necessary wants, and I issued them presents of clothing and cooking utensils, and also some guns and ammunition, to enable them to kill game for their subsistence, as they were very destitute of arms and ammunition.

On or about the 16th day of June 119 lodges of Arapaho Indians, composing the greater portion of the northern band of that tribe, arrived here from the Powder river country, *en route* to the southern band of Arapahoes, now said to be encamped in the vicinity of the Arkansas river. This large party of Indians were in a very destitute condition, being almost entirely destitute of clothing and arms, and having very few horses to enable them to travel. They expressed great friendship towards the government, and satisfaction at the prospects of peace, and I believe they were truly sincere in that expression. They went into council with the commanding officer, the following chiefs and principal soldiers or warriors signing the treaty, viz: Little Chief, Top Man, Sorrel Horse, Black Coat, Black Crow, Little Shield, and Black Bear. The principal soldiers were Tall Bear, Nevy, Wounded Bear, Whirlwind, The Fox, The Dog, Big Mouth, Spotted Wolf, Big Wolf, Knock Knee, The Little Old Man, Paul, Black Bull, Big Track, The Foot, Black White, Yellow Hair, Wolf Moccasin, Big Robe, and Wolf Chief.

The chiefs insisted upon all their chief men signing the treaty. The commanding officer issued them the provisions necessary to relieve their wants, and I issued them some few presents, and arms and ammunition. These Indians remained there until about the 29th of June, to give their horses an opportunity to recruit on the fine grass in the vicinity, as they were tired and poor. They left here on or about the time mentioned, the 29th of June, in charge of a competent white man named Peter Richard, who was employed by the commanding officer of the post to conduct them safely to their destination through the settlements, along the railroad, and on the South Platte river.

I embrace the opportunity to state that "The Man Afraid of his Horses," the chief of the Ogallalla band of Sioux Indians, having signed the treaty, left here the day after General Sanborn's departure. He passed by Fort Fetterman, about 80 miles west of this post, and visited that post and was well received by Colonel Dye, brevet commandant. Leaving Fort Fetterman, he went north with his band, and is now encamped in the mountains on the head-waters of the main fork of Powder river. The Brulés, who were here and signed the treaty under their chiefs Red Leaf and Iron Shell, went south, and I think they are now on the Republican river.

The Oyokepa and Bad Face bands of Sioux are now on Tongue river; and at this place, or its vicinity, are some of the bands of the Minniconjon and Missouri bands of Sioux Indians. I am informed that they (these latter) intend moving farther west or north, on the Rose Bud, a tributary of the Yellowstone river, as large herds of buffalo are now on that stream. The northern band of Cheyennes are now on the Clear Fork

of Powder river. Messengers have arrived here from the southern band of Cheyennes, who are encamped on the Arkansas river, going north to meet the northern Cheyennes, to request them all to go south. These messengers have not yet returned, but are expected here daily. There are 25 lodges of Arapahoes yet north, under the chief Medicine Man, encamped on the Crazy Woman Fork of the Powder river.

I am assured that Red Cloud, with his band and the band of Oyokepas, who have not yet come in here to sign the treaty, will come in as soon as the posts in the Powder river country are abandoned by the troops, which will now be at an early day, as I am informed by the authorities in council. I am informed that there has been some difficulty with the Indians in the vicinity of Forts C. F. Smith and Phil. Kearney, but this will not affect the treaty, as these Indians were perhaps ignorant of the treaty made here with the "Man Afraid of his Horses," and the slowness of the troops in evacuating the posts and the country caused some dissatisfaction with some of the young men of those bands which did not come in. I hope I may not be thought impertinent or presumptuous in saying that the wise policy adopted by General John B. Sanborn, and being carried out by General A. J. Slemner, commanding that post, will, in future, insure a lasting peace with the Sioux Indians, who have been at war with the government for the last four years. I have endeavored in every way to carry out the views and instructions of General Sanborn, which, I hope, will meet with the approbation of the department, and would take the liberty of suggesting that a liberal supply of clothing, cooking utensils, arms, and ammunition, be given to the bands yet to come in, as was given by General Sanborn to those who came in while he was here. I would also state that these Indians earnestly request that some of their "old traders" be appointed to trade with them this winter, as they say they will have a large quantity of robes and skins, and will have no other way of disposing of them except to traders. I herewith take the liberty of requesting traders to be appointed in the usual way, to trade with them, as I think such a course will assist very much in perpetuating the peace.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES GEREN,
Special Sioux Interpreter.

Hon. N. G. Taylor,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 69.

Office Superintendent Indian Affairs,
Atchison, Kansas, October, 1868.

Sir: In compliance with the requirements of the department I have the honor herewith to submit my fourth annual report of the condition of Indian affairs within the central superintendency.

In all my former reports I have urged upon the department that the welfare of the Indians located on reservations in Kansas demanded that steps should be taken to procure the relinquishment of their titles to their lands, their removal to and concentration upon new reservations in the Indian territory south of this State. Experience teaches me each

year that this should be done, and the sooner it is accomplished the better will it be for the Indians and for the citizens of this commonwealth.

In the winter of 1867 treaties were negotiated with the following tribes of Indians within this superintendency, viz: Kansas, Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, Senecas and mixed Senecas and Shawnees, Quapaws, Miamies, the confederated bands of Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, Shawnees, Wyandots, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, and Ottawas. Of these treaties those made with the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, Ottawas, Wyandots, Senecas, mixed Senecas and Shawnees, Quapaws. the confederated bands of Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, and the Pottawatomies, were ratified by the Senate at the last session of Congress, and a new treaty ordered to be made with the Miamies, leaving yet to be ratified those made with Shawnees, Kickapoos, and Kansas. In June last a treaty was concluded with the confederated Chippewa and Munsee Indians, and transmitted to the department, to be forwarded to the United States Senate for its constitutional action, but it was not ratified. I earnestly recommend the ratification of these treaties upon the assembling of Congress, and that the necessary appropriations be made to carry them into effect.

Since my last annual report the Delaware Indians, in compliance with the provisions of their treaty of July 4, 1866, have left their old reservation in this State and removed to the Cherokee country; have given up their tribal organization and become Cherokee citizens. They report that they are well pleased with their new homes, and being separated from the many temptations by which they were surrounded on their old reservations, are learning to appreciate the many benefits to be derived from leading a temperate, industrious, and consequently a prosperous and happy life.

The Wyandots being attached to the old Delaware agency, Agent Pratt is watching over and attending to their interests. Their new treaty having been ratified, so soon as the necessary appropriations are made to carry out its provisions these Indians will be placed in far more comfortable circumstances than they have been for years.

By the terms of their new treaty, investigations will have to be made into the sales of lands belonging to orphans and incompetent Wyandots. As Agent Pratt is somewhat familiar with these transactions, I recommend that he be instructed to perform this service.

The Kickapoos planted a large crop this year, and broke up 150 acres of new ground; but owing to the drought in the months of July and August, and the grasshoppers that visited this section of the country in September, they harvested only about half a crop. These Indians are anxiously awaiting the ratification of their pending treaty, and under the careful management of their agent are making some progress in the arts of civilization.

The Pottawatomies, to the number of about 600, have obtained naturalization papers from the United States district court, and have received patents for their respective allotments of land. Their proportionate share of the invested funds of the tribe has been withdrawn, and will be paid to them at an early day. These 600 comprise the most industrious and intelligent of the tribe, and I am confident will make useful and respected citizens.

There is a portion of this tribe, known as the prairie band or blanket Indians, numbering about 400, who hold their lands in common, being a tract of 87,680 acres. This band desire to negotiate a treaty with the government, providing for the sale of their present reserve and a removal

to one south of Kansas. I earnestly recommend that immediate steps be taken to have a treaty made with this band in time to be presented to the Senate for ratification next winter.

The Kansas or Kaw Indians have suffered very much for the necessaries of life within the last year, having decreased 120 in numbers from exposure, hunger, and other causes, since my last annual report. On account of hostilities existing between them and the Cheyennes and Arapahoes of the upper Arkansas agency, they have been prevented from engaging in their usual hunts on the plains. This deprived them not only of meat but also of clothing and other useful articles, which they usually procured from the sale of furs obtained on these hunts. They planted a small crop this year, which on account of drought and grasshoppers proved to be a total failure. They have nothing whatever upon which to subsist, and rather than see them starve their agent has been issuing to them small quantities of beef, they promising to pay for the same out of the proceeds of their new treaty when ratified. I earnestly recommend that you call the attention of Congress to the helpless and wretched condition of this poor tribe of Indians, and ask for a small appropriation to feed them through the coming winter. I held a council with them on the 3d instant, on their reservation. They requested that I should represent their condition to their Great Father, and expressed the hope that their new treaty would soon become a law.

The treaty made with the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi in 1867 was ratified by the Senate with some amendments, which amendments have been submitted to the Indians and concurred in by them. No appropriation having been made by Congress for carrying out the provisions of the treaty, the Indians could not be moved to the Indian country. These tribes have suffered many annoyances and losses the past year from the encroachments of white settlers, so much so that the military had to be sent to the reservation at one time to protect them in their rights. The reserve is still overrun with settlers, who positively refuse to leave. I deem it very important that Congress make the necessary appropriations at an early day, to procure for these Indians a new home and for removing them thither.

The treaty made with the confederated bands of Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, and other Indians, known as the omnibus treaty, having, by the action of the last session of the Senate, become a law, many of these Indians have removed to their new homes south of Kansas; and under the prudent management of their head chief, Baptiste Peoria, have built several houses, fenced in and opened up large tracts of land, and are doing remarkably well.

The treaty made with the Miamies, and embraced in the above-named omnibus treaty, was, on account of innumerable contentions among themselves, not ratified by the Senate, but was referred back to the Indians and a new treaty ordered to be made. Since then, I am happy to state, they have compromised all their difficulties, and are now prepared to make such a treaty as they think will be satisfactory to themselves and acceptable to the honorable Senate of the United States.

As you are aware, a treaty was concluded with the Osage Indians on their reservation in June last, which, for various reasons, met with considerable opposition from some of the honorable members of Congress. As an humble member of the commission engaged in making said treaty, I assert that it was thoroughly explained to the Indians and well understood by them; and have to say that when they learned that the treaty had failed to become a law at the last session of Congress, they expressed themselves as very much disappointed. That the commission may have

erred in some of the provisions of this treaty I will not question; but that any fraud was intended to be perpetrated, either on the government or on the Indians, I utterly deny; and I yet indulge the hope that the treaty will soon become a law, with such amendments as the honorable Senate may deem proper to make thereto.

These Indians have also been at war with the Indians of the plains, and have been on this account prevented from going out to hunt the buffalo and other game. They have heretofore depended upon the chase for their principal support, and have annually sold large quantities of furs. Thus cut off from this source of supplies for themselves and families, they find themselves deprived of the actual necessaries of life, and unless something is speedily done to relieve them in their destitution great suffering will most certainly ensue. I therefore have to request that you take such immediate steps as you may deem proper to supply these Indians with food the coming winter.

While the commissioners were negotiating the treaty with these Indians last June, a party of about 200 warriors left their villages on the Verdigris river to fight the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. On reaching Walnut creek a party of some 12 braves, who were in advance of the main column, killed two white men whom they met. They informed the others of what they had done, whereupon the whole party returned to their villages. These facts coming to the knowledge of the commissioners they promptly demanded that the parties who committed the deed be given up. The chiefs delivered up to us two warriors, who were taken to Lawrence and given into the custody of the United States marshal, and lodged in jail to await their trial. On the 13th instant they were brought before the United States district court sitting at Topeka, and discharged on the ground that the above-named court had no jurisdiction in the case.

The Shawnees sent a delegation of their people to Washington in the winter of 1867, at which time they made a treaty with the government providing for the sale of their lands in Kansas and their removal to the Indian country. This treaty was not ratified; and some of the tribe feeling that injustice had been done them in some of its provisions, a second delegation, composed of representatives from the various bands comprising the whole tribe, was sent to Washington last winter, who amended the treaty so that its provisions were acceptable to the tribe proper, and returned it to the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, with the recommendation that it be ratified as amended by them. Being familiar with the affairs of this tribe, and knowing the great injury that will inevitably result from the non-ratification of this treaty, I cannot refrain from earnestly recommending that it be enacted into a law by the Senate at an early day.

I regret to have to report that since August last, up to the present time, the Cheyennes and Arapahoes of the plains have been on the war path. Since I have been superintendent, I have indulged the hope that these Indians might, by proper management and kind treatment on the part of the government, be induced to abandon their wild and savage habits, and live at peace with the whites. Their last outbreak compels me reluctantly to abandon this long-cherished hope. Heretofore when these Indians have made war, I felt that in a measure they had cause. This time they had none. Since the treaty of Medicine Lodge creek, in the fall of 1867, these Indians have been well treated. Every promise made them in that treaty by the Indian peace commissioners, (nay more, for they were fed during the whole of last winter,) has been strictly complied with; yet, as I before remarked, without provocation they attacked the white settlers in the western portion of this State, and committed

deeds of rapine, murder, and other outrages too atrocious to be written. Hitherto, when they were at war, believing that the troubles were first instigated by the whites, the department has used its influence to induce them to meet commissioners and make treaties of peace, at which times it has been customary to distribute to them large amounts of presents. Being thus coaxed, as it were, into making peace, they have naturally enough imagined that they were stronger than the government, and experience has fully demonstrated that treaties thus made have but little binding effect. This time, I recommend that they be left to the tender mercies of our army until they shall be forced to sue for peace. A treaty then made with them would, in my opinion, be respected and remembered for all time, and the hardy pioneers of our frontier would enjoy full immunity from their barbarous cruelties.

A large number of the Kiowas, Comanches and Apaches inhabit and roam over the same country as the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. About the 1st of August last several lodges of the former Indians were camped along the Arkansas river, between Forts Larned and Zarah, where they remained until about the 1st of this month, up to which time they remained peaceable. They left very suddenly about that time, and it was supposed they had joined the hostile Indians. This, however, may not be true. I am inclined to the opinion that they have gone south, to the vicinity of Fort Cobb, on their new reservation, to keep out of the pending difficulties. As directed by the commissioners, Agents Boone and Wynkoop have been instructed to repair without delay to Fort Cobb, and gather around them those of their Indians who have not been engaged in this outbreak, and who are desirous to keep in good faith their treaty pledges. This, in my opinion, will have a good effect in many ways; it will show to the good Indians that the government can and will take care of and protect them, and to the bad Indians that the same power can punish them for violating their treaties. These Indians have received no annuities this year, and are very much in want of them. They are stored at Lawrence, Kansas; and should Agent Boone find that they are peaceably disposed, will give up all captives held by them, promise to live on their reservation and abandon their raids into Texas, I recommend that he be instructed to distribute to them these annuities.

The following schedule will show the number of acres of land in the reserve embraced in the several agencies within this superintendency, and the number of acres cultivated by Indians in this year:

Tribe.	Number of acres in reservation.	Number of acres cultivated.
Sacs and Foxes	86,400	300
Kickapoos	28,584	1,135
Osages	8,000,000	400
Quapaws	96,000	300
Senecas and Shawnees	60,000	300
Senecas	67,000	250
Pottawatomies	576,000	2,000
Kaws	80,640	225
Miamies	23,000	700
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws	15,360	900
Shawnees	200,000	2,259
Total	9,232,984	6,769

According to the statistical reports of the several tribes there have been raised this year 11,076 bushels of wheat, 152,768 bushels of corn, 8,488 bushels of oats, 13,197 bushels of potatoes, 872 gallons of sorghum; and they have cut 3,030 tons of hay; amounting in the aggregate to $132,639. In addition to this they have sold $28,750 worth of furs, and sawed 100,000 feet of lumber, worth $5,000.

They own 843 log, 154 frame, and 202 stone houses, 13,382 horses, 3,243 cattle, 3,103 swine, and 85 sheep.

The number of Indians in this superintendency, exclusive of the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches, and the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, is 8,853, owning individual property to the amount of $1,230,316.

There are 9 schools, 22 teachers, and 464 scholars.

Owing to the unsettled condition of the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches, and the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, it has been impossible to ascertain their exact numbers or individual wealth.

The Indian tribes of this superintendency, once so numerous and powerful, are rapidly fading away, and are destined at no distant period to be known only in history. Humanity demands for this unfortunate race that their journey to the land of shadows be smoothed by the tender care of a magnanimous government. How rapidly they are passing away will appear from the following facts:

In 1854 the Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws were con-confederated, and their number at that time was 259; their present number is 179, showing a decrease of 80 in 14 years. In 1854 the Miamies numbered 193; they now number 92, a decrease of 101 in 14 years. In 1846 the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi numbered 2,478; they now number 957, including those in Iowa, a decrease of 1,521 in 22 years. In 1830 the Ottowas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf numbered 400; their present number is 151, a decrease of 249 in 38 years. In 1847 the Kansas or Kaw Indians numbered 1,500; their present number is 620, a decrease of 880 in 21 years. In 1848 the Pottawatomies numbered 3,235; their present number is 2,025, showing a decrease of 1,210 in 20 years. In 1839 the Shawnees numbered 963; their present number is 649, a decrease of 314 in 29 years. In 1862 the Kickapoos numbered 409; their present number is 269, showing a decrease of 140 in six years. This decrease is in part owing to the fact that about 60 of the last-named tribe emigrated to Mexico in the year 1863.

As has been already stated, treaties have been negotiated with every Indian tribe within this superintendency except the Prairie band of Pottawatomies and the Miamies. The prosperity of these tribes demands the early ratification of these treaties, that they may move to a new home, away from the encroachments of the white settlers.

In the removal of these Indians to the Indian country I respectfully suggest that the expenses of managing their affairs can be greatly reduced by locating the small tribes adjacent to each other, so that their interests can be taken care of by one agent. For instance: the Osages and Kaws speak almost the same language, and their reservations might be selected adjoining each other, under the management of one agent. The Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, the Wyandotts, Miamies, Ottawas, and Chippewas are located among the Quapaws, Senecas, and mixed Senecas and Shawnees. These are very small remnants of tribes, and are now so located that one agent can manage their affairs better than two. The Pottawatomies and Kickapoos are already considerably intermixed by marriage, and they, with the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, could be located near each other, with one agent. The Shawnees now under the care of Agent Taylor, and those of the same tribe

under Agent Shanklin, should, by all means, be united on one reservation. This will save the government the annual expense of three agencies. The various Indian tribes, being thus concentrated and separated from the many temptations that now surround them, will no doubt be more prosperous and contented, so that their removal to the Indian country will be beneficial to the government, to this State, and to themselves.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS MURPHY,
Sup't Indian Affairs, Central Superintendency.

Hon. CHAS. E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

No. 70.

KAW INDIAN AGENCY,
Council Grove, Kansas, September 10, 1868.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the Office of Indian Affairs, I have the honor to submit the annual report appertaining to the affairs of this agency for the year 1868.

The past year has been one of hardships, suffering, and disaster to the Kaw Indians. As they depend principally upon the chase for their subsistence, and have been wholly deprived the privilege of the buffalo range by the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, you can well imagine what their condition has been and now is. On or about the 10th of October last they, with but few exceptions, left for the plains on their usual annual hunt. Before they arrived upon their hunting ground, however, they were joined by a party of Arapahoe Indians, and while the Kaws were entertaining them, another party of the same tribe stole and drove off 34 Kaw ponies, which much disabled them, as they were very short of transportation and ponies for hunting purposes. They proceeded to the vicinity of Fort Zarah, but could not do much towards securing meat and robes, as they dared not range far from their camp for fear of an attack from the Cheyennes, who were reported not far distant.

On about the 1st of December, while the Kaws were encamped on Plumb creek, near Zarah, a party of Cheyenne warriors came to their camp and pretended to be friendly, and said they desired to talk about the difficulties existing between the tribes. They remained several hours and were treated kindly by the Kaws, but upon their departure, when a few hundred yards from camp, they came upon a Kaw herding horses and deliberately shot and scalped him, and then formed for battle. The Kaws, enraged at such treatment and treachery, charged upon the Cheyennes, and after a spirited fight of some four hours drove their enemies from the field, killing some 14 and wounding many others, while they only lost two killed and several others wounded. Quite a number of horses were killed on both sides. Fearing that the Cheyennes would return in heavy force, the Kaws were compelled to leave the plains for their reservation, where they arrived on the 25th of December, in very destitute circumstances. On their return march from the plains they suffered terribly from cold, hunger, and exposure; many of their horses died on the march, and many others during the winter and spring, so that to-day they have only about 150 in the whole tribe.

The Indians were in such destitute circumstances on their return, that I was compelled to issue small quantities of flour and beef to prevent starvation. On representing their condition to the department, Special United States Indian Agent Banks was instructed to supply them with sufficient to keep them from suffering, which he did until May, when I was informed that no more rations could be furnished, for the reason that all funds for such purpose had been expended. Without this timely aid the tribe would have suffered severely, and as it was many died from the effects of their exposure and want. You can well imagine what their sufferings were when, in the last year, they have decreased from 658 to 539—119, in one of the most healthy years known since the settlement of the west. As I had received instructions not to permit them to leave their reservation again, as soon as spring opened they made quite extensive preparations for farming, and besides their usual assistance received $2,000 of their school fund to assist them in this respect; but on account of severe drought in this section of the State, they, together with their white neighbors, have raised but very little—their corn crop, their principal product, being almost a total failure. For particulars in relation to farming, value of products, personal property, numbers, &c., please see report of farmer's statistical reports of farming, education, &c., transmitted herewith. As the Cheyennes were soundly whipped by the Kaws in their fight near Fort Zarah, in December, they threatened vengeance should the Kaws again visit the plains; but as the Kaws had instructions not to leave their reservation, and as the Cheyennes could reach them in no other way, they, together with the Arapahoes, numbering about 400 in all, made a raid into the settlements, and on the 3d of June about 100 warriors, well-armed and mounted, made their appearance upon the reservation and attacked the Kaws at their agency, but were readily repulsed, and after a few hours' skirmishing were driven from the reservation without loss of life to either party. One Kaw, three Cheyennes, and a few horses wounded; two Indian houses burned and several others robbed, together with several houses belonging to whites plundered of everything, was about the amount of damage from the raid. The Indians left the settlement the following day and have not troubled it since, except by keeping the Kaws in constant guard by their threat to attack again in large force. Efforts have been made to adjust the difficulties existing between these tribes, but the Cheyennes positively refuse to even talk of peace until they have had full revenge. That the government should step between these savages and demand peace and an amicable adjustment of these difficulties is my firm belief, and until it does we may expect a repetition of the raids and robberies of last spring, and I fear with more disastrous results. Some $3,000 (about one-half) of the funds due for back pay, bounty, &c., have been received and delivered to the rightful heirs, which has assisted them materially towards providing clothing and other necessary articles. No pension claims have been allowed yet. Since July they have been very destitute and have suffered severely, particularly the small children. On an agreement that they would do what they could to pay from the proceeds of their pending treaty when ratified, should Congress refuse to relieve them, I have been, and am yet, issuing small quantities of fresh beef and flour, sufficient to keep them from starvation, and which is, in fact, their only dependence, they having no other means of subsistence whatever. What they are to do the coming winter is a question to be solved by the government. The Indians have done all in their power, made provisions in ample time, but the government refuses or neglects to ratify their treaty, orders them to remain upon their limited reservation,

and is actually starving them into the grave. Their annuities for 1868 have not yet been paid. The health of the tribe is as good as could well be expected under the circumstances. They have but few blankets and little clothing, and must suffer severely the coming winter. They should be removed to a warmer climate as soon as possible. I trust that their condition may soon be made known to Congress, and something done to relieve them before winter sets in.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. STOVER,
U. S. Indian Agent.

Col. THOMAS MURPHY,
Superintedent Indian Affairs, Atchison, Kansas.

No. 71.

SHAWNEE AGENCY,
De Soto, Kansas, October 1, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my second annual report of the condition of the Indians under my charge.

The agricultural interests of the tribe are not so prosperous as heretofore exhibited, or as might be expected. The cause of the decline seems to be for the reason that, having had a treaty so long pending before the United States Senate, wherein provision is made for their removal to new homes in the Indian country, they do not feel or act as if permanently located; waiting and hoping at each successive session of Congress to hear of the ratification of the treaty, being to them an event long looked for and most earnestly desired.

It will be seen from the census reports that the tribe is rapidly diminishing in numbers. Some of them have already sought homes in the Indian country, while others are roving around, having no permanent abiding place, and many more have fallen from the effects of intoxicating drinks; hence the morals of the tribe are not improving.

The educational interests of the Shawnee children have been carefully attended to by teachers under the supervision of the Indiana yearly meeting of Friends. I have repeatedly visited the school, and from a thorough investigation have been led to believe that it has been as ably conducted as could be expected under existing circumstances, the school being an asylum for orphans as well as for educational purposes. I regret to say the council have seen proper to withdraw their support from the school, and have given the society notice to close at the expiration of 90 days, as required by provision of the contract.

I would respectfully suggest, in the event of the removal of the Shawnees and other Kansas tribes to new homes, the propriety of a consolidation of the Shawnees with some of the other tribes. Some of them speak nearly the same language, and would doubtless appreciate the mutual advantages of affiliation.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. S. TAYLOR,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. THOMAS MURPHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Atchison, Kansas.

No. 72.

OFFICE OF U. S. AGENCY FOR DELAWARE INDIANS,
September 21, 1868.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of your office, I submit for information of the department the following report relative to the affairs of this agency for the year ending June 30, 1868.

The unsettled condition of the Delawares for the past year has been such that but little farming has been done, as they were expecting to receive their moneys for their lands and improvements, sold under the treaty of 1866, early in the summer and fall of 1867. And as the tribe moved south in detachments, under varied influences at different periods, from December, 1867, down to June, 1868, very little, if any, reliable statistical report can be furnished respecting this all-important branch of industry.

I will state, however, that those Delawares who removed south during the winter went to work in a laudable manner and made considerable improvements, while many have made very comfortable houses and have raised respectable crops, not only of corn and potatoes, but also vegetables.

Recent reports from those who removed late in the spring and summer are not so favorable, they depending upon the game of the country for a support, of which there is an abundance.

The Delawares have located on the Verdigris and Cana, or Little Verdigris, rivers, and east of the 96° of longitude. As a matter to be expected among a people who have changed their residence, more or less sickness has prevailed; but nothing of a malignant character was apparent. I would here recommend the appointment of a physician for these people, believing this to be indispensable and necessary.

I have reason to think that in a few more years the Delawares will be in a much better situation in the Cherokee country than they were in this State.

The Wyandotts are in an unfortunate condition, but I understand your office has taken steps for relief at an early day. A large portion of the incompetents or Indian class have already left their reserves in Wyandott county, Kansas, and settled with the Senecas, and those remaining are hard pressed to obtain a support.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN G. PRATT.

THOMAS MURPHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Atchison, Kansas.

No. 73.

POTTAWATOMIE AGENCY,
October 15, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report for the current year.

On the 12th day of June last an annuity payment was made to the Pottawatomies, at which time a census of the tribe showed their number to be 2,025.

The following statistics of farming will furnish information in relation to the present condition of the Pottawatomies, and of their agricultural operations for the present year:

Number of acres in cultivation.................................. 2,000

4,000 bushels of wheat raised, worth $1 50 per bushel........	$6,000
60,000 bushels of corn raised, worth 66⅔ cents per bushel	40,000
4,000 bushels of oats raised, worth 50 cents per bushel........	2,000
8,000 bushels of potatoes raised, worth $1 per bushel	8,000
2,400 horses owned, worth $40 per head	96,000
2,500 cattle owned, worth $22 per head	55,000
1,500 swine owned, worth $3 per head	4,500
Value of furs sold	3,000
Garden vegetables raised	5,000
Agricultural implements owned	14,000
Household goods	15,000
Total	248,500

The crop of corn and potatoes would have been much larger but for a long spell of very dry and hot weather in the latter part of July and the first part of August.

More ground was under the plough this year than in any former year. A good deal of prairie has been broken, upon which no crop was attempted to be raised, but which will be cultivated next year.

Arrangements should be made at an early day for selecting a home in the Indian country, in accordance with the terms of their late treaty, and for the removal to it of all sectionizing Pottawatomies who do not decide to become citizens of the United States. Any considerable delay in making the necessary preparations for removal will prove detrimental alike to those who remove and those who remain.

The delay of the government in carrying out all the agreements entered into with the Indians is a fruitful source of demoralization to them. They lose faith in the government, become unsettled as to their own objects and aims, and look forward only with dread and uncertainty to the future.

The Pottawatomies, a small number of them, seem to have become restive, and to be falling into vicious and dissipated habits, as a result of the state of uncertainty in which they have been kept for the last few years, especially since they have determined to procure for themselves a home in the Indian country.

The prairie band, who hold their diminished reserve in common, are, many of them, beginning to realize that they must soon change their mode of life or look out for another home. They are not generally prepared for a distribution of their lands in severalty among the members of their band, and to become citizens. Being fully conscious of that fact, they desire a separation of their funds from the funds of the sectionizing party, so that they may enjoy among themselves what is their own and still live on as Indians, according to their ancient customs.

It is only necessary to state that they are occupying 11 miles square of a good farming land, with a fair proportion of timber, surrounded by a country as well settled by farmers as any part of Kansas, and in the neighborhood of several small towns or villages, to make it apparent that they are not always at peace with all the world, nor is it probable they ever will be again, until they find a home where there are no whites, or where whites are less aggressive than they are in Kansas.

I have to suggest that an effort should be made at once to treat with the prairie Pottawatomies, to buy out their lands in Kansas and induce them to seek a home elsewhere.

The services of several of the employés have to be dispensed with for

want of funds. Such employés as receive their pay from the "Trust fund, interest due Pottawatomie mills," hold a claim against the fund for a half year's salary. I have, however, retained the services of one physician and a blacksmith.

No written reports have been received from the missionary establishments on the reserve.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. R. PALMER,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. THOMAS MURPHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Atchison, Kansas.

No. 74.

SACS AND FOXES OF THE MISSISSIPPI AGENCY,
Kansas, August 21, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my second annual report of the condition of affairs within the Sac and Fox agency.

On the 28th of April last the census of the Sacs and Foxes was taken, with a view to their semi-annual payment; the following is the result:

Men	234
Women	252
Children	207
Total	693

This shows a decrease of 52 during the year. A portion of this decrease is with other tribes. Some are with the Iowa Foxes, who belong to this nation, and should be compelled to remove to and remain on the reservation which will be given them by the government.

Their farming operations are as follows:

Corn, 8,000 bushels, at 40 cents per bushel	$3,200
Hay, 50 tons, at $4 per ton	200
Potatoes, 100 bushels, at $1 per bushel	100
Ponies, 800, at $30 each	24,000
Cattle, 100, at $20 each	2,000
Swine, 100, at $3 each	300
Total	29,800

They have also raised quite an amount of beans, pumpkins, and squashes, but not in such quantities as last year. They have lost their spring and summer hunt; the hostility of the plain Indians has compelled them to remain on their reserve; the result is they are without meat, and unable to obtain a supply. I think the government should assist them; it would show them the government appreciated their good behavior.

The Sac and Fox mission school is under the charge of Miss Ellen Taverz, and is doing as well as could be expected. The missionary who had charge resigned the last of April; at this time it has 13 pupils; during the intermission caused by the resignation of the missionary a few of the scholars went home and have not yet returned. Should some pro-

vision be made for the school and a good missionary—and I mean by this a man who understands how to teach—and have him permanently established and identified with the nation, the school could be greatly increased. A manual-labor system should be adopted.

The employés at this agency are: physician, blacksmith, gunsmith, interpreter, school teacher, and a man and his wife to board the teacher and children, make, mend, and wash the children's clothing.

The condition of the Chippewa and Christian Indians is an follows:

Number of souls.

Men	22
Women	29
Children	34
Total	85

Their farming operations, from the report of Mr. Romig, are as follows:

Corn, 3,750 bushels, at 40 cents per bushel	$1,500
Oats, 450 bushels, at 30 cents per bushel	135
Potatoes, 90 bushels, at $1 per bushel	90
Hay, 55 tons, at $4 per ton	220
Horses, 50, at $50 each	2,500
Cattle, 70, at $20 each	1,400
Hogs, 130, at $3 each	390
Total	6,235

For further report relative to the Chippewa and Christian Indians, I would respectfully refer to the accompanying report of the missionary, Rev. Mr. Romig. For the sanitary condition of the Sacs and Foxes, I respectfully refer to the accompanying report of the physician.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALBERT WILEY,
United States Indian Agent.

Colonel THOMAS MURPHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Atchison, Kansas.

No. 75.

UPPER ARKANSAS AGENCY,
Fort Larned, Kansas, September 10, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my second annual report:

Soon after my last annual report a treaty was held with the Indians of my agency at Medicine Lodge creek, for the reason that some of those Indians had been, to a certain degree, engaged in hostilities against the whites, having been driven to that course by the mistakes and imprudence of General W. S. Hancock; that treaty was made in good faith by the Indians as well as by the honorable gentlemen who composed the commission. The arduous duties that had been imposed upon the hon-

orable commissioners were well performed, not only to their own satisfaction, but also to the entire satisfaction of the Indians, who were well pleased with the whole proceedings of that peace conference, and perfectly contented with the terms of the treaty, which they then intended to religiously adhere to, and the stipulations of which they would never have violated had it not been for some circumstances which I will endeavor to explain in this communication, which unfortunately has again placed a portion of the Indians of my agency in a position of hostility.

From the date of the treaty made at Medicine Lodge creek the Indians, including the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Apaches, were in perfect friendly relations with the whites up to last June, when, while making a foray into the Kaw Indian country, in the neighborhood of Council Grove, Kansas, for the purpose of fighting their enemies, the Kaws, there were some slight depredations committed by some of the young men of the Cheyennes, the details of which affair the department is conversant with. At that time the annuity goods, including a large amount of arms and ammunition, were en route to my agency, when I became the recipient of an order from yourself not to issue the arms and ammunition, in consequence of their conduct with respect to the whites while making the raid against the Kaws. When the goods arrived I was obliged to state to the Indians what my instructions were in regard to the arms and ammunition. As I have heretofore stated, they appeared very much disappointed, and could not realize that they had deserved such treatment. Subsequently I received permission from the department to issue to them their arms and ammunition, which I accordingly did; but, a short time before the issue was made, a war party had started north from the Cheyenne village on the war path against the Pawnees, and they, not knowing of the issue, and smarting under their supposed wrongs, committed the outrages on the Saline river which has led to the present unfortunate aspect of affairs. The United States troops are now south of the Arkansas river, in hot pursuit of the Cheyennes, the effect of which, I think, will be to plunge other tribes into the difficulty, and finally culminate in a general Indian war.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

E. W. WYNKOOP,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. THOMAS MURPHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

No. 76.

OSAGE RIVER AGENCY,
September 30, 1868.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit the usual annual report of this agency. The tribes of Indians included in this agency are the confederated band of Peoria, Piankeshaw, Kaskaskias, and Weas, and the Miami tribes of Indians. In 1834 the Peorias, Piankeshaws, and Weas, removed to their present location, followed in 1836 by the Kaskaskias, numbering at that time as follows: Peorias, 600; Piankeshaws, 300; Weas, 500; Kaskaskias, 25; total, 1,425. In 1854 the Peoria, Piankeshaw, Kaskaskias, and Wea Indians were confederated, and numbered at that time 259; showing a decrease in 18 years of 1,166, or nearly five-sixths of the whole number. The present year (1868) these same tribes are

divided as follows: Peorias, 50; Piankeshaws, 15; Kaskaskias, 15; Weas, 99; total, 179; showing a decrease in 14 years of 71, or nearly one-third. The Miamies removed to their present homes in this agency in 1846; they numbered then 500; in 1851 they numbered 275, having decreased nearly one-half in five years; in 1854 they numbered 193, or nearly one-third in three years. The present year they number as follows, 15 men, 33 women, 44 children; total, 92; a decrease of over one-half in 14 years. That the decrease has not been as rapid and startling of late years is owing principally to the fact that they have lived more comfortably, have had warmer homes, and drink less whiskey. The unsettled condition of the border for the past eight years in consequence of the rebellion, and the prevalence during the same period of the small-pox and cholera, have had much to do with their decrease during that time. There is yet sufficient in these figures to command attention and to startle the reflecting. Of the 15 men of the Miami tribe at least 12 are white, or nearly so, having just enough of the Indian to get upon the pay-roll, leaving but *three* Indians, who are adults, in that tribe. In the confederated band one-fourth of the whole number are French half-breeds, requiring a little effort of the imagination to make out any trace of the Indian whatever. It is not difficult to perceive from this state of facts that in a few years these once powerful tribes will be extinct. I am inclined to the opinion that their removal to a country by themselves, such as is contemplated in the territory south of Kansas, will have the effect ultimately of regenerating them. Surrounded by white men they show no ambition to equal them in the pursuits of industry. They become discouraged, and, consequently, indolent, if not vicious. In a territory by themselves their energies will be aroused by mutual competition. They will feel that there is a chance to excel, and different tribes will compete for the best farms and most comfortable homes in the territory. At least one-half of the men in the confederated band have already gone south and settled upon the land purchased by them in their late treaty. I understand that they are industrious, and striving one with another to see who shall have the best farms and houses, and that these Indians, who never had an acre under cultivation here, are making themselves good farms there, and thus the first fruits commend the wisdom and confirms the policy of the government toward them. I have found it difficult to make a complete report of statistics on account of inability to ascertain any facts connected with those Indians who have removed south, and, indeed, my whole report has been delayed in consequence of the absence of chiefs and interpreters of both of the tribes. The "ten sections" of the confederated band have been sold, and are now owned by an industrious class of farmers, who are bringing it under complete and successful cultivation. The *Indians* of this band have about 300 acres under cultivation; the half-breeds about 600. The Indians have four frame-houses, and six log-houses; the half-breeds five frame-houses, and one log-house. Of agricultural products the Indians have raised, of wheat, 210 bushels; corn, 4,000 bushels; oats, 170 bushels; potatoes, 20 bushels; hay, 90 tons; horses, 90; head of cattle, 50; hogs, 30; wagons, 8, value, $800; carriages, 3, value, $500; farming implements, value, $130; household furniture, value, $400. The half-breeds have raised as follows: wheat, 300 bushels; oats, 650 bushels; corn, 4,000 bushels; hay, 100 tons; horses, 40; cattle, 40; hogs, 75; wagons, value, $300; buggies, $300; farming implements, $800; household furniture, $750. In the Miami tribe the *Indians* have 100 acres under cultivation, and the agricultural products are as follows: corn, 1,100 bushels; hay, 50 tons; potatoes, 15 bushels; horses, 42; cattle, 20;

hogs, 12; wagons, $600; buggies, $500; agricultural implements, $160; household furniture, $700; maple sugar, 150 pounds. The half-breeds are as follows: acres under cultivation, 600; corn, 4,000 bushels; potatoes, 100 bushels; hay, 100 tons; oats, 600 bushels; horses, 60; sheep, 5; hogs, 100; cattle, 70; wagons, $900; buggies, $400; agricultural implements, $600; household furniture, $1,800. Houses—Indians, log-houses, 7; frame-houses, 2; half-breeds, log-houses, 3; frame-houses, 5. The Miami reserve consists of about 23,000 acres, and is mostly occupied by white settlers. The Miamies are anxious to make a treaty with the government and dispose of it. I think that most of the tribe desire to become citizens. They expect to make a treaty with the government this winter, and are anxious to make one which will secure them in their rights, and meet with the approval of the honorable Commissioner and the Senate of the United States. Their school is not now in operation in consequence of a failure, up to the present moment, to get a proper person to take charge of it. I hope to be able to get the right person in a short time. The Miami burying-ground, adjacent to the mission buildings, has been open to the "commons" for a long time, in fact, never was enclosed and protected from hogs and cattle. At the request of the chiefs I have hired a good fence to be built around it, which is in progress of being built as fast as the weather will permit. In their last treaty of 1867, they reserved from the school section four acres to be used as burying-ground, and including their present grounds. In surveying it became necessary to include nearly five acres in consequence of the situation of the graves and the formation of the land, and to make it useful and convenient for the purpose for which it is intended. The blacksmith's shop is in successful operation, and of great benefit to the tribe. And in conclusion, the year that has just closed has been fruitful with the blessings of Providence, and abundant harvest, and a period of general health and prosperity.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

G. A. COLTON,
Indian Agent.

Hon. THOMAS MURPHY,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

No. 77.

KICKAPOO INDIAN AGENCY,
Muscotah, Kansas, September 4, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the annual report of the affairs of the Kickapoo tribe for the current year.

The tribe numbers 269 individuals—males, 144; females, 125; a decrease of 13 within the past 12 months. This decrease has been owing to the common causes which are constantly wasting away the aboriginal tribes living in close contact with civilization; this tribe being small, there are frequent intermarriages among near relations; the laws of life and health are violated in almost every way. Bacon, coffee, and tobacco are the principal articles of diet; even with very small children scrofulous diseases are very common. The families have but few children, and the most of them die at an early age. Many of this tribe propose to become citizens of the United States under treaty provisions for that object; should they do so, education and the better influences of civilization

must do this work rapidly with the rising generation, or all will speedily disappear from the face of the earth, for intemperance will no doubt soon carry off a large number of the present generation. There is not now much intemperance, because of the legal restraints upon the sale of liquor to Indians, but it is very apparent that if these Indians could buy liquor freely, many would waste their subsistence and their lives through its use in a very short time.

The Kickapoo school is doing something towards a promise that the downward tendency of this tribe may eventually be checked; 21 children belong to the school—13 males and 8 females; the attendance has been fair, and the progress of the children very creditable. Dr. Wm. E. Moore, the present teacher, resides with his family at the school, and the Indian children are enabled daily to observe something of the domestic customs of white people, and to associate and converse with white children. They are rapidly learning to speak the English language and to read and write and compute numbers, &c.

In their farming operations the Kickapoos have been quite as industrious as usual, having planted and cultivated all their fields and broken considerable new ground, but their staple crops are almost a failure, owing to a drought which, during the latter half of the summer, affected the whole of the Kickapoo reservation in common with the counties of Kansas to the westward of it. I present you the following exhibit of the crops, improvements, and present property of the tribe:

Acres cultivated	1,135
New prairie broken this year, acres	153
Number frame-houses of the tribe	3
Number log-houses of the tribe	44
Wheat raised this year, bushels	633
Corn raised this year, bushels	5,900
Potatoes raised this year, bushels	650
Sorghum sirup made this year, gallons	722
Hay cut this year, tons	470
Horses owned	259
Cattle owned	145
Swine owned	644
Sheep owned	80
Goats owned	5
Wagons	43
Ploughs	102
Mowing machines	5

Estimated value of above property $31,489.

The Kickapoos are poor wheat raisers, otherwise they should have had this year several thousand bushels of fall wheat, for the season was a fine one for that cereal which flourishes well in this section. Of the great staple, corn, we estimate the crops to be about one-seventh that of last year, which yielded upwards of 42,000. The potatoe crop will yield this year less than one-fourth that of last year. Of beans they raised last year 320 bushels, this year none. Turnips last year 560 bushels, this year none. Squashes are almost an entire failure. Sorghum but half a crop.

I would say that, added to the drought, a recent visitation of the red-legged locusts has helped to destroy the beans, turnips, &c. This shortness of the crops of the Kickapoos will no doubt necessitate the employment of a portion of the common fund of the tribe in the purchase of food before the next year's crops shall come in.

In stock the Kickapoos have increased since last year, and they have made a fair addition to the area of their ploughed ground.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. G. ADAMS,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. THOS. MURPHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

No. 78.

NEOSHO AGENCY,
September 8, 1868.

SIR: Since my last annual report much has transpired in my agency, and many things have happened to bring a part of my Indians before the public mind.

The Osage Indians have been in a very destitute condition since about the 10th day of last November. While they were on the plains peacefully pursuing their vocations they were attacked by the Arapahoes, two of their women killed, several of their men, and about 300 horses taken from them.

This was the commencement of a war between these tribes, which is still continued.

The Osages were driven from the plains with but little meat and a very meagre supply of robes and furs, which caused them severe suffering during the winter. Had it not been for the timely aid sent them by the government in February, many must have died from starvation. As this war is still kept up, and as all the plain Indians seem to be allies of the Arapahoes, it is impossible for the Osages to hunt the buffalo with any degree of safety or success. Efforts have been made by the government to put a stop to this Indian war, but without success. If peace is not restored early this fall between these tribes, the government will have to feed the Osages, or starvation will ensue.

THE LATE OSAGE TREATY.

It is not my intention in this report to try to show the justice of a treaty that has been handled by demagogues, designing politicians, and many of the leading journals, whose editors knew as little about it as they did of the designs of their correspondents, as "a great fraud on the poor Indian," but I do say *most emphatically* that, with all the influence of bad and designing men brought to bear on them, since the signing of the treaty, they are very much disappointed that it was not ratified by the Senate, and are still very anxious for its confirmation at the earliest day possible.

SETTLERS ON THE DIMINISHED RESERVATION.

When the late treaty was made there were about 65 families squatted on these lands, with very little improvements. When they came there they knew they were trespassers, and had no right whatever to settle where they did; but they were men who wished to "fight for their rights." They became very much displeased that the government did not give them each at least a quarter section of this best land for the *great hardships* they had endured among those savages, and as a reward for their services in driving the Indians from their homes and the graves of their fathers, and occupying their best lands which they (the settlers) had no shadow of title to. These men have done all they could to prejudice

the minds of the Indians against the treaty, but the Indians are satisfied that they are not their friends. Nearly all of their best lands are now claimed, and men are preparing to winter stock, build houses and mills, and open farms. When the Indians know that their treaty is not ratified and see the white men moving down on them in such numbers it carries great alarm and excitement among them.

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE OSAGES.

These Indians are reduced to a starving condition. Their corn, pumpkins, and squashes, were almost an entire failure this year. The hot sun and dry weather, in July, were too severe for these articles, as they are cultivated by these Indians. They have traded all the ponies they can possibly spare, and now the women can be seen trading their blankets, tin pans and brass kettles, for a few quarts of corn meal, miserable, little green pumpkins or melons. Cut off from the buffalo on the west by a superior number of hostile Indians, and hemmed in at the north and east by whites, who would rejoice to see them become extinct by any means, and on the south by Indians who are friendly but look on them with a great deal of suspicion, many of them must die from starvation this winter unless assisted by the government. I hear many complaints of their horse-stealing and taking cattle from droves passing through their country, and in the Cherokee nation, and killing them for beef. I would earnestly recommend that at least $50,000 worth of provisions be furnished the Osage Indians this winter and the money refunded from the first money received under their late treaty.

THE QUAPAWS

are located in the Indian territory, on their reservation near Baxter Springs, where they do most of their trading. Whiskey is kept by nearly every house in town, and whenever they get money or any thing to trade, a large proportion of it is spent for that article, and they soon become intoxicated, and are thrust into prison and fined by the so-called city authorities. I have tried to find out where, or of whom, they get their whiskey, but cannot ascertain from the Indians. They say they get it outside from teamsters and other men. I think white men buy it by the bottle, then take it outside and sell it to the Indians. I trust I will yet be able to find out this matter and bring the offenders to justice.

These Indians are decreasing very rapidly. Many of them died last fall and winter from disease and the effects of ardent spirits. They raised but little corn last year, and nearly all their hay was burned; many of their horses died from starvation, and numbers of the people would have met the same fate had it not been for the government aid. Their crops are almost an entire failure this year. They worked much better last spring than any time before since they returned to their homes. We had their blacksmith make them several good ploughs, and they put in much more corn than they did the previous year. The late rains will revive their pumpkins, squashes, beans, and late potatoes, and we have encouraged the sowing of turnips. There are a great number of cattle grazing on their reservation, and they tax the owners one per cent. per month, (*i. e.*, one average beef for each hundred head per month.) This is furnishing them a large amount of beef; if these cattle are compelled to stay there until cold weather they will have dried beef sufficient to last them through the winter. I would recommend that the money provided for the Quapaws in the late treaty be paid them in such articles as they most need, and at as early a day as possible.

THE MIXED SENECAS AND SHAWNEES.

As the treaty of February, 1867, has been ratified the mixed Senecas have nearly all moved down with the Cowskin Senecas. The Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas and Piankeshaws are moving on and improving the lands purchased of the mixed Senecas and Quapaws. Two or three families of the mixed Senecas prefer staying with the Shawnees; have bought in and been adopted by this tribe. A part of the Ottawas have moved and others are moving on the lands which they bought of the Shawnees. But little farming has been done by all these small bands on account of their unsettled condition. Now, they all seem well satisfied with their treaty, as amended, and will go to work to make themselves permanent homes. The Shawnees have met with a serious loss in the death of their chief and leader, Lewis Davis. They have no man who can fill his place. Their late treaty should be complied with on the part of the government without delay. Their blacksmith is a first-class workman. We had him make each family of the mixed Senecas and Shawnees a good plough, and he made many for the Cowskin Senecas and the Quapaws, for which the other blacksmiths paid him extra in other work and money.

THE COWSKIN SENECAS.

They raised a good crop of corn last year, and will have a much better one this year than their neighbors. They have been more industrious and have had more rain. With the proceeds of their late treaty these people will become a self-sustaining, industrious, and happy people. They are honest, law-abiding, and trustworthy. They suffered more during the late war than the Quapaws and Shawnees, and furnished more soldiers and are recovering much faster from their misfortunes.

Many of the Wyandotts are now living on the strip of land purchased by them from the Senecas, and the rest of the tribe will move this fall. Congress should appropriate money and have all these lands surveyed at as early a day as practicable. The untiring labors of Major Mitchell, and his highly esteemed and accomplished lady, are being felt, seen, and appreciated by all these small bands of Indians. The great pains Mrs. Mitchell takes to teach them to be kind and honest with each other, to be industrious and pay their just debts to their white neighbors, and to observe the married relations, is having its desired effect. No missionary could do more for these people than this lady is doing. None are permitted to idle away their time around the agency, and none come on business and go away hungry. Hers is truly a work of love for which she can never be compensated in this world.

I do think if every man in Congress could fully understand the sufferings of these people during the rebellion, and how much they need it, they would not hesitate one moment to appropriate the small amount named in the amendments of their late treaty. I would most respectfully call the special attention of the Indian department and Congress to the accompanying letter signed by the chief, and delegates of the Senecas, Senecas and Shawnees, and Quapaws, and ask for it a full and fair consideration. I call the attention of the department to accompanying report from John Schoenmakers, the superintendent of the Osage manual-labor school.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. C. SNOW,
United States Neosho Indian Agent.

Hon. THO. MURPHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Atchison, Kansas.

No. 79.

CATHOLIC MISSION,
Neosho County, Kansas, September 9, 1868.

SIR: I have just returned from an excursion among a few Indian tribes. After you and Agent Mitchel, on the 24th of August, had finished a brief council in the Quapaw nation, I started thence to the Shawnee nation, where I passed a pleasant night at the agency of our friend Major Mitchel. The following night I stopped with Spyrer, Seneca chief; I also visited some Wyandotts. I must own that my heart grieved when I saw the children of these little tribes grow up in ignorance; I would have willingly consented to take some of these children into our Osage school, but being aware that I am sinking annually $1,000 on the education of Osage and Quapaw pupils, I could only promise them that I would report their desire. Next I passed into the Cherokee nation; here I found that education was duly valued, for I met with many intelligent and industrious gentlemen who look with anxiety for the time that schools shall be re-established among them. For the present many would gladly send their children to the Osage schools, if means to educate them could be provided. On my return I saw the Peoria Indians; they are delighted with their new beautiful home of fertile soil and good wood lands; having no schools they trust that the government will make immediate provisions which will enable them to send their children for the time being to the Osage manual-labor school. While yet living at their old home in Miami county, they sent their children to St. Mary's mission in the Pottawatomie nation. Two Miami children are educated in our school, it being understood that this little Indian tribe had a right by treaty to send children to any school which parents might select, upon reasonable terms. However, the case being doubtful, I would not receive any more, but promised to report their desire. I have written three letters to higher officers explaining mine and their position, but have received no satisfactory answer. There are at present only 25 Osage and 10 Quapaw boys, and also 36 Osage and one Quapaw girl in our Osage manual-labor school; some are well advanced in writing, composition, reading, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, geography and Christian doctrine; all speak English. In the year 1860 we numbered 136 boys and 100 girls at our schools; we could then educate, board and clothe them at $7,300 per annum, but since the late war all articles of sale have been doubled in price; moreover we are obliged to pay county and State taxes; all of which render it impossible to support the mission at the old rate. No less than $10 per month for each child will enable us to educate, clothe and board a large number of Indian children.

Very respectfully, yours,

JOHN SCHOENMAKERS,
Superintendent of O. M. L. School.

Major G. C. SNOW, *Indian Agent.*

SOUTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 80.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
SOUTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY,
Creek Agency, C. N., November 16, 1868.

SIR: In accordance with the usages of this department and existing regulations, I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report

of the condition of the tribes connected with this superintendency. I regret that a pressure of official duties requiring my presence at other points has prevented an earlier report, more in conformity to the instructions on that subject issued from your office.

In obedience to orders, and agreeable to an arrangement between ourselves, I relieved Colonel James Wortham, late superintendent, on the 16th day of August last, and so soon thereafter as the books and papers of the office could be arranged, entered on the active discharge of my duties. Various circumstances operated to prevent my going to Little Rock, Arkansas, to receive the funds belonging to this office until the latter part of September.

At the time of my relieving Colonel Wortham, I found the office of the superintendent located at the Creek council-house, near Deep Fork, a point 45 miles west of Fort Gibson, five miles removed from any settlement where supplies could be obtained, and 35 miles from a post office, unpleasantly situated on an open prairie, and with an entire absence of water fit for drinking. As soon as possible I removed to the Creek agency, which point had previously received the sanction of the department, and there, being unable to procure a habitable house, "I pitched my tent" in very truth, having obtained through the courtesy of Colonel Rockwell, chief quartermaster of this district, two hospital tents at Fort Gibson. In these this branch of the government service was conducted under many disadvantages until other arrangements could be made. In this connection I would respectfully renew the suggestion of my predecessor in his official correspondence that a reasonable appropriation be made by Congress for the erection of suitable buildings for the use of the superintendency.

On the 7th day of September I received information of the appointwent of Colonel Samuel S. Smoot, of Washington city, as special agent of the department for the purpose of paying certain claims to the loyal Choctaws and Chickasaws, and directions for me to accompany him and witness such payments. I accordingly returned to my office (being en route to Little Rock) to await the arrival of Colonel Smoot at Fort Gibson, where, according to instructions, I was to meet him on the 9th instant, at which time I visited that point, but the special agent had not arrived, having, as I afterwards learned, been detained by high water. Upon the arrival of Colonel Smoot, during the next week, we proceeded to the payment of certain of the Chickasaw claimants, who had assembled at this point; after which we proceeded to a point in the Choctaw country and completed the payment so far as claimants were present.

In obedience to instructions from your office, I left my office on the 5th day of November for the Seminole agency to disburse the sum of $50,000 to loyal Seminole claimants for losses incurred during the rebellion. A more detailed report of my action has been sent you heretofore.

Notwithstanding the limited period I have been in office I have been able to visit most of the tribes at their agencies, and make a personal examination of, and inquiry as to their condition and wants. It affords pleasure to note the general return to agricultural and other industrial pursuits of the greater number in all tribes; of the general good feeling which prevails between the parties hitherto hostile, notwithstanding secret efforts which have been made to kindle anew the animosities existing a few years since; of the reopening of schools and the general good attendance and the interest manifested by the pupils; of the awakened interest in the various tribes on subjects of internal improvements, and the progressive spirit of very many of the leading men in all the nations.

There is an element of discord in most of these tribes, which sooner or

later must be removed if we desire the best results from our efforts at civilizing and elevating these people. I refer to the freedmen, who, it is true, have been by several of the tribes adopted as citizens, but there is a feeling that this provision in the various treaties of 1866 was forced upon them; and there is a growing lack of sympathy between these people and a very general feeling that both would be better off if separated. The anomalous condition, too, of some of these people should excite the attention of the department and Congress. I would call attention to that portion of the annual report of Major William B. Davis, agent of the Cherokees, which refers to this matter. A liberable compliance on his part with the terms of the Cherokee treaty will compel him to as brutally separate families as was ever done under the system of slavery. And the same thing, to a certain extent, is true in the Creek nation under similar treaty provisions; while in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nation a still worse condition of affairs exists. I had the honor to call the attention of the department to the condition of this latter class in a letter on that subject, dated September 26, in which I recommended the removal of these people to a reservation, as provided by treaty, and suggested that efforts be made to locate all people of this class together. Owing to the fact that Congress had made no appropriation for that object, the department was unable to move in the matter. I would again respectfully recommend that the attention of Congress be early called to this subject, and that efforts be made during the coming winter to make with the Cherokees and Creeks, in their supplemental treaties now pending, such arrangements for lands and pro rata of funds for these people as will enable the department to colonize them under such circumstances and regulations as may be found expedient and wise. Having conversed freely with these people, both Indians and freedmen, on this subject, I am satisfied that both parties would be benefited by such an arrangement.

The organization of the grand council provided for by the various treaties of 1866 is looked forward to by the people of these tribes with great interest, and it was hoped that the same might be consummated during the coming winter, and great disappointment is felt at its indefinite postponement. I can scarcely find words to express the earnest desire of the people of these nations for its early organization. I never before witnessed such manifestations of impatience by any people at delays in the introduction of what might be called an innovation.

There is one amendment much desired by them, concerning the length of the session provided for, and I am requested by the leading men to urge the propriety of extending the limit of time during which such council shall continue from 30 to 60 days.

In order to accommodate the numerous delegations and furnish such conveniences as are required by such a public body, provision must be made for suitable buildings, and I would respectfully urge the propriety and importance of Congress making a suitable appropriation for the erection of such buildings.

It is earnestly desired that the attention of Congress may be called to this matter during the coming winter session, and such legislation had as many be needed to speedily set in motion a movement so fraught with good for these people.

The existing treaties provide for the organization by the United States of such courts within the Territory as may to Congress seem expedient; and in view of the great inconvenience to persons in this Territory in attending the United States court now held at Van Buren, in the State of Arkansas, it is the desire of these people, and I would respectfully make the recommendation, that provision be made for a court whose sessions shall be held at the territorial seat of government.

I would respectfully call the attention of the department to the necessity of regulating by law the location of the office of the superintendency. Heretofore it has been fixed at points outside of the Territory, and far removed from the immediate field of the superintendent's labors.

A superintendent should be so located that he can supervise matters at the various agencies, and be easily accessible to the agents and also to the members of the various tribes who frequently desire to consult with him upon matters relating to their welfare.

I would earnestly urge this matter upon the department and the attention of Congress, and would recommend that the superintendent be required by law to keep his office and reside at the capital of the Territory.

The Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws and Chickasaws, all have now in operation a form of government similar to that in use in the various States of the Union.

They have each a written constitution and laws, both civil and criminal; their legislative bodies are two houses, bearing the relation of senate and house of representatives.

They have each their governor, who is the chief executive of the nation, and a judiciary regularly organized, with inferior and superior or supreme courts.

In view of a decision recently made, as I understand, by the United States district court sitting in the State of Arkansas, some legislation seems to be necessary, under section 20 of the intercourse act of 1834, regarding the sale of spirituous liquors to Indians. This court has, as I learn, in a recent case, decided that no punishment can be inflicted upon an Indian who "shall sell, exchange, or give, barter, or dispose of any spirituous liquor or wine to an Indian;" that such persons are liable only under the clause in relation to the introduction of liquor, &c.

I have not seen this decision, but such is its bearing as reported to me by numerous parties. As an effect of it, whenever and wherever Indians can succeed in having liquor smuggled into the Territory, they sell and otherwise dispose of it, feeling that for them there is no law on this subject. It is hoped the department will call the attention of Congress to this matter, in order that such amendments may be made to the existing law as will effectually prevent this traffic. Much interest is manifested by the people of this Territory in the progress of the war now being prosecuted against the unfriendly or wild Indians of the plains; and so far as I have been able to see, the sympathy of the masses is with the government, and in favor of peace and order.

During the past summer my attention was called to a former practice of the government of negotiating with these wild tribes through the agency of the civilized or friendly Indians. Great success attended all such efforts, and peace was maintained with less expense than could be secured by any other course. War should be avoided if possible; and an exterminating war is but an outgrowth of a bloody imagination, which cannot nor ought to be made a reality. It is cheaper and vastly more humane to feed than to fight these plains Indians, and the government should exhaust all peaceful means before resorting to arms.

It is believed by most intelligent men conversant with Indian character, that these wild Indians would have more regard for a compact entered into by them with the civilized tribes, than for any treaty made with the government at the bayonet's point.

While hoping for the best results from the military surveillance now placed over the wild tribes, I cannot but regard it as a mistaken policy of the government, the evil effects of which will be experienced by the

army and the Indians alike. It is unfortunately true, that social demoralization exists in the immediate neighborhood of military posts; and the extent of that demoralization is measured only by the civilization, intelligence, and religious sentiment prevailing in that community.

Place an ignorant barbarous or semi-barbarous people in immediate contact with an army, and in addition give the army an almost unlimited power over such people, and the imagination can scarcely conceive the horrors of the social evil which would soon prevail in such community. Our sense of justice, the promptings of humanity, the social virtue, and religious sentiment of the nation should all alike protest against the government becoming a party to such an iniquity.

The cost to the nation of maintaining a large army such as would be required to carry out a policy of military government for the Indian tribes, while of minor importance, is still worthy of consideration. That it would be vastly more expensive than the present system I think none will deny who have any knowledge of Indian character, and are conversant with the cost of military establishments and the expense of an Indian war; for that war, and not peace, would result from such a policy, who that is acquainted with the habits and feelings of the Indians can for a moment doubt?

Believing that a return to the former practice of the government will best accomplish the ends desired, I would respectfully recommend the organization of a commission composed of delegates from the various civilized tribes in this Territory, together with such agents of the department as may seem expedient, authorized to treat with the wild Indians, and agree upon a basis of settlement of all their claims, and to arrange terms of peace.

The attention of the department is respectfully called to that portion of the annual report of Major George A. Reynolds on the subject of per capita payments. I have given this subject my attention, and can but concur in the recommendation there made.

We can civilize these people only by making them self-supporting, and our success in the effort to civilize will be in proportion to our success in arousing them to efforts of self-support. Let the money now paid per capita be judiciously invested in seeds, stock, farming implements, &c., and the improved farms, increased quantity of land brought under cultivation, enlarged and better class of dwelling-houses, and a people happy in their own labor, will be results which under the present system we can scarcely hope for.

The reports from the various tribes show that the labors of the missionaries have not been in vain. Faithfully have they sown the seed, and the Giver of all good hath heard their prayers, and given an increase. Christianity and civilization go hand in hand, and the only hope for the complete civilization of these nations lies in their becoming christianized. Whatever of encouragement or assistance it was in my power to give I have given, and shall continue to extend to those noble-hearted men and women who have left home and friends for the purpose of preaching the "glad tidings" to these people.

Returning thanks to a "beneficent Providence" for the progress of the last year, and beseeching His aid for that incoming, let us earnestly hope for a full realization of all our efforts looking toward the civilization and enlightenment of these people.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. N. ROBINSON,
Superintendent.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington City, D. C.

No. 81.

OFFICE UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW INDIANS.

Since my last annual report the condition of the Indians in this agency has not materially changed. Their country is gradually recovering from the desolating effects of the rebellion; the stock of cattle, horses, and hogs is fast recruiting, and in a few years at farthest the people will be placed in their old-time prosperous condition.

The schools among these Indians, which have for a number of years been under their own management, were almost entirely destroyed by the war, are once more in a prosperous condition, and are as largely attended as the generality of public schools in the most enlightened States.

These nations have adopted a system of public neighborhood schools, which so far has been attended with good success; the intention of these schools is to prepare the children in a primary course of instruction to fit them for a collegiate education in the various seminaries in the States, where are sent annually large numbers of the youth of both sexes under charge of a superintendent of education.

The liberal system of education adopted by these people consumes much more money than is appropriated by the general government for educational purposes, and the cause of education here will suffer unless the government hastily comes to their relief, by paying their just claims, which for so many years have been delayed in settlement. The payment of their claims will enable the nations to make an educational fund, the interest of which will educate all their youth, thus enabling the rising generation to take their place in the future greatness of this country.

I trust the department will look closely to the interests of the Choctaw and Chickasaw youth, and urge the government to a speedy settlement of these claims. The sectionizing of their lands has been endorsed by the Chickasaws, and is fast gaining favor among the Choctaws, the principal men of whom advocate asking the government to survey their lands, and to set apart a sufficient amount, to be held severally by each member of the nation, suitable to sustain them by agriculture.

This has evidently been the policy of the government for years, and I am pleased to be able to inform the department that, in my opinion, the masses of the Indians belonging to this agency endorse these views, and it can be safely predicted that these people will exert a powerful and controlling influence in the new Territory to be organized in the Indian country under treaty stipulation.

As much has been written in regard to this beautiful land, and as the department is presumed to be posted in the matter, I will not attempt to describe it; but be this country as sterile as the rock-bound coast of New England, or as fertile and beautiful as Eden, the government should guard well the interests of its legal owners, and assure its possessors that our government is strong, just, and magnanimous, and that their rights will be protected.

There have been no agency buildings here since the war, although I have made repeated efforts to obtain some authority to build or purchase suitable houses for the use of the agency.

I would earnestly request that an appropriation be asked for to meet this demand, not only for the comfort of the agent, but for the benefit it would be to the Indians, by erecting among them nice tasteful buildings, which would be an ornament to the country and a credit to the govern-

ment. Such buildings as would answer the purpose have been estimated for, and the designs, plans, &c., are in the hands of the department, and could be built for a moderate sum.

There is a matter of the greatest importance which I now wish to lay before the department, one affecting the freedmen of this agency. What is to be done with them? The close of the rebellion left 3,000 freedmen in this agency. The treaty of 1866 provided for their adoption by the Choctaws and Chickasws, for which said Choctaws and Chickasaws were to receive the sum of $300,000. In the event of the Indians failing to adopt the freedmen within two years from the ratification of said treaty, the government agreed to remove said freedmen and use the said sum of $300,000 for their use and benefit. The Choctaws and Chickasaws have failed to adopt the freedmen, and the freedmen have twice petitioned the government to remove them to some public lands, where they can have homes of their own and found a prosperous colony.

These freedmen are by far the most intelligent and self-reliant of any of their race that have come under my observation, and were they to have a fair chance in life, would solve the problem of their capacity for self-government. They have been waiting patiently the action of the government in their behalf, and have at last become uneasy and dissatisfied. They say, "You, as our agent, told us the government would take care of us and give us homes if the Indians did not adopt us. We have waited for months, and your promise is unfulfilled. The Indians tell us the government will give them the money, and compel us to live among them; if this be so, tell us."

It seems to me that, in justice to these people, the department should act with promptness in carrying out the treaty stipulations affecting them, and should remove them during the pleasant weather, to enable them to plant a crop next spring, thus making them self-sustaining.

The unsettled condition of these freedmen has caused more or less trouble, in which quite a number of them have been killed, and in my judgment nothing but prompt action on the part of the government will prevent more serious difficulties and complications.

The government has plenty of land west of the Seminole reservation which could be set apart as homes for the freedmen, and which would be perfectly satisfactory to them. I earnestly hope the department will speedily take action in this matter, in order to allay the excited feelings among the people.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MARTIN W. CHOLLAR,
United States Indian Agent.

Colonel L. N. ROBINSON,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

No. 82.

FORT GIBSON, INDIAN TERRITORY,
October 1, 1868.

SIR: In conformity with the established usage of the Indian department, I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of the condition of the Indians of this agency. My predecessor having died in July, 1867, no official report of Cherokee affairs was made to the department for last year. If the former agent had any record of the transactions of this agency, I have not been able to obtain them, and upon entering on the discharge of my duties was left without any precedent, and without any laws or general instructions in regard to my duties; con-

sequently my decisions have been based upon my conceptions of justice, except when some provisions of the treaty of 1866 related to the case under consideration. I am happy to be able to state that, so far as I have been able to learn, my action has given general satisfaction, and that the Cherokees, as a people, are always satisfied with justice and willing to comply with their treaty obligations. The unhappy differences existing between them at the close of the rebellion was, in a great measure, settled by the provisions of the treaty of 1866, and the so-called southern Cherokees availed themselves of the opportunity of making their friendship and alliance complete by uniting with a portion of the so-called loyal Cherokees in their national election of 1867, so that at present the Cherokees may be regarded as one people, all working harmoniously for the advancement and prosperity of their tribe. They are building up their wasted fortunes, and rapidly repairing the desolations of the late war.

Being blest with an agreeable climate and productive soil, their farmers have produced an abundance to supply the wants of the inhabitants in the way of grain and vegetables, and a surplus that they have disposed of at remunerative prices. Horses, cattle, and hogs are raised, and get fat without feeding; of the two former they have a tolerable fair supply, and plenty of hogs to supply the demand for pork and bacon.

Their educational institutions have not attained to that degree of eminence which characterized them before the war; their male and female seminaries not having yet been put in operation for want of funds.

The Cherokees have a well regulated system of common schools. They have 32 common schools, each of which is kept in operation two sessions of five months per annum, all under the direction of a national superintendent, and three local directors to each school. I had hoped to be able to obtain the report of the national superintendent of public instruction, so as to be able to lay a minute detail of the operations of the national school system before the department, which I am of the opinion would have been highly flattering; but, up to this time, pressing official duties have prevented the superintendent from furnishing the desired report. Should the same be furnished in time it will be forwarded with this report. The Cherokees are well advanced in civilization and refinement; they have a number of citizens who would compare favorably with the politicians, statesmen, jurists, and divines of some of the States of the Union.

The freedmen (who are made citizens of the Cherokee nation by the ninth article of the treaty of 1866) as a class are generally peaceable and well disposed, and with their advantages of climate and soil will soon present the appearance of a thriving, industrious community. By the provision of the ninth article of the treaty of 1866 the freedmen, in order to obtain the advantages guaranteed to them, must return within six months. Under that provision parents, in some cases, returned, while their children, who were not large enough to travel alone, and who had been sold and separated from their parents, did not get back within the time provided for their return.

In some cases such children were, under the provision of the statutes of the State where they were living at the close of the war, bound out until they should arrive at maturity, and were not allowed to return; others of mature age did not know of the limits embraced in the treaty, or did not have the means of getting here, that now desire to take up their residence in the nation. The treaty makes it my duty to remove all such persons as intruders. In discharging my duty, according to the terms of the treaty, I would have to separate husband and wife, parents and children, or deprive those properly residing here of their rights of citizenship in the nation. I have heretofore brought this matter to the

attention of the superintendent of Indian affairs for this superintendency, in order to ascertain what action would be deemed proper by the department in this matter. I hope this question may be adjusted in a satisfactory manner by the pending treaty between the United States and the Cherokees.

The prospects of the missionary societies in this nation are quite favorable. I have not been able to obtain reports from any of the missionary societies except the Methodist, which is herewith transmitted, and will show the condition of that church in the nation. The Baptists are the most numerous of any of the religious denominations among the Cherokees. They have several native preachers, and it is quite probable that one-fourth of the adults of the nation belong to their communion.

The Presbyterian board of foreign missions have had their missionaries stationed here for a considerable number of years, and have several communicants. The Moravians also have missionaries among the Cherokees, and that church has several members. The foregoing are the principal denominations among the Cherokees, and to their efforts may be attributed the advanced and enlightened state of the Cherokees when compared with other tribes.

The financial affairs of the nation are of the greatest importance. Upon this alike depend the success and prosperity of schools, the due administration of justice, the faithful enforcements of the laws, and the progress of public improvements. The success of the merchant, mechanic, professional man, and farmer, all depends upon the promptness with which the national obligations are met. If the pending treaty is ratified the financial pressure which is at present experienced will be relieved at once. If it is rejected, next they want the investments for the neutral land sale placed in such condition that the accruing annuities from said investments can be obtained at the earliest practicable moment.

They want the Delaware fund, which is to be transferred to the Cherokee fund, so arranged (if not already done) that the accruing and accrued interest may be paid with their other annuities. These funds would be sufficient to liquidate all their outstanding liabilities and leave a surplus in the treasury; the salaries of officers would then be promptly paid, and men of ability be induced to fill the important positions in the nation, and duly and promptly administer the laws; their high schools might be put in operation; the warrants on the treasury would be at par; industry and enterprise properly rewarded, and life and energy diffused throughout every department of business; national improvements already commenced might be pushed to completion, and business relieved from that general stagnation into which it is bound to relapse, unless the finances are placed in such condition as will enable the treasurer promptly to pay off the outstanding and accruing obligations of the treasury.

The past season has been one of unusual good health, no serious epidemic having passed over the country.

The blessings of peace have rested upon us, and genuine friendship and kindness have been manifested by all parties. The labor of the farmer has been rewarded with abundant harvests. For these blessings we feel thankful to an Almighty Providence who presides over the destinies of men and nations.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. B. DAVIS,
United States Indian Agent.

Colonel L. N. ROBINSON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs
Southern Superintendency, Creek Agency, C. N.

No. 83.

VAN BUREN, ARKANSAS,
September 16, 1865.

DEAR SIR: According to your request I send you a short account of our missionary labors among the Cherokee people. Two years ago we commenced receiving and reorganizing our circuits, which may be presented as follows, viz:

Cherokee district, Y. Ewing, P. E. Tahliquah; and Fort Gibson, W. A. Duncan, preacher in charge. Grand River, D. B. Cumming and E. Butler; Salisaw, Isaac Sanders; Canadian, Walker Carey. Two of this number are white men; the others are natives.

We are now organizing another circuit. When completed we shall be able to occupy nearly every neighborhood in the nation. The present year has been one of great prosperity. Park Hill, Tahliquah, Miller's Falls, and several other places have been favored with revivals of religion, and some 300 have been added to our communion.*

The writer has travelled extensively through the Indian country during the last two years; has found the people kind and friendly and extending the utmost hospitality. Everywhere our meetings are well supported. Taking everything into consideration, we think our Cherokee brethren are on the rising ground.

Yours, truly,

JOHN HARNELL,
Superintendent of Indian Mission M. E. C. South.

Major WM. B. DAVIS,
United States Agent for the Cherokee Nation.

No. 84.

CREEK AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
October 12, 1868.

SIR: I hereby submit my fourth annual report of the condition of affairs within this agency.

Since my last report the Creeks have adopted a new form of government which is now in successful operation. They have also published in Muskogee and English a portion of their laws, and it is intended to place a copy of this paper in the hands of every officer. This insures a more just division of punishment for offences, as hitherto judgment has been given by each chief according to his own discretion. The law now limits the punishment for each offence.

The government now provides for one principal and one second chief, who are the executives of the nation; the second chief, however, acts only in the absence or sickness of the superior. The legislative bodies are a house of warriors and a house of kings, corresponding to our State houses, representative and senate. They each elect their own presiding officer. The judiciary is placed on a much better basis than heretofore. I am sorry to remark that the inauguration of this government was not without considerable trouble in the nation. One party under the lead of Ok-tars-sars-har-jo, numbering with additions at this time probably nearly one-half the people, refuse to come into the councils of the nation.

* We now number about 700 members in the Cherokee nation.

They claim that wrong was done them in the payment of certain funds made in December, 1867, urging that it had been agreed to the satisfaction of both parties that this money should be equally divided between the two parties, northern and southern, and be by each distributed at their own discretion for the payment of their national debts. This was not done, and the inauguration of the new government necessarily involving much prejudice among the less progressive, added many others to the discontented. I have tried every means in my power to bring about a reconciliation between the two parties, but as yet I am unsuccessful. I am in hopes, however, that the annual council now in session will make some move that will induce the discontented to return to the national councils.

In February of this year two delegations from this nation visited Washington on business connected with these people. Colonel D. W. McIntosh, Colonel Timothy Barnett, treasurer of the nation, and Captain James M. C. Smith, were employed by the claimants interested in the Creek orphan fund of 1832 to secure their rights under the treaty of March 24, 1832. They succeeded in securing the payment of a considerable amount with the responsibility of which I am now charged.

To this claim I called the attention of the department, in my annual report of last year. There yet remains a considerable amount invested in State stocks which have greatly depreciated in value. The claimants urge that this fund was placed under the charge of the United States government for safe-keeping, to be invested under the direction of the President; and they accordingly look to the government for the original amount with the accruing interest in full. The justice of this seems to me evident; and I would urge you to call the favorable attention of the department to this matter, and to urge before Congress the necessity of providing by appropriation for the just settlement of this claim.

Mr. Geo. W. Steadam and Sanford Perryman, composing the second delegation, were engaged in making a treaty, supplemental to that of 1866. No action was, however, reached before Congress. The delegation are now submitting a report to the council in session. It is probable that a new delegation, including these two gentlemen, will be sent to Washington this winter to complete the negotiations. The missions of Tallahassee and of North Fork are, I believe, in successful operation. I have not yet received a report from their superintendents, and am consequently unable to report fully concerning them. Indeed, having but recently arrived from Washington, where I was detained by important official duties, I am unable to bring my report as completely to date as I would wish.

The crops do not compare favorably with those of last year, when every barn was filled with fine corn. The drought prevailed with considerable severity over the country, but in some localities good crops have been gathered. The nation needs mills. The people feel the necessity of them, but no one appears enterprising or courageous enough to take upon himself the venture of supplying the demand.

Considerable danger was for a time threatened to our western settlements, from the ravages of the wild Indians of the plains. The chief of this nation, Colonel Samuel Checota, requested me to call the attention of the government to the exigency, and to request that a commission composed of delegates from each of the civilized tribes residing in this territory might be appointed with authority and means to treat with their wild neighbors at the west, and secure the peace so earnestly to be desired. This course was pursued by our government with remarkable success before the war, and as no meeting has been had for so many years, it is

not wonderful that the wild Indians should forget their truce. Our government insures by treaty to each and every one of the civilized tribes of this territory "protection from invasion by whites or hostile Indians."

Indians respect treaty stipulations between themselves when they discard their pledges to the whites. It appears to me that to employ such a commission would be money well spent, and would lessen the expenses of the military in this direction. Without interfering with the peace commission of Congress, I would ask the attention of the department to this matter. My agency remains upon the Arkansas river ten miles directly west of Fort Gibson. I have, however, selected for the future agency a point about 35 miles southwest of this place, at or near the geographical centre of the nation. The council-house is there located, and the position is central to all the civilized nations of this territory. I trust that the agency buildings, for which appropriations were made in 1866, may soon be commenced and speedily completed.

As soon as school and other reports are received they will be enclosed to you.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

J. W. DUNN,
United States Indian Agent for Creeks.

Hon. L. N. ROBINSON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Creek Agency, I. T.

No. 85.

WE-WO-KA, SEMINOLE AGENCY,
September 1, 1868.

SIR: With this my fourth annual report, I have the honor to submit the following, relative to the condition of the Seminole tribe of Indians, under my charge. Since the date of my last report, a survey of the Creek and Seminole country has been made, by an efficient and competent surveyor, and the boundary lines of the new Seminole reservation have been established. The Indians have nearly all made selections of land, and have begun in good earnest in making themselves new homes. The surveys seem to give general satisfaction to the people of the Creek and Seminole tribes; and with the question of the boundary line settled, will commence the new era of permanent improvements.

During the past year four schools have been established for the benefit of the Seminole Indians' children. Rev. J. Ross Ramsey, the missionary at this agency, has been placed in charge of the several district schools. Under his efficient management the children have made very satisfactory progress, considering the short time they have attended the schools. Great care has been taken to teach them to speak and read the English language. The report of Mr. Ramsey herewith is respectfully submitted. I have just completed a census of the tribe, for the purpose of making their annual payment. Last year there were on the pay roll 2,236 persons, while this year there are only 1,950 returned. This report shows a remakable falling off, which can only be accounted for by a destiny that has doomed the Indian race to rapid and certain extinction. Considerably more land has been planted this season than during the last year. The drouth has seriously affected the late corn; but enough has been raised for the wants of the people until another crop can be matured. These people are rapidly surrounding themselves

with large herds of cattle and hogs. The country is admirably adapted to the raising of stock, and the Seminoles have used every possible exertion to purchase and raise cattle, horses and hogs.

In my last annual report I urged upon the department the propriety of discontinuing payments of annuities in money. I am every day strengthened in the views I then expressed. Nothing has such a demoralizing influence upon the Indians as the payment of money per capita to Indians. It has a tendency to make them lazy and dishonest; besides, the small amount they receive does them no good whatever.

In making this, probably my last annual report, I desire to say of the Seminoles, that during the time they have been under my charge they always have been industrious, sober and orderly. There is a large portion of them that are consistent, conscientious Christians.

I believe a majority of them are earnestly desirous and capable of a high degree of civilization. They should be encouraged to labor, and become competent farmers, because labor brings an increase of comforts to themselves. They cannot be removed again. They must be prepared to meet and cope with, at no distant day, the coming tide of American civilization that is hovering on their borders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. A. REYNOLDS,
U. S. Indian Agent.

Hon. L. NEWTON ROBINSON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

No. 86.

MISSION HILL, SEMINOLE NATION,
August 31, 1868.

SIR: The annual report of public schools in the Seminole nation, for the year ending September 30, 1868, is respectfully submitted. During the year four public schools have been in operation. School No. 1 was taught by Miss Mary M. Lilley, a term of seven months. This was emphatically a school of new beginners, but few knowing even the alphabet, and none speaking English. But through the untiring assiduity and tact of the teacher, very many of the pupils made astonishingly rapid progress, both in learning to read and in speaking English. This school averaged 35 pupils during the year. School No. 2 was taught by Rev. J. R. Ramsey; it averaged 30 pupils; the length of school term was six months. It was also a school of new beginners; nearly all commenced with the alphabet, but some of these could read well in Wilson's second reader before school closed. Such eagerness to obtain an education as they manifested is seldom seen. Although very destitute of clothing, and the winter very severe, they would not miss a day from school, many of them coming through the snow on bare feet. School No. 3 was taught by Mrs. H. C. Shook, a term of three months, with an average of 25 pupils. Progress good, considering the shortness of the term and the number in attendance; it was taught near the old Seminole agency, and the people were too much scattered for many children to attend school, and many of them were leaving for their new homes, in the present Seminole country. School No. 4 was taught by Charles Anderson; it averaged 27 pupils, who for the most part made commendable progress; term of teaching in this school was six months. Thus, with encouraging success, the first year of schooling among the

Seminoles since the war has closed, and now, that they have settled in their new homes, and their comfortable school-houses being built, we fondly anticipate, under a beneficent Providence, still better things during the coming year.

Very truly, yours,

J. R. RAMSEY,
Superintendent of Public Instruction for Seminole Nation.

Major G. A. REYNOLDS,
United States Agency for Seminoles.

No. 87.

WICHITA AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
October 1, 1868.

SIR: Since my last annual report the Indians attached to this agency have all been removed from their temporary home on the Arkansas river to their old home on the Washita, in the vicinity of old Fort Cobb, where it was confidently expected they would be permitted to settle by themselves, open up their fields, build their villages, and live in peace the remainder of their days.

The Shawnees refused to settle near the Wichitas or other wild Indians for fear of losing their stock; they located in the old Seminole country, and took possession of their abandoned houses and fields. Their selection has proved a good one, as they not only retained the stock given them by the government but have added quite a number by trade and purchase. I feel sorry that I cannot say the same of other tribes. In April last an ample supply of agricultural implements, including breaking, turning, and shovel ploughs, cultivators, hoes, plough harness, seeds, and mowing machine, &c., were furnished by the department and distributed among the different tribes.

The work of building fences and putting in crops commenced with commendable energy and zeal on the part of the Shawnees and Delawares, they using the ploughs with very little assistance and instruction; the Wichitas and some of the other tribes refusing to make any effort in that direction, saying they could not think of making a squaw of themselves by working. The women and children, however, managed to plant and cultivate an amount of ground beyond my expectation.

According to instructions, arrangements were made for the building of temporary agency, commissary, and blacksmith's shop, and in early June had completed, and in occupancy, the commissary building for storing supplies, and the blacksmith's shop, which was used for agency building until the completion of the building intended for agency purposes, which was then in progress. It was very unfortunate for these people that the former agent of the Kiowas and Comanches located in the immediate vicinity of their village, bringing into their midst between 4,000 and 5,000 of the very worst of the plains Indians, some having never before seen an agency. Their conduct was insolent and humiliating to the last degree, helping themselves to everything that pleased their fancy without paying the least attention to protests against it. Dr. Palmer, the physician of the district, and who made his home at the agency, had become a special object of hatred, to such an extent that threats were made that they would kill him. At first no attention was paid to them, but receiving information from one of their own tribe that

they intended to burn the agency and kill the doctor, it was deemed prudent to move at once. The night after the building was burned with its contents, being unable to move all the property. The agency was temporarily located some 15 miles east, near the Chickasaw line, in the hope that they would soon leave. They remained long enough to almost ruin the entire crop of corn and beans planted by the Wichitas. Complaints were made daily that the fences were broken down and herds of ponies turned into their fields. To these people this loss is almost irreparable; and for them to witness acts of lawlessness like these go unpunished caused indifference and a degree of recklessness on their part that was plainly visible. With the assistance of teams and laborers the women have built nearly 100 houses. The neglect of the government to make a treaty with them or to indicate what will be done with them in the future has a bad influence, preventing them from making exertions to help themselves. As it is the policy of the government to locate other tribes in this vicinity, I recommend that a treaty be made with them and affiliate them with some tribe further advanced in civilization. It is to be hoped that the Shawnee treaty, now awaiting confirmation by the Senate, will be acted upon at an early day, to give these people an opportunity to select their new home in time to plant a crop the coming season.

Permit me to earnestly urge that their supply of winter clothing be forwarded at an early day, most of the women and children being nearly naked. In what manner they are to subsist this winter is a mystery, the Indian department having no funds applicable.

I am anxiously awaiting the arrival at Fort Arbuckle of General W. B. Hazen to impress upon his mind the necessity of including them in the order issued by General Sherman, relative to feeding wild Indians, and thereby prevent an untold amount of suffering the coming winter.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY SHANKLIN,
United States Indian Agent.

Colonel S. N. ROBINSON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs,
Southern Superintendency, Creek Agency, C. N.

No. 88.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report in obedience to instructions dated December 24, 1867, from Colonel James Wortham, superintendent Indian affairs, southern superintendency, for the information of your committee.

Having been in the Indian territory for nearly three months previous to the date of my orders, and over three months subsequently among the Wichitas, Shawnees, Caddoes, Comanches, and others known as the "reserve Indians," now living on the "leased district," so called, of the Indian territory south of Kansas and west of Arkansas, my means of acquiring correct information in connection with the history, present condition, and wants of those fragmentary bands have been ample.

The Wichitas were once a very numerous and warlike people, inhabiting the Wichita mountains from time immemorial, where remains of their ancient villages and fortifications are yet plainly to be traced. They claim to have held dominion over a very large extent of country, from

the junction of the Wichita (now called Washita) with Red river, and extending westward to a line running due south from the head-waters of the Canadian to Red river; said line, according to the best geographical authority, namely, Melish's map, attached to and made part of the treaty of 1819, between Spain and the United States, corresponds very nearly with the 103d meridian of west longitude, the present eastern line of New Mexico.

It will be then seen that the country claimed by this tribe of Indians, by original and continued occupancy under the Spanish, Mexican, and United States governments, embraces a large portion of the country ceded by the United States to the Choctaws. Under the compromise with Texas, a part now known as the "Pan Handle of Texas" was transferred to that State, and under the treaty of 1855, between the United States and the Choctaws and Chickasaws, a part was ceded to the Chickasaws; the remainder, covering the leased district between 98 and 100 degrees west longitude, by that treaty was reserved to the United States for the settlement of the Wichitas and other bands of Indians. The Wichitas were found in 1834 occupying their village on Cache creek, in the Wichita mountains, by Colonel Dodge, "the first officer of the United States known to have visited them." Subsequently to that time they removed and built a village near the head of Rush creek, a tributary of the Wichita or Washita, where they lived for many years in peace and comparative comfort, raising abundant corn and vegetables, plentifully supplied with buffalo meat, and deriving a profitable trade by the exchange of bows and arrows (manufactured from Bois de Arc) with the Comanches, for mules, horses, and buffalo robes.

In the year 1858, the United States sent out a party to survey and mark the 98th meridian of west longitude, which is now the western limit of the Chickasaw nation, greatly to the surprise of the Wichitas, who assembled and demanded of the Indian agent, who accompanied the surveying party, an explanation; claiming that their country extended eastward to the Wichita, and southward to the junction of that river with Red river, and westward to New Mexico. Upon explanation that their Great Father, the President of the United States, intended to provide for and subsist them, and secure to them a permanent home, with reasonable indemnity for such portion of their country as he needed, they cheerfully acquiesced in the proposed survey, and sent their young men as guides, scouts, and guards for the party.

The survey of the 98th meridian disclosed the fact that the Wichita village, on Rush creek, was about six miles east of that line, being within the jurisdiction of the Chickasaws.

Some weeks afterwards a party of Comanches made a descent upon the Chickasaw settlement near Fort Arbuckle, and carried off many horses. The Chickasaws, headed by their agent, pursued, but failed to overtake the party. The United States officer at Fort Arbuckle soon afterwards prevailed on the Wichitas to go out beyond the Antelope hills, to the range of the Comanches, and endeavor to bring in the lost property, and arrange for a peaceful council at the Wichita village, about 60 miles west of Arbuckle. They went out and succeeded in persuading Buffalo Hump, a noted Comanche chief, and his band, about 600, to come in, with the promise on his part to restore the lost property to the council. Unfortunately Major Earl Van Dorn, then in command of six companies of United States cavalry at Camp Radyminke on Otter creek, west of the Wichita mountains, was not advised of the proposed friendly meeting. His scouts discovered the Comanche trail. Major Van Dorn followed, and by forced march of a day and night, came unexpectedly

upon the Comanche camp near the Wichita village, charged upon it just at daybreak and killed a large number, and dispersed the remainder, capturing their horses, camp equipage, and all their worldly goods, consisting of buffalo robes, meat, cooking utensils, &c. The Comanches naturally believed that they had been entrapped, and swore vengeance on the Wichitas, who, in consequence, abandoned their village, never to return, and sought refuge and protection near Fort Arbuckle. Since that time they have been wanderers, except for a few years previous to the late rebellion, while located near Fort Cobb.

At the breaking out of the rebellion they were again compelled to abandon their homes, and, true to the United States government, followed the troops under Major, now General Emory, to Kansas. Decimated by disease and hardship, they have been recently returned to their location near Fort Cobb, wholly destitute of everything except the scant supplies furnished by the United States. Dispirited and despairing of ever regaining their beautiful homes in the Wichita mountains, where the bones of their ancestry have reposed for ages, and obtaining compensation for their losses or reward for their loyalty, they appear unwilling to improve their homes unless first assured to them under solemn treaty stipulations, accompanied by reasonable indemnity for the magnificent domain of which they have been dispossessed, and which, without consultation with them, and without regard to their prior territorial rights, has been again and again ceded by the United States to other parties.

Justice should be done to these people, who have proved in bygone years their industry, thrift, and devotion to the United States.

The Shawnees are a small band who lived, before the war, on the Canadian, an offshoot from their tribe in Kansas. They too were loyal and true to the government of the United States during the late war, and ought to be cared for.

The Caddoes were originally from Lower Red river; Caddo parish, Louisiana, was called after them. They were also located in the "leased district" before the war. Some of them adhered to the United States and others to the so-called Confederate States. The same remark applies to the Comanches of the "reserve."

All these Indians are destitute and need the fostering care of the government.

There are in this district numerous other fragmentary bands, such as the Kechies, Wacoes, Ionies, Tonkaways and others, all of whom require the protection and aid of the general government.

The country on the Wichita, and in and about the Wichita mountains, as well as along the Canadian, is beautiful and of great fertility, capable of maintaining a large population. The removal of the more civilized tribes of Kansas to the "leased district" would tend to civilize the Comanches, Kiowas and other Indians of the plains, and aid greatly in familiarizing them with the habits, customs and arts of the more advanced brethren of the Indian race. I would suggest, in this connection, the propriety of interposing the civilized Indians of Kansas between the frontier of Texas and the Chickasaw nation, and the Kiowas, Comanches, Apaches and other Indians of the plains. The eastern portion of the "leased district" is better adapted to the agricultural pursuits, and the western to hunting and stock raising, and the presence of civilized Indians near the settlement would afford protection against the lawless, and insure confidence among the frontier settlers in Texas and the Chickasaw nation, and save the necessity and expense of a big item of supporting military posts along the 98th meridian west longitude, and up Red river for hundreds of miles.

The climate at the Wichita mountains is delightful, and the surrounding country well watered and unsurpassed for salubrity.

The principal streams are Mud creek, Blanc creek, Copper creek and Cache creek, east of the mountains. Several branches of Cache flow out of them, and one main branch of it at the southwestern slope. Otter creek, at the extreme western slope, Salt Fork, Elm Fork and North Fork of Red river, Gypsum creek, Sweetwater, Suydam creek, Big and Little Washita, and Walnut creek, Canadian river on the north and Red river on the south, all of which afford good lands and most of them good water. Buffalo, deer, antelope, bear, turkeys, grouse, quails and other small game are plenty. The country abounds in mineral wealth, too, and is covered with most luxuriant grasses, (the musquite and buffalo grass,) upon which stock keep in good condition, even in the winter months. In the Wichita mountains, which are more properly peaks, surrounded by rich valleys, there are many eligible situations for Indian agencies and military posts. The most remarkable feature of the country between the 99th and 100th degree of west longitude is a belt of gypsum extending from Red river to the Canadian, nearly 50 miles in width, which, whenever transportation is provided, will afford an inexhaustible supply of that useful article.

In conclusion, I would suggest that a topographical and geographical survey of this interesting country should be made, and I doubt not will repay by developing vast agricultural and mineral resources.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. F. GARRET,
Special Commissioner.

Hon. J. B. HENDERSON,
Chairman Committee Indian Affairs, U. S. Senate.

GREEN BAY AGENCY.

No. 89.

GREEN BAY AGENCY,
September 25, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my third annnual report on the condition of the several Indians tribes embraced in this agency, and to make such suggestions as occur to me for their improvement.

MENOMONEES.

The Menomonees were originally sole occupants of the country comprising the reservation upon which the several tribes are located, attached to this agency previous to 1822. When the New York Indians entered into treaty stipulations with them, they were living like all roving tribes, their villages widely separated, and their hunting grounds embracing about one-third the whole area of the present State of Wisconsin.

They had made no treaties with the government, except the convention of peace and friendship immediately following the termination of the war of 1812.

There were no military posts or government agencies to wean them from their allegiance to their ancient customs and habits of life until the solitary establishment at Green Bay gave them assurance of the overruling care and kindness which should thenceforth be extended to them

by the United States. They were, however, from their earliest history, known to be the friend of the white man, and never hesitated to join their fortunes to those of the French, English, or American residents among them, whichever nationality held the ascendency. Of mild and gentle dispositions, and their females possessing more than ordinary beauty and gentleness of temper, they became gradually interwoven with the early French and English families, so that at the present period there are few individuals among them not in some degree connected with their white neighbors.

The first effort to change their primitive condition as a tribe was made about 35 years ago, under the auspices of the Catholic church, by their missionary, Father Vanden-Broeck. Many of them were converted to the faith, and the number has been gradually increasing, until about half the tribe now call themselves Christians, the remainder still retaining their primitive customs and mode of life. At the same time, under the stipulations of the treaty of 1832, mills were erected and farmers employed to instruct them in the cultivation of their fields.

They were furnished with comfortable dwellings and agricultural implements, to wean them from a roving life and to teach them to economize, labor, and supply themselves with necessaries by tilling the soil.

They have also since had school teachers for their children, who have no doubt labored assiduously to imbue their minds with a thirst for knowledge.

In addition to these advantages thus extended to the tribe by the munificence of the government, the New York Indians have built up settlements in their neighborhood and exhibited to them the results of civilization and industry among themselves.

The Menomonees have therefore enjoyed the benefits of example during the whole period in which the usual agencies have been employed in the work of their instruction in the acts of civilized life.

In the meantime, though the progress made by them is extremly slow, we must reflect that they were taken from the depths of barbarism and superstition, and that all their most cherished customs and habits of thought must be met and overcome.

They have few farms of any extent, owing principally to the character of the country in which they are located, some of the best farmers having left the reservation on that account and secured themselves homes in more desirable portions of the State.

There is little doubt that with proper attention and encouragement they will advance as rapidly as any other tribe in becoming transformed to an industrious and civilized people.

The statistics herewith returned show the extent of their farming operations for the past year, which under the vigilant care and aid of an excellent farmer is far more than the average return they have heretofore received.

Their schools have been well attended, but for reasons elsewhere given in this report do not produce those permanent advantages which should be realized from them.

There are very few among them who can read, write, and speak the English language, with any degree of correctness.

In view of the present condition of this tribe, a radical change should, in my estimation, be made in the mode of educating them and of treating them after they shall have acquired an education.

1st. Their schools should be conducted upon the manual labor plan.

According to the present mode of giving instruction the pupils from 6 to 12 years of age live with their relatives and attend school for stated

hours during the day. When out of school they are brought into intimate association of those entirely destitute of instruction, and their time is either devoted to idle amusement or occupied in the performance of such light labor as may be required of them at their homes.

Their attention is entirely withdrawn from their books, and they lose much of the lessons given them during their hours of study.

Their evenings, instead of being occupied in reviewing the work of the day, or preparing for the recitation of the morrow, are spent in trivial employments, well calculated to make them forget what has been taught them. In a manual-labor school, on the contrary, their whole time would be devoted to avocations which would perfect them in the different branches of home industry and bring them up to become intelligent and useful members of society.

They would also be withdrawn entirely from associations which induce the formation of idle and vicious habits, and would give them an elevated tone of thought and manner, and insure their admission to the better class of society.

The mind of the Indian does not differ from that of the white man, and is equally well calculated for improvement.

Give him the same sources of knowledge and let his habits be formed and his daily instruction and training be the same, and at maturity his plans of life would be as well laid and his success as certain.

But as long as he is recognized and treated as belonging to a distinct and inferior race, and allowed to cling to his tribal associations, schools will have but temporary success, and when he ceases to attend them he relapses into the primitive manners and customs of his tribe.

2. The annuities should be applied exclusively to sustain their schools and the purchase of food, clothing, cattle, farming utensils, and such other useful and necessary articles as might be required for their comfort.

The payment of annuities in money is believed to be a fruitful source of evil to all Indians.

There is around every tribe a class of men who leave no device untried to share with them whatever they receive from the government. They acquire influence with them by forming connection by marriage and by pandering to their vicious habits and, the penalty always falls to the lot of the poor Indian.

The majority of all savages or half-civilized tribes have no just conception of value, because the amount received by them is not the reward of labor, nor do they understand properly the equivalent which may have been given for it. It is, therefore, to them the same as a gratuity, which they are ready to part with for any trifling gratification which may be offered them.

The strength of the Indian to resist temptation is too feeble to guard him from improvident expenditure of money thus easily acquired.

3. Whenever any individual of the tribe was sufficiently educated to commence life for himself, he should be supplied with a necessary outfit, and should have an allotment of land secured to him and his descendants, inalienable except with the approbation of the government. In this manner one after another would become weaned from his tribal relations, and feel and know that he was independent of tribal authority.

One great hindrance in the effort to make useful members of society of persons of Indian descent, is the community of property recognized among them, and the control over both property and persons of their chiefs or headmen.

The office of chief is a position of authority created for the care and protection of the interests of the tribe. It is seldom conferred in refer-

ence to the intelligence and ability of the individual to transact business, and in consequence the chief is as liable to become the dupe of designing white men as any other member of the tribe.

Lands, money, or other property, the common stock, and which should fall rightfully to all equally, are liable to be diverted to some purpose of no benefit, and contrary to the wishes of a large majority of the tribe. When this proves to be the case, and individuals are divested of their rights, the chiefs themselves find their ignorance imposed upon, they in common with the whole body of them become discontented, but are without remedy. The sooner, therefore, that individuals of the tribe can be permitted to withdraw their interest from the common lot, and to become independent of such contingencies, the sooner they will feel their individuality, and learn to think and act for themselves, and assimilate themselves to the manners, customs, and pursuits of civilized life.

During the past 30 years this tribe has dwindled from 3,500 to 1,500 souls, owing principally to intemperance and to the want of care and prudence in their domestic arrangements.

Should these radical changes be adopted in the manner of their education, treatment, and the provision made for their comfortable settlement upon their own lands, it is believed their demoralization and constant decrease will be arrested, and in a few years they would become intelligent and useful members of society.

ONEIDAS.

In reference to the Oneidas, I can but repeat the very favorable report made a year ago, and the recommendation of a higher grade of schools than they have heretofore enjoyed.

Ever since the advent among them of Father Miter, in the latter part of the 17th century, they have had the advantage of missionary instruction, generally under the superintendence of the English church.

They have profited largely by the labors thus bestowed upon them; so that at the present period about one-third of the whole tribe are attached to the Episcopal or Methodist churches, each of which have a pastor residing in their settlement.

This fact furnishes sufficient proof that they have been as attentive to religious teaching as any community of equal extent, and that the patient devotedness of their missionaries in time past has been crowned with signal success.

It is much to be regretted, however, that while steadily advancing as a tribe in intelligence and exemplary conduct, many of them should be still the slaves of intemperance, and that while they boast of their high degree of Christian civilization and enlightened manners, they should afford so many examples of gross disregard of the common decencies of both.

But this degradation is confined to the smaller portion of the tribe, and is to be attributed solely to their near proximity to the white settlements, in which it is impossible to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors. My immediate predecessor made strenuous efforts to stop this traffic, but without success; and, indeed, so long as the example and encouragement is furnished by the vicious and intemperate of our own race it will be difficult to wean them from it.

The sale of the valuable timber growing on their reserve furnishes abundant facilities of gratifying profligate habits among them, and this resource I have been unable to cut off, though urged to do so by the more considerate and worthy members of the tribe.

Their lands are held as common property, and having no law to restrain them, each individual assumes the right, in opposition to the expressed wishes of a majority and the advice of their agent, to appropriate the fine timber growing upon it to his own private use, or to cut and dispose of it in market.

Although the reservation embraces about 65,000 acres of land, less than 5,000 are in cultivation.

The possession of this large tract isof no practical benefit to them, and it is much to be regretted that they decline the recommendation of the department, to part with a portion of their reserve and convert the proceeds into a school fund for the common good of the tribe.

Surely this large quantity of land is more than sufficient for their use for all time to come, and it would be far better for them to be located permanently where they now are, to have the farms allotted to each of moderate size, and to have the surplus disposed of and brought under cultivation by intelligent and enterprising settlers.

They should also have the jurisdiction of the State courts in criminal cases extended over them, to correct the commission of wrongs among themselves, of which they continually make complaint, and for which they now have no redress.

The statistics herewith returned exhibit their farming operations during the year, and the reports of their teachers the condition of their schools.

Of the whole number between the ages of 8 and 18 less than one-half are able to attend school, their settlements being about 10 miles in extent; they therefore need an additional number of schools for the accommodation of such as are too far distant to attend where they are now kept.

STOCKBRIDGES.

The Stockbridges are known as the Stockbridge and Munsee tribe in their treaties with the government, though of the latter there is but a single family left among them. Less than one-half the tribe, numbering over 400 souls, reside upon their reservation in Shawana county, the remainder of them being scattered over the State.

It is indeed melancholy to witness the condition of these people, nearly all of whom are educated and well versed in the practice of good husbandry. They have successively owned, at different periods of their history, some of the choicest portions of the eastern States. The lands they once occupied are now worth untold millions, and a tithe of the interest on their present value would enable them to secure good farms and surround themselves with the comforts and conveniences of life. The authorities of those States from which they emigrated owe it to the cause of humanity to raise these Indians by liberal endowment to comparative independence.

The government of the United States has ever treated them with great liberality until, by an ill-advised movement, they were brought to their present location.

The sterile character of the land, the rigor of the climate, and their inability to engage in any pursuit which would enable them to subsist, has compelled many of them to abandon their homes and seek employment elsewhere; such as remain require constant supplies of provisions to keep their families from want. It is therefore important that some measures be adopted for their relief, and that they be once more placed in a position where, with proper industry, they may become contented and prosperous. They should be furnished a tract of good farming land,

their farms held in severalty but inalienable, except with the consent of the government, and in a few years they would be fitted for and assume all the duties and privileges of citizenship, and thenceforth become extinct as an independent tribe.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. L. MARTIN, *Indian Agent.*

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 90.

ONEIDA RESERVATION,
August 26, 1868.

SIR: The M. E. mission school came under my supervision May 4, 1868, and was opened as soon as practicable thereafter.

The whole number of days taught was 65; number of scholars in attendance 71, of whom 35 were boys and 36 girls. The average number was 40; studies pursued were reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, grammar, and geography. The scholars were fond of their books, and made rapid improvements in their studies, and also in learning to speak and understand the English language. The school has never been so large as now.

The school-house is altogether too small, being only 16 by 20. Some parts of the time we were obliged to keep from 15 to 20 of the children out of doors. We very much need a new school-house, and are hoping and expecting the department will aid us in erecting one that shall be large enough to accommodate all who may attend.

Very respectfully, yours,

J. HOWEL, *Teacher.*

Hon. M. L. MARTIN,
United States Indian Agent, Green Bay, Wisconsin.

No. 91.

ANNUAL REPORT.

P. E. ONEIDA MISSION SCHOOL, ONEIDA, WISCONSIN,
September 26, 1868.

HONORABLE SIR: This school has been in session 223 days; it consists of a male and female department with one female assistant teacher. The studies pursued have been those of the common English branches. The total number of scholars is 157, 81 girls, and 76 boys. The daily average is, girls 21, boys 25; total daily average 46.

The school is in a flourishing condition in all respects.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. GOODENOUGH, *Teacher.*

Hon. M. L. MARTIN,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 92.

KESHENA, *September* 17, 1868.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of your office, I submit the following report of the primary school at this place and under my care.

The number of pupils registered since my last report is 41, Christians and pagans; boys, 20; girls, 21; average attendance, 20. I am sorry to say that the children are not permitted to remain long enough in school. They are taken away just as their minds are capable of comprehending more advanced studies. The large children, both boys and girls, are withdrawn to labor at home, and leave us with the little ones and new ones. But I have the consolation to say that they generally give satisfaction, by their compliance with the school regulations, and by their perseverance in learning the English language, which I must say, and no doubt you are aware of, is a great and tedious task to themselves and teacher. However, they embrace very cheerfully the opportunity offered them to improve themselves, and this willingness furnishes the happiest evidence that God is blessing our labors among these poor people. The books used in school are the same as last year.

Very respectfully,

ROSALIE DOUSMAN, *Teacher.*

Hon. M. L. MARTIN,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 93.

KESHENA, *September* 17, 1868.

SIR: In obedience to your instructions, I have the honor to present the following as my annual report of the school in my care:

The school during the year has been well sustained; the general attendance has been good; the advancement of the pupils in their respective studies is commendable, as well as their deportment. The general disposition is mild and pleasant, consequently very agreeable to teach and govern. Several of my most advanced scholars have settled in life during the past year, and thus far are doing well. The total number of scholars registered during the year is 67, of which 40 are boys and 27 girls; 50 are Christians and 17 pagans.

The average attendance per day is 32.

The branches taught are orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and English grammar. Books in use in the school are the same as in my last report.

Respectfully,

KATE DOUSMAN, *Teacher.*

Hon. M. L. MARTIN,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 94.

KESHENA, *September* 17, 1868.

SIR: I take pleasure in complying with your request and present to you my annual report.

The object of the industrial school is to teach its scholars to make clothing and impress upon their minds a love for industry, which is so essential to the comforts of life. I have spared no pains to advance its views and to direct the minds of my pupils to this important branch of

their education. The number of articles made in the school will acquaint you with the industry of its scholars, viz: 344 pieces in all; for boys 190 articles, for girls 154.

Very respectfully,

JANE DOUSMAN.

Hon. M. L. MARTIN, *Indian Agent.*

No. 95.

GREEN BAY AGENCY,
September 22, 1868.

SIR: Respecting the Stockbridge and Munsee school near Keshena, I have the honor to report that it is in as prosperous condition as it has ever been since the removal of this tribe to their present home.

The whole number of scholars upon our registry is 33; the greatest number in attendance at any one time has been 28. Our average attendance is 25.

Both parents and children have to a great degree become awakened to the privileges they enjoy, and both seem to be determined to improve them, the former by preparing and urging the children to attend, the latter by a lively display of an eagerness to be early and punctual.

Extra efforts will be made to swell our list of greatest number in attendance to 40, as there are that number in town who are old enough to come out to school.

Besides the instruction in the day school, the children and many of the adult portion of the tribe are convened every Sabbath, where portions of the Scriptures committed to memory during the week are repeated and explained by the teachers and superintendent.

Those attending the day schools range from A B C to Sanders's Fifth Reader; those in the geography use Cornell's, primary and intermediate.

Those in Ray's larger arithmetic class from the simplest rules in addition to some of the first parts of fractions.

Those in Thompson's Mental Arithmetic are among the four first rules of figures.

Our school exercises are reading, writing, ciphering, and spelling, in all of which the scholars have made and are making rapid progress, promising if they thus continue to rise higher in intelligence than the generation before them.

Respectfully, yours,

JEREMIAH SLINGLERLAND, *Teacher.*

Hon. M. S. MARTIN,
United States Indian Agent.

MICHIGAN AGENCY.

No. 96.

OFFICE MACKINAC INDIAN AGENCY,
Detroit, September 17, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit to you for your consideration my fourth annual report of the number and present condition of the Indians within this agency.

There are now within this agency, according to the latest census taken

for the purpose of distributing annuities to them, the following named Indians, viz:

Ottawas and Chippewas	5,252
Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black river	1,555
Chippewas of Lake Superior	1,060
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies	232
Pottawatomies of Huron	50
Total	8,149

Of these Indians 1,703 are men, 2,117 are women, and 4,329 are children, and as to sexes, 3,888 are males, 4,261 are females, and nearly all of them have to a less or greater extent adopted the costumes, habits, and customs of the whites.

The number of schools now in operation among them is 12, (three others having been discontinued during the year,) each school being supplied with one teacher, and from whose reports it appears that the whole number of scholars taught by them during the year commencing July 1, 1867, and ending the 30th of June last, was boys 334; 253 girls; in all 587. From these reports, as well as from my own observations made among them, I have reason to believe that some progress is still being made in the education of their children, but it is slow, and by no means what it ought to be, the principal difficulty being with the Indians themselves in not sending more of their children to school, as well as the irregular attendance of those they do send.

Until quite recently, they have had six smithshops in operation among them, with a blacksmith and an assistant to each, four of which have been discontinued on account of the expiration of the treaty provisions from which their support was derived, leaving only two now in operation, one among the Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan creek and Black river, and one among the Chippewas of Lake Superior.

The Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan creek and Black river also have a grist and saw-mill which is run by a superintendent and a sawyer (the latter an Indian) for their benefit, and which has heretofore been of great benefit to them in aiding them in establishing themselves in their new homes on their reservation, but on account of its being now in a failing condition, and the proceeds of it not being sufficient to meet its running expenses, I recommend that it be sold and the proceeds of the sale be applied to their benefit in such manner as the President may in his judgment deem best.

The rights and privileges of the last-named Indians secured to them by the treaties of August 2, 1855, and of October 18, 1864, to select and occupy lands on the reservation set apart for that purpose in Isabella county in this State, are now receiving the attention of this office and of the Indians themselves, and selections are being made under your instructions issued the 9th of April, 1867.

This office having heretofore and on several occasions felt it to be its duty to call the attention of the department to the land and other matters of the Chippewas of Lake Superior, and of the Ottawas and Chippewas within this agency, and the department having in its letter of the 18th of June last stated that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, or some other suitable person, would visit the agency some time during the present summer with a view to ascertain and settle such business as the Indians may wish to have attended to, nothing is deemed necessary to be said upon that subject other than respectfully to refer it to my last annual

report for the views and recommendations of this office touching the matters therein referred to.

The following exhibit of the farming operations and other pursuits of the Indians within this agency, for the year now last past, is taken from the accompanying agricultural report, and to which I beg leave to refer you.

No. of acres of land cultivated	10,651
No. of bushels of wheat raised, 499, value	$12,312
No. of bushels corn raised, 40,026, value	39,630
No. of bushels potatoes raised, 95,384, value	77,628
No. of bushels turnips raised, 3,103, value	1,740
No. of bushels of rice gathered, 2,001, value	4,002
No. of tons of hay cut, 1,652, value	22,963
No. of horses owned, 1,117, value	64,854
No. of cattle owned, 659, value	26,258
No. of swine owned, 2,379, value	14,431
No. of sheep owned, 12, value	30
No. of pounds of sugar made, 382,778, value	46,082
No. of barrels of fish sold, 5,253, value	40,678
Value of furs sold	44,484
No. of bushels oats raised, 4,620, value	2,322
No. of feet of lumber sawed, 357,500	
Wealth in individual property	479,415

The services of five interpreters and a messenger have heretofore been required for the transaction of business with and among the Indians within this agency; two of the former died not long since, leaving a vacancy to be filled.

With a view to lessen the expenses of the agency, it is now my purpose to dispense with the services of some of these employés, or to reduce their salaries, which I am inclined to think can be done in justice to them and yet maintain the efficiency of this branch of the public service.

As will be seen by the accompanying educational report, the missionary work inaugurated by the various religious societies of the country, with a view to their civilization and christianization, is still carried on among the Indians of this agency, and with more or less success.

About the usual number of deaths have occurred among the Indians under my charge during the year now last past. With these exceptions, I believe general good health has prevailed among them, and I am happy to be able to say that they continue loyal to the government, and are well disposed towards their white neighbors.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD M. SMITH,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

AGENCY FOR CHIPPEWAS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

No. 97.

OFFICE UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT,
Chippewa Agency, November 20, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report. The assassination of the well-known chief Hole-in-the-day and the plun-

der of his house and stables, in June last, by a small band of lawless Pillagers, is no common event. Taking advantage of the excitement and bad feeling engendered thereby, a few whites and half-breeds, reckless of consequences, sought to make trouble between the government employés and the Indians. A small detachment of soldiers promptly sent to Leech lake, and kept there during the summer effectually defeated this attempt, and secured quiet and a sense of safety to the families of the employés at that place; with the exception of this occurrence, nothing unusual has disturbed the peaceful relations of the government with these Indians.

Immediately after the murder was committed I applied to the United States district attorney to ascertain if there could be found some legal way to punish the guilty parties thereof; but his assurance that there is a federal statute expressly prohibiting any governmental interference in affairs of this kind deterred me from any action to this end.

In the cultivation of the soil I may claim that some progress has been made among all the bands under my charge. About one-half of the Chippewas of the Mississippi have been moved to their new homes at Oak Point and White Earth lake. At the former place they have 80 acres cleared and broken, on which they have raised a good crop of corn and potatoes. There have been erected here five good houses for the chiefs, a stable, a shop, and house for the blacksmith.

At White Earth lake there have been cleared and broken 250 acres, 100 of which was planted on the sod with corn, potatoes, and turnips, yielding moderate returns for the labor expended. The buildings erected at this place are a steam saw-mill, to which a grist-mill will soon be attached, a carpenter's shop, a shop and house for the blacksmith, houses for the farmer and interpreter, a root-house, and 20 houses for Indians, exclusive of stables and outhouses. The mill is capable of sawing 10,000 feet of lumber per day; a plentiful supply of pine is found within a few miles, which may easily be floated to the place of manufacture. Two hundred thousand feet have been sawed and used for the purposes indicated above during the past fall.

Many of those Indians who have removed to this reservation in advance of their obligation to do so, are making an earnest effort to live like the better class of whites. With a soil unsurpassed in fertility, timber in abundance for all useful purposes, and the liberal appropriations of the government to aid them therein, a hope of real, if slow, progress may well be indulged. Never has the opportunity for weaning them from the habits and instincts of a savage life appeared so favorable as the present, and if I express much confidence that beneficent results will follow the operations at White Earth, it is because the means employed to secure them are most suitable.

The Mille Lac bands of Mississippi Indians manifest a strong desire to remain on their old reservation at Mille Lac. Should they be gratified in this respect but little can be done for them by way of aid in cultivating the soil. The great extent of territory over which the Chippewas of this agency are scattered, the difficulty of access to the summer homes of each little community, have always been a fatal obstacle to success in agriculture. The gathering of these people on reservations chiefly adapted to farming, and the establishing of laws over them, constitute, it seems to me, the first step towards civilization.

It is to be regretted that while by their late treaty the Mississippi Indians have made themselves amenable to civil law for offences committed against each other, there is no redress, through this source, of wrongs done them by members of other bands.

The Pillagers at Leech lake with those at Cass and Winnebagoshish

lakes are enlarging their gardens from year to year. Their crops the past season are above the average, but their chief reliance for subsistence, game, fish, and wild rice have partially failed them, the former two becoming scarcer with each succeeding year. The generally barren soil of their reservation does not afford much encouragement to extend their operations beyond garden culture. Necessity may yet force them into a pursuit that is now exceedingly distasteful. Protection from the idle and vicious is the great want here as at other points. The Red Lake Indians have made a commendable degree of advancement in agriculture. A narrow belt of exceedingly fertile land extends around the southern and eastern sides of that lake, affording facilities for raising corn, potatoes, and turnips, which they have well improved. While other bands have at times been threatened with famine, these have always appeared to have enough. Their crops the past season were equal to the average.

A water-power mill for sawing and grinding is in process of erection to make good the place of the steam mill rendered useless by the explosion of its boilers.

The Pembina bands on and in the vicinity of Red river are in a destitute condition in consequence of the destruction of their crops by the grasshoppers. The buffalo upon which they rely in part for subsistence have disappeared from their region also. Much suffering is apprehended the coming winter.

A year ago a school was set in operation at Leech lake, under the charge of the Rev. S. G. Wright, a missionary of 20 years among these Indians. For the manner of conducting this school, which has continued to the present time, and the results thereof, I refer you to the report of the superintendent and teacher. The money expended for this purpose has, so far as I can judge, been productive of good. For the sanitary condition of the Chippewas in this agency, the amount of their lands under cultivation, crops, &c., I refer you to accompanying documents.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. BASSETT,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

NEW YORK AGENCY.

No. 98.

OFFICE OF THE AGENCY FOR NEW YORK INDIANS,
Buffalo, September 15, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report relative to the Indians of the State of New York which are embraced within this agency. The last census shows that they number something over 4,000; they still hold large tracts of land in the western part of the State, upon which they reside. Much of this territory is yet forest covered with timber which is more or less valuable, while a portion has been cleared, fenced, and otherwise improved, so that here and there may be found good farms with buildings that compare favorably with those in the surrounding country. But there are not as many such farms as should be; the well-directed labor of the able-bodied among them would soon change the whole appearance of their valuable reserves, and convert their waste and idle lands into well-managed homesteads. But we have no reason to despair, for they are progressing as fast as we have any right to expect,

taking all things into consideration, and are very far removed from the wild and untutored savage; they are gradually yielding to surrounding civilization, and the time is not far distant when they must, from force of circumstances, become a part of the people, merged in the community which surrounds them, exercising the same privileges, and be governed by the same laws. The Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Tuscaroras have dwindled away until few of each band are left. The only aid they receive through this agency is their annual proportion of the annuity goods. I am told that they receive allowances from the State of New York, by virtue of existing State treaty stipulations; also, in common with the Senecas, a fund for the support of their schools. The Senecas number 3,070, of which 1,494 are on the Cattaraugus, 917 on the Alleghany, and 605 on the Tonawanda reservations. Total number of "heads of families and individuals without families," 808. These reservations contain 59,149 acres of land, to wit: Cattaraugus 21,680, Alleghany 30,469, and Tonawanda 7,000 acres. The Cattaraugus and Tonawanda reservations contain 28,680 acres, the most of which are very fine farming lands; these two reservations, the Cattaraugus and Tonawanda, would give about 35½ acres of land to each "head of families and individuals without families," which, I believe, is as much territory as these people can use to advantage for agricultural purposes, and that is all their lands are any longer valuable to them for, because the days of fishing and hunting, as a means of support, are past, and the sooner they understand that they must look to their agricultural resources for a living the better it will be for them and those that are to follow after them.

What then might be done with the Alleghany reserve? Why not authorize its sale at a fair and reasonable value, the proceeds of such sale to be held by the United States as a "trust fund," and the interest paid over annually, not as the present "trust fund interest" is paid, but in some manner provide that it shall go into permanent improvements on their remaining reservations, so distributed as to be as much for their individual benefit as may be consistent with their tribal relations. How that could best be done would be a subject for future consideration.

A new council house has been built on the Tonawanda reservation since my last report, which was very much needed; without it no comfortable place could be provided to meet the band for annuity payment, or to transact any other business. The Thomas orphan asylum, on the Cattaraugus reservation, has been much improved, and is an institution in every way worthy of more adequate support than it has ever yet received. They are undoubtedly laboring under great pecuniary embarrassment, and I think have always lacked for means to carry out to the full extent their labor of love.

The annuity goods were received and distributed among the several bands pursuant to instructions. No complaint has ever been made to me as to the kind or quality of the goods. The annuity moneys have also been received, and paid over to the heads of families, and individuals without families, and vouchers taken for the same. The Indians claim that they should be paid in gold and silver, and ask the agent to present this as a claim to the Indian department, and ask that the government resume specie payment at its earliest convenience. A part of this money undoubtedly is judiciously expended, for a portion of the people are intelligent and industrious, but far too great a proportion goes to pay debts previously contracted, and how well they have received the worth of their money I am not prepared to judge; but presume about as near as irresponsible parties could be expected to obtain, and getting goods on credit.

If this fund or a part of it could be expended in training the rising

generation to habits of industry and economy, it would result in a permanent benefit, as, for instance, such discipline as they receive at the Thomas orphan asylum, which has been before referred to, which you are probably aware has a farm attached, and on which the boys are put to work, and educated in practical farm labor. They are sadly in need of this kind of training, and it is no fault of theirs that they are no better qualified to make a proper use of the means placed in their hands by the government, for they act from what knowledge and capacity they have; nevertheless, it is too true that many of them are little better off with the annuity which they receive than they would be without it, for they barely subsist as it is, and could do no less if they received nothing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 99.

THOMAS ASYLUM FOR ORPHAN
AND DESTITUTE INDIAN CHILDREN,
October 1, 1868.

SIR: The trustees of Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children respectfully beg leave to report to you, and through you to the Indian Department at Washington, the condition of the asylum for the year ending the 30th of September, 1868.

The number of children reported in the institution at the close of last year was 79, of whom one was at that time dismissed, leaving to commence the current year 78, of whom 77 remained through the year.

There were received during the year 22, making the total number 100, of whom 57 are boys, and 43 are girls.

There were two deaths, leaving the number remaining at the close of the year 98, of whom 55 are boys, and 43 are girls. The average of the whole year is $87\frac{30}{366}$.

The financial statistics are as follows, viz:

Receipts from all sources	$6,343 21
Of which from the State of New York for the support of children	$4,042 30
Share of general appropriation to incorporated asylums	249 48
Making a total of State aid of	4,291 78
United States Indian appropriation of 1867	1,000 00
From the friends in New York and Baltimore	400 00
Annuities of Indian children	305 74
Various collections and donations	221 93
Labor and the sale of various articles	123 76
Total as above	6,343 21
The amount of expenses during the year has been	$9,051 82
For meat	$732 99
For bread and breadstuffs	1,940 92

For groceries and other provisions	$1,569 40
For clothing	698 91
For labor, including salaries of superintendent and matron	1,397 41
For house-furnishing, repairs, and improvements	1,135 13
For fuel and lights	243 38
For tools, blacksmithing and farming implements, and machinery	813 26
For stock and feed for stock	228 63
For seeds and manure	26 65
For insurance	18 75
For travelling expenses	124 07
For medical and funeral expenses	104 18
For stationery and postage	4 96
For exchange	80
For unclassified items	12 18
Total disbursements	9,051 82
Deduct receipts of the year	6,343 21
Balance of expenses above receipts	2,708 61
Debt at close of last year	1,219 84
Total present indebtedness	3,928 45

In adding the receipts of last year a mistake of $10 was made in the printed report, (see page 345,) and perhaps in our written report also, making the receipts so much more than they actually were, and the indebtedness correspondingly less.

Omitting the cost of the new building, $1,000, of the furnishing and repairs, and the slight reduction of the debt, the average per capita expenses of the previous year were $111 12. Without any omission, the year under review shows a reduction from this amount of $7 17; the total disbursements being a fraction less than $103 95 to each child; but, since the average number of children under care is 28¾ (very nearly) greater than that of the previous year, and since omitting, as before, the new building from the receipts of last year, the receipts of the current year from all sources have been $490 76 less than for that year, the trustees are brought face to face with the fact that neither the State of New York, nor the general government, nor the private donations to the institution have made any provision for the increased expenses attending the enlargement of its operations. Still, with a balance against them of nearly $4,000, they are not disheartened.

With the abundant testimony they receive from all quarters to the usefulness of the institution, and with their own personal knowledge that, notwithstanding its enlargement, it is still too small to meet the full necessities of the Indians, they are confident that relief will come sooner or later, and therefore they will persevere in their efforts a little longer.

All which is respectfully submitted.

In behalf of the trustees:

B. F. HALL, *Clerk.*
E. M. PETTIT, *Treasurer.*
ASHER WRIGHT,
Chairman of Executive Committee.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
United States Agent for the New York Indians.

SACS AND FOXES IN IOWA.

No. 100.

AGENCY OF SAC AND FOX INDIANS RESIDING IN IOWA,
Toledo, Iowa, September 2, 1868.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department, I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the condition of the Indians under my charge.

The Sac and Fox Indians of the Mississippi, residing in Iowa, number, according to an enrolment made on the 27th ultimo:

Men	72
Women	87
Children	93
Total	252

This is a decrease of 14 since my last annual report, but this is accounted for from the fact that in my last report I included 16 Indians who habitually make their home with these Indians, but whom I have ascertained to be Pottawatomies, and consequently are not included in this report.

It appears therefore that there has been a slight increase in numbers during the year.

There are also here from the Sacs and Foxes of Kansas:

Men	2
Women	5
Children	3
Total	10

They claim to be Foxes, and on account of their near relationship with these Indians desire very much to make this their home and draw their pay here. Being enrolled in Sac families, (as they say,) they receive no benefit from the annuities paid in Kansas.

I know knothing of the truth of these statements. Of course I shall do nothing towards recognizing them as a part of this tribe unless I am directed so to do.

There has been a little increase in agricultural products during the past year. The greatest improvement, however, is in working their own land, whereas, heretofore, as a general thing, they have been compelled to work rented lands.

The men, unlike their usual indolent habits, showed quite a disposition to work for good pay during harvest time.

They went into the harvest field and made full hands at from two to three dollars per day. I presume in the aggregate 200 days' work was done by them during the late harvest.

The following shows the result of their industrial pursuits during the past year, and also their personal property:

Number of ponies, 261, at $45 each	$11,745 00
Number of bushels of corn, 1,000, at 50 cents per bushel	500 00
Value of furs sold	1,497 00
Pounds of sugar made, 2,700, at 28 cents per pound	540 00
Days' work in harvest, 200, at $2 50 per day	500 00
Total	14,782 00

Besides the articles above mentioned, there were raised some potatoes, and the usual amount of beans, pumpkins, squash, &c.

Since my last report they have purchased and paid for, out of their tribal fund, 120 acres of land, for which they paid $3,500.

They now have 339 acres of land, for which they paid $7,300, of which 60 acres are in cultivation this year, all in corn, except a few potatoes, beans, squash, &c.

It is with regret that I am compelled to report no particular progress in civilization.

All the Christian denominations in the vicinity seemed to have overlooked the wants and necessities of these people; this is probably from the determined opposition on the part of these Indians to any encroachment upon their old habits and customs, by any form of education or Christian teachings; therefore, I have no educational statistics to report.

While these Indians of necessity are compelled to live in close neighborhood with the whites, with such a diversity of habits and customs, still it is very seldom that any difficulty or trouble arises between them complaints are sometimes made of their idling away so much of their time in the towns, but they are universally quiet and peaceful, and, with the precautions taken to keep from them whiskey and other intoxicating drinks, there is but little drunkenness among them; upon the whole, they are getting along as well as could reasonably be expected from the way they are situated here; but this is their home, and they desire here to remain, and they seem to appreciate and understand, to a certain extent, the propriety and necessity of maintaining amicable and friendly relations with the white people.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEANDER CLARK,
United States Special Indian Agent.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

WINNEBAGOES AND POTTAWATOMIES IN WISCONSIN.

No. 101.

UNITED STATES SPECIAL AGENCY, STRAY BANDS OF
WINNEBAGO AND POTTAWATOMIE INDIANS OF WISCONSIN,
September 1, 1868.

SIR: In conformity with the regulations of your office, I herewith submit my annual report as special agent for stray bands of Winnebago and Pottawatomie Indians of Wisconsin.

The number of Indians within the State, under my charge, will not vary materially from that of my last annual report.

There have been no complaints made against the Indians during the year except in two instances, in both of which cases, upon investigation, I found that the charges were unfounded, and no real cause of complaint existed.

As far as I have been able to ascertain, the Indians under my charge have been uniformly orderly, peaceable and quiet.

They have the present year engaged more extensively in raising corn and vegetables than in former years.

They have on Little Wolf river over 200 acres planted in corn the pre-

sent season, and other bands in Adams, Juneau, and other counties, have planted corn in considerable quantities. They manufactured quite a large amount of maple sugar last spring, the season being favorable for that purpose. That tell me that the berry crop is light this season.

Among the younger men of this band I observe a better disposition to labor than formerly; many of them have been employed the present season by farmers in harvesting, and I am told that they make very good field hands.

There has been no visible improvement in their moral condition, that I have observed, since my last report; and they have no opportunity for religious instruction in their present condition. I think they are more inclined than heretofore to concentrate together in unsettled localities which are suitable to their peculiar habits, of which places there are still plenty within the State.

Upon the whole, I have no doubt but they are as well situated as they could be, taking into consideration their characteristics, opportunities, and natures. Some of the younger ones speak the English language quite understandingly, and are constantly improving.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. LAMOREUX,
United States Special Agent.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

ALASKA TERRITORY.

No. 102.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, California, November 21, 1867.

GENERAL: I transmit herewith a report by Brevet Lieutenant Colonel R. N. Scott in regard to the Indians near the boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia. I would invite the special attention of the War Department to this valuable report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major General U. S. A., Com. Mil. Div. of the Pacific.

ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, California, November 12, 1867.

GENERAL: In compliance with letter of instructions from Major General Halleck, dated September 3, and under authority granted in your telegram of September 30, I have visited Victoria, New Westminster, and Fort Simpson, British Columbia, and for reasons appearing hereafter I extended my journey to the north side of Portland channel, in our new territory.

Enclosure marked A exhibits the numbers and location of the Indians on and near the boundary between British Columbia and the Russian American possessions recently ceded to the United States. For this

information I am mainly indebted to Mr. Cunningham, (the Hudson Bay Company's agent on Naas river,) whom I met at Fort Simpson.

The total number of British Indians on and near the boundary may safely be estimated at 6,800. The American tribes on and near the same line number about 2,000 souls. As a rule these Indians, bound together by trading interests and family connections, are friendly to each other. They are also, generally, well disposed towards the whites, whether "Bostons" or "King George men." The Indians understand perfectly well that it is for their interest to have competition for the furs, skins, fish, &c., which they offer for sale or barter. These articles command much higher prices since the Hudson Bay Company's monopoly expired. The officers of that company complain that their business has been very much injured by outside traders, who are generally Americans, and assign as a reason that it is only from such parties that the Indians can buy liquor. There is, no doubt, much force in this reasoning, but American enterprise has quite as much to do with success of these traders as American whiskey.

The Kakes, Stikeens, Hydahs, Chimpsains, Tongas, Cape Fox, and other tribes congregate on Portland channel and the Naas river to trade with each other and with the whites, the liquor trade being generally carried on within what is now our boundary.

Enclosure marked B exhibits the number and location of the Indians east and south of Sitka and on the main land from Cape Spencer to Portland channel. I do not apprehend that the Indians in British Columbia would offer any obstacle to the settlement by our people of the islands and main land east and to the soutward of Sitka.

Difficulties will, however, in all probability arise between the whites and our own Indians. These tribes live along the shores of the various bays, rivers, and inlets. To keep them in subjection will require either the interposition of the navy, manifested by one or more light-draught gunboats paying periodical visits to the various villages, and inflicting summary punishment when necessary, or the constant employment of an armed quartermaster's steamer, which could probably perform such duty while transporting supplies from post to post. I respectfully recommend that a show of military power be made at the earliest practicable moment to the Kakes, Armos, Chilcaks, and Hoods-Nahoos. This special service might easily be performed by the navy. Upon the question of establishing a military post at or near the mouth of Stikeen river, I feel some hesitation in expressing an opinion, not being able by personal examination to ascertain the disposition or exact location on the river of these Indians. There are about 13 whites on the river at a mining village called Shakesville, about 135 miles above its mouth. Thus far they have had no serious trouble with the Indians. The river is navigable for light-draught steamboats for at least 140 miles, and for canoes much further. It is an important channel of trade with the Indians in the British possessions, through to the head-waters of the Naas and Skeena rivers, and I have no doubt but that our revenue officers will have to pay particular attention to this inlet. They might require military protection. If a military post should be established at any point on the river it would hasten the development of the country, and would certainly concentrate in its vicinity a large number of Indians who would thus come under our immediate control. A rough tracing of the river (furnished by Captain Horace Coffin) is submitted herewith. Captain Coffin reports an island near the mouth containing about 300 acres of level land and plenty of timber and good water, which might answer for a military post. He also recommends as a suitable site a point on the south

bank of the river, which I have marked in his sketch with a red cross.

Portland channel is an important inlet for trade with the interior tribes. It is desirable as a means of developing the country, and for the purpose of affording protection to our traders and revenue officers, as well as to preserve peace between our own and the British Indians, to establish a small military post on or near the channel. Such an establishment would also have a good moral effect upon the tribes living or trading for many miles around that vicinity. Impressed with these reasons and in view of the importance of the trade upon the channel and adjacent inlets, I crossed over from Fort Simpson to our own territory in search of a site suitable for a military station. I believe the most suitable place to be Tongas island. This island has an area of about one square mile; perhaps more. It is quite level; it is well timbered and watered, and upon it I found several patches of soil suited for gardening purposes. The accompanying sketch will give a very accurate idea of its locality and the various channels in the immediate vicinity, (enclosure C.)

Nenkoot, alias Ebitt, chief of the Tongas, is very anxious to have an American trading post established on the island, and thinking we must be there for some such purpose, he offered a house and garden patch to Major Hoyt and myself for nothing. He says that the establishment of such a station would concentrate in the vicinity the cape Foxes, the scattered members of his own tribes, and many other Indians; and that many Indians would go there to trade who now deal at Fort Simpson and on the Naas river. The island is now the principal entrepot for the whiskey and other contraband trade with the Indians on and near the channel. We found there a large shed filled with whiskey barrels awaiting the arrival of an American whiskey schooner. If a military post is to be established on this island it would be well to have it declared a military reservation without delay. Traders might be allowed to reside upon it during "good behavior."

For the information embodied in enclosures A and B, I am indebted to Mr. W. F. Tolmie, Captain John Swanson, and Mr. Cunningham, of the Hudson Bay Company, and to Captain Horace Coffin, who was for many years a trader among the northern Indians, and who lately commanded a steamer in the service of the Russian American Telegraph Company. I did not gain much practical information from Governor Seymour in reference to the measures advised or taken by the British authorities to maintain peace between the Indians and the whites. In fact his letter (enclosure D) embodies the substance of his remarks during the two interviews which I had with him. My interviews with Dr. Tolmie were much more satisfactory, and he has promised an early answer to my note, copy of which is enclosed, marked E. His opinions are entitled to great consideration from the fact that he has spent a long life among savage tribes and has been for many years an eye-witness of the results of the policy pursued by our own government towards the Indians in Oregon and Washington Territory.

Stress of weather prevented my visiting the trading and missionary establishment at Met-la-kaht-la, as advised by Governor Seymour, but I wrote to Mr. Duncan from Bella-Bella, and hope to receive an answer within a month. (Enclosure F.)

From such information as I have been able to obtain I have no hesitation in attributing the great success attendant for so many years upon the Indian policy of the Hudson Bay Company and her Majesty's colonial officers to the following facts:

The savages are treated justly, receiving protection in life and property from the laws which they are forced to obey.

There is no Indian bureau with attendant complications.

There is no pretended recognition of the Indian's "title" in fee simple to the lands over which he roams for fish or game. Intoxicating liquors were not introduced among these people so long as the Hudson Bay Company possessed the monopoly of trade.

Prompt punishment follows the perpetration of crime, and from time to time the presence of a gun-boat serves to remind the savages along the coast of the power of their masters. Not more than two years ago the Fort Rupert Indians were severely punished for refusing to deliver certain criminals demanded by the civil magistrate. Their village was bombarded and completely destroyed by her Britannic Majesty's gunboat Clio.

As the result of such a policy we find trading posts, well stocked with everything tempting to savage cupidity, safely conducted by one or two whites among distant and powerful tribes. There is not a regular soldier in all British Columbia, (excepting marines on ship-board and at Esquimault,) and yet white men travel through the length and breadth of the province in almost absolute security. Yet the total number of Indians in the colony is estimated at 40,000, and there are not more than 8,000 whites.

Dr. Tolmie informed me that Captain Howard, of our revenue service, had stated in Victoria that no one would be allowed to sell arms or ammunition to the Indians in our territory. This policy, provided it could be carried out, would simply deprive these people of the means of gaining a livelihood.

They must have guns, not only to get food, but to secure the furs, skins, &c., of the northwest trade. But these Indians *will* get arms and ammunition. If our own traders are prohibited from furnishing them, they can and will get them from British Columbia, and in this event they would naturally look upon the British as their best friends. The consequences of such a state of feeling, as affecting our trade and intercourse with them, may readily be imagined. Inasmuch as most of our trading intercourse with Alaska will be by small vessels running through what is called the "inside passage" along the coast of British Columbia, I deemed it advisable to collect such information as could be obtained in reference to Indians living on and near that route. (See enclosure G.)

For convenient reference I submit herewith a copy of the letter of instructions received from Major General Halleck. (Enclosure H.)

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT N. SCOTT,
Brevet Lieut. Colonel and A. D. C.

Brevet Major General JAMES B. FRY,
Adjutant General Military District of the Pacific.

A.

*Indians living on and near the boundary between British Columbia and the Russian American territory recently ceded to the United States.**

Chimpsains.—Living on Chimpsain peninsula. Their principal village is at Fort Simpson, where a Hudson Bay post (the largest on the coast) has been located for some 30 years. There are about 900 Indians at this point, living in large, strongly-built lodges; about 600 of this tribe are at Met-la-kaht-la, a missionary and trading village about 15 miles

* I embrace under this heading all Indians who are within easy access to Portland channel, coming there to trade, &c., or within an area of 60 miles north and south of that inlet.

to the southward of Fort Simpson, on Chatham sound. Fort Simpson is a large stockade fort, armed with eight four-pounder iron guns, but there are now but three or four whites at that station.

Naas river Indians.—Naas river empties into Portland channel at about 55° north latitude, and about 30 miles to the northward and eastward of Fort Simpson.

Mr. Cunningham (the Naas river trader for Hudson Bay Company) was at Fort Simpson while I was there, and kindly furnished such information as I possess in reference to tribes on that and Skeena river. He estimates the total number of Naas Indians at 2,000.

The Kakes, Foxes, Hydahs, Tongas, and Stikeens trade on the Naas for Oulicoon oil and other articles. The Naas Indians go into Portland channel near its head to catch salmon, which are said to be very abundant.

There is a tribe of about 200 souls now living on a westerly branch of the Naas near Stikeen river; they are called "Lack-weips," and formerly lived on Portland channel; they moved away in consequence of an unsuccessful war with the Naas, and now trade exclusively with the Stikeens. The Hudson Bay Company is making strong efforts to reconcile this feud, in order to recover their trade.*

Skeena river Indians.—Skeena river empties into Port Essington, about 35 miles below Portland channel; its source is not far from the headwaters of the Naas. The total number of Indians on the river and its tributaries is reliably estimated at 2,400, namely:

Kits-alas	400
Kits-win-gahs	300
Kits-i-guchs	300
Kits-pay-uchs	400
Ha-gul-gets	500
Kits-a-gas	500
Kits-win-scolds	400

The last named tribe lives between the Naas and the Skeena. They are represented as a very superior race, industrious, sober, cleanly and peaceable.

Kitatels.—Living on the islands in Ogden's channel, about 60 miles below Fort Simpson. They number about 300 persons, and are not considered very trustworthy. These people trade at Metlakatla.

Hydahs.—This name is given to the Indians on the northern shores of Queen Charlotte's islands and to all of our Indians on Prince of Wales islands, except the Hermegas and Chatsinahs.

The British Indians living along the shore from Virago sound to North Point and Cape Knox number 300. Those at Masset's harbor are also estimated at 300.

The American Hydahs are called Ky-gannies or Kliavakans. They number about 600 souls, and are scattered along the shore from Cordova to Tonvel's bay. Quite a number of the men from these tribes are employed about Victoria and in the saw-mills on Puget sound. A few years ago some British Hydahs captured the schooner Blue Wing off Seattle, Washington Territory, and murdered all the crew and passengers—some five or six persons.

Tongaas.—Not many years ago this was a warlike and numerous tribe, and now numbers not more than 200 souls. They hunt, fish, and trade among the islands and on the northern shores of Portland channel. Their principal village is on Tongaas island, to which reference is made else-

* I include them in the estimate of Naas river Indians.

where in this report. There is said to be a small settlement of these people on Cape Northumberland, numbering about 50 persons.

Cape Fox Indians.—A small tribe is living on Cape Fox, about 15 miles form Portland channel, about 150 in all. The Hudson Bay Company's people consider these Indians as belonging to the Tongaas, but as they are repudiated by the old Tongaas chief, I have reported them separately.

Stikeens.—There are now about 1,000 of these people. Five or six hundred of them live on Stikeen river, and the remainder are scattered along the coast from Point Highfield to Point Steward. This tribe is fast disappearing. Ten years ago they numbered over 1,500 souls. I cannot say how many of the river Stikeens are in our Territory. Captain Coffin reports, however, that there is a Russian boundary monument on that river, about 135 miles from its mouth, marking a point 10 marine leagues from the coast. If he is correct as to the nature of this monument, most of these Indians are within our boundary. The Stikeen tongue is spoken all the way from Portland channel to Kay's island.

B.

Indians on the islands east and south of Sitka; on the mainland from Cape Spencer to Portland channel; tribes enumerated in Schedule A being omitted in this statement.*

PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND.

Kennegas.—Living at Cape Pole opposite Warren's island. They number about 500 persons, and are said to be very peaceable.

Chatsinas.—On the northerly end of the island, and on the west side of Clarence straits; a peaceable tribe, numbering about 500 persons.

KUPRIANOFF ISLAND.

Kakes.—This name is given on Russian charts as Kehons; but I adopt the name by which they have been known for years by American and British traders.

Their village is on the northwestern side of the island, near the head of Prince Frederick's sound. They number about 800 souls. In former years they gave us a great deal of annoyance in Puget sound. In 1857 some of this tribe murdered the collector of customs at Port Townsend, Washington Territory, and it is said that they are very much excited at the report that they are coming under the "Bostons," apprehending punishment for their various crimes. I am also informed that this tribe has always given trouble to the Russians. There is a branch of this tribe at Cape Fartshaw or Farnshaw, at the mouth of Stephen's passage, and opposite the northeastern end of the island. They number about 200.

ADMIRALTY ISLAND.

Hoidxnous.—On Hood's bay, Pognibsui straits; about 800 people in all; have a bad reputation among traders.

Awks.—This tribe is scattered along Douglass channel, on Douglass island, and on the mainland from Lynn canal to Taco inlet. The whole number is about 700. As compared with other Indians, they are poor.

* Captain Swanson estimates one-third of these Indians as "fighting men," but this estimate seems too large, even in view of the fact that the proportion of children is much smaller than among the whites.

The British traders give them a fair reputation, but our people call them bad.

TCHITCHAGOFF ISLAND.

Port Frederick.—On the northern end of the island is a tribe of about 150 persons. I could not learn their tribal name or anything as to their disposition.

INDIANS ON THE MAINLAND.

Humros or Hoone-ahs.—Scattered along from Cape Spencer to Point Converden. They number about 1,000 in all. These people are celebrated as sea otter and seal hunters. Captain Swanson says they have no reason for animosity towards Americans. I learned from Captain Coffin, however, that they are dangerous customers, and that on one occasion they captured a vessel belonging to the Hudson Bay Company.

Chilcahs.—At the head of Lynn canal and mouth of Chilcah river; number at least 1,200 souls. They are proud and independent in manner, and are said to cherish peculiar hatred to Americans. About 70 of their forefathers were killed some 60 years ago by the crew of an American brig, and a desire for revenge is still cherished by them. Small parties of Americans should be very cautious in dealing with these Indians.

Hoodna-hoos.—At the head of Chatham straits; number about 700. Some of their people have also been killed by American sailors, and Captain Swanson says they will seek revenge.

Tacos.—Living about Port Durham and head of Taco inlet; number about 300, and are represented as "rich and saucy."

Sundowns.—There are about 150 of these people living in Port Houghton; character very doubtful.

Kyacks.—About 200 of this tribe are living on the mainland behind Hays island; character doubtful.

D.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA,
September 24, 1867.

SIR: In compliance with desire expressed by yourself on Saturday last, I have the honor to submit herewith copy of instructions under which I am acting.

Major General Halleck will be greatly obliged for any suggestions you may deem it proper to communicate as to the measures to be taken in dealing with the Indians in our new territory. The peaceable relations so long maintained between the whites and Indians in British Columbia give great weight to any suggestions we may be fortunate enough to receive from the officers of her Majesty.

I have obtained much information in regard to the Indians living on the islands and coast east of Sitka, from Portland channel northward towards Cook's inlet. I would be glad to have your excellency designate parties from whom I can gain information in regard to the tribes along the boundary between our respective territories.

With renewed assurances of your desire to maintain peaceful relations with the native tribes in your colony as well as in our own territory, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT N. SCOTT,
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel U. S. Army.

His Excellency Governor SEYMOUR,
Governor of British Columbia.

VICTORIA, *October* 4, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR: I hear that you are about to leave Victoria, and I at once answer your official letter, although possibly it might have been more satisfactory to talk over its contents once more.

As regards the treatment of the Indians I do not think you will have much trouble. I have always treated them as, to a certain extent, an inferior race to ourselves, but with strict justice. I enclose letters of introduction to the Police magistrate at Nencineer, and W. Duncan, the magistrate at Metlakahtla. You will find W. Duncan more conversant with the Indian character than almost any one in British Columbia. If you stop at Fort Simpson you can gain much practical information from the representatives of the Hudson Bay Company.

I have found that the Indians have a strong idea of justice, and know when they are in the wrong. At the same time, if not satisfied in their minds that the punishment inflicted on them is deserved, they will long cherish a desire for retaliation and vengeance.

Wishing that I could give you more full information,

I remain yours, truly,

FREDERICK SEYMOUR.

Col. SCOTT, *United States Army.*

E.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA,
October 29, 1867.

DEAR SIR: Major General Halleck is very desirous to know, with a view to a cordial co-operation on our part, what measures the authorities in your colony advise, in order to preserve peace between the Indians and the whites, and between the Indians themselves along our respective boundaries. Your long experience in the management of savage tribes induces me to apply also to you for such suggestions as you deem proper in regard to this subject.

Please give me your views, especially upon the question of selling arms and ammunition to the Indians in our new territory, and upon the necessity of prohibiting the introduction of intoxicating liquors into the same region.

Thanking you for the information already received through your kindness,

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT N. SCOTT,
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel United States Army.

W. F. TOLMIE, Esq.,
Chief Factor H. B. Co., &c., &c., Present.

F.

STEAMER DIANA, BELLA-BELLA,
October 18, 1867.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a letter from his excellency Governor Seymour, to yourself, which I would have been happy to have delivered in person.

When I left Fort Simpson (on the 14th instant) I hoped to be able to

pay you a visit. I was, however, delayed by bad weather on the north side of Portland channel, and finding that our boilers were getting in bad condition I deemed it best to get across Queen Charlotte's sound without delay.

Will you be kind enough to advise me of your views as to the character and disposition of the Indians on and near the boundary between British Columbia and the territory recently ceded by Russia to the United States. I will also be obliged for any suggestions as to the proper policy to be pursued by the United States officials, to preserve peaceful relations with these tribes. It is the earnest desire of the United States to preserve peaceful relations with the native tribes in British Columbia, as well as in our own territory, and I will be glad to have your views as to the best policy to secure such result.

Please address me at "Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, San Francisco, California."

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT N. SCOTT,
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel United States Army.

WILLIAM DUNCAN, Esq., *Metlakahtla.*

G.

Indians living on and near the inside passage from Victoria, British Columbia, to Sitka, (Indians enumerated in enclosures A and B not included.)

Nanaimo.—There are from three to four hundred Indians at and in the vicinity of this coal mine. They are kept in thorough subjection.

Cape Mudge—South end of Valdie's island, a small fishing station. About 100 Indians congregate there at certain seasons of the year.

Nimkish.—There are about 200 of the people living on the Nimkish river, about 80 miles above Cape Mudge. This tribe bears a very good reputation.

Fort Rupert.—This is a large Hudson Bay Company's station, surrounded by about 400 Indians, whose reputations are bad. They have, however, been on good behavior since their village was bombarded by the Clio.

Nahwittis.—These people live on Hope island, in Shadwell passage, about 20 miles to northwestward of Fort Rupert. They are an industrious and quite people, completely under the control of the Roman Catholic priests. They have good houses and fine gardens. I estimate their numbers at about 200.

Quatsinas—Live on Smith's inlet, north of Cape Caution. They are estimated at about 150 souls, and bear a doubtful character.

Wykenas.—Not more than 100 persons in this tribe, living on River's channel.

Bella-Bellas.—There are about 300 Indians on Milbank sound, who congregate on the islands of Bella-Bella, where there is a trading station. They have quite a good character among traders.

Kityagoos and *Hiluys*—Living on Larido channel. There are about 100 souls in each tribe. A peaceful people.

Kit-Kats—On Douglass channel; quiet people. Not more than 100 souls.

Kit-a-mats—Living on Kitamat river. These people are estimated at over 200 souls, and have a bad reputation.

H.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, California, September 3, 1867.

COLONEL: After completing your inspection duties at San Juan island you will proceed to Victoria and New Westminster and collect such information as you can obtain in regard to the tribes of Indians on and near the boundary between British Columbia and the Russian American possessions recently ceded to us; their numbers, location, character, disposition, whether hostile or friendly towards white settlers, &c.

As it will be for the interest of British Columbia, as well as the United States, that pacific relations should be maintained with all these Indians who live near the boundaries of the two governments, it is presumed that the officers of her Majesty in British Columbia will facilitate your inquiries in regard to this matter. You will explain to them the object of your visit, and you are authorized to show these instructions to Governor Seymour, whom you will assure of our earnest desire to maintain peaceful relations with the native tribes in his colony, as well as in our own territory. The prosperity of both must depend in a great measure upon our securing this result.

It is said that Indians living near the boundary line between northern British Columbia and the ceded Russian American possessions have made several hostile incursions into the settlements in British Columbia and Washington Territory, which hostile incursions might have been checked or prevented by a proper military force in the vicinity of Fort Simpson or Portland canal.

To accomplish this object it may be necessary for the United States to establish a military post within their own territory on the north side of Portland canal. You will carefully inquire into this matter.

You will also inquire respecting the character of the Indians on Stakeen river, and report whether, in your opinion, it is necessary or desirable for us to establish a military post at the mouth of that river. You will also report what measures the authorities of British Columbia advise or have taken to maintain peace between these Indians and the whites, with the object of a cordial co-operation on our part towards securing that result. Should you have the time and opportunity, you will extend your investigations to the tribal Indians who occupy the islands and coast east of Sitka. It is probable that our people will attempt settlements here and further north towards Cook's inlet next year.

Should such settlements of the ceded country be resisted by the Indians in our own territory, or in British Columbia, a serious Indian war, with numerous complications, may ensue. It is therefore desirable for all parties that every proper measure should be taken to anticipate and prevent such results.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major General Commanding.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel R. N. SCOTT,
United States Army, Aide-de-Camp, &c.

STATISTICS.

No. 103.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
November 1, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit an annual report of the changes and condition of the Indian trust fund, accompanied by a classified exhibit of the fund held in trust by the department.

An unusual number of changes have occurred in this fund since the 1st of November, 1867, as follows, viz:

From a large increase of stocks by the transfer of Chickasaw funds from the custody of the Secretary of the Treasury to that of the Secretary of the Interior; new investments made from the avails of sales of Indian trust lands; the resumption of payment of interest in some cases on bonds previously considered as non-paying stocks; the estoppel of moneys (declared to be due several of the States for aid in the suppression of the late rebellion) to cancel the unpaid interest on bonds issued or guaranteed by said States; the sale of bonds for reinvestment; and the collection of the principal of the bonds maturing as herein set forth.

Twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars in United States 7.30 bonds which were on deposit in the United States treasury for conversion November 1, 1867, were converted into the same amount of United States 5-20 bonds; allowing interest on the 7.30 bonds of July 1, 1867, being 136 days, from the 15th of February to the 1st July, 1867, and the new 5-20 bonds drawing interest from 1st July, 1867.

The above bonds are held in trust for—

Chippewa and Christian Indians	$6,700 00
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws	6,800 00
Iowas	7,000 00
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri	7,000 00
	27,500 00

On the 8th of November, 1867, there was purchased for the Delaware general fund—

United States 5-20 coupon bonds to the amount of $26,400, at a cost of $28,412 80, the same being the avails of the principal of one bond previously held in trust for said Indians redeemed by the Union Pacific Railway Company, eastern division	$6,742 15
And such a portion of the proceeds of the Delaware diminished reserve as the treaty of July 4, 1866, provided should be invested in stocks and held in trust as a part of the Delaware general fund	21,670 65
	28,412 80

It having become known to the department that the government was about to adjust the claim of the State of Missouri, in accordance with the act of the 17th April, 1866, for moneys expended by her in the suppression of the rebellion, the Secretary of the Treasury was requested to withhold from said State a portion of the amount found due her sufficient to cancel $63,000 in 5½ per cent. matured bonds, and accrued interest thereon, and also amount sufficient to cover the accrued interest on $95,000 in 6 per cent. bonds, payment of said bonds being guaranteed by the State

of Missouri, and held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior for various Indian tribes. Accordingly, on the 21st November, 1867, warrants were issued by the Secretary of the Treasury placing the following amounts subject to the requisition of the Secretary of the Interior, viz:

For the amout of the matured principal of 5½ Missouri bonds.	$63, 000 00
And for the interest on the same from July 1, 1867, to October 23, 1867, (the latter date being date of adjustment of the Missouri war claim)	1, 091 71
	64, 091 71

The balance of the unpaid coupons on the 5½ per cent. Missouri bonds, amounting to $6,930, which had been appropriated by Congress, was surrendered to the Treasury Department, to be also estopped from the indebtedness of the government to the State of Missouri to reimburse the United States, on account of said appropriation seventy-eight months' interest on the 95,000 in 6 per cent. Missouri bonds having been appropriated by Congress to enable the department to fulfil treaty stipulations with the tribes for whom these bonds are held in trust, 1,235 coupons, for $30 each, were turned over to the Treasury Department on a receipt for the same, to enable that department to adjust the account with the State of Missouri and reimburse the government.

December 16, 1867, $63,000, avails of the principal of 5½ per cent. Missouri matured bonds collected from government war debt, due said State, were reinvested in United States 6 per cent. bonds issued under act of March, 1865, drawing interest from January 1, 1868, at a premium of 3½ per cent. purchased for—

Cherokee school fund	$9, 658 72	
Creek orphans	27, 044 45	
Kansas schools	17, 385 71	
Senecas and Shawnees	6, 761 12	
		$60, 850 00
Amount of premium paid		2, 129 75
Uninvested balance to place to credit of the fund		20 25
		63, 000 00

Nine thousand dollars in 6 per cent. bonds of the Pacific Railroad Company, guaranteed by the State of Missouri, having reverted to the United States under the provisions of a treaty concluded with the Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Beouf, June 24, 1862, were surrendered to the Secretary of the Treasury on the 21st of December, 1867.

The State of Virginia having notified her creditors that she was prepared to pay 4 per cent. upon the State debt proper, for the year ending 31st December, 1867, in January, 1868, $23,272 was collected from the State of Virginia, being 4 per cent. interest on $581,800 in registered 6 per cent. bonds of that State, for the year ending December 31, 1867, held in trust for—

Cherokee national fund	$90, 000
Choctaw general fund	450, 000
Creek orphan's fund	41, 800
Total	581, 800

Leaving two per cent. on the above amount of stock uncollected for that period.

Congress having appropriated the interest due on this stock for the

fiscal year ending 30th June, 1868, on the first six months of which the State of Virginia subsequently paid two per cent., $11,636 was covered into the treasury under the head of "miscellaneous receipts," to reimburse the government for the two per cent. so appropriated.

As in the case of the Missouri, the Secretary of the Treasury, in compliance with a request of the Secretary of the Interior, suspended the payment of the amount found due the State of West Virginia on the adjustment of moneys expended by her in the suppression of the rebellion, until a settlement was made by the governor of that State with the Department of the Interior for the amount of accrued interest on the stocks properly chargeable to the State of West Virginia. Accordingly payment was made upon certain over-due coupons belonging to the city of Wheeling bonds, held by this department in trust for various Indian tribes. Said coupons, covering a period from the 1st of July, 1861, up to, and including, the interest due the 1st of July, 1865, and as the government from time to time, through congressional appropriations, had credited the tribes with the amount of this unpaid interest, the sum paid by West Virginia, amounting to $40,320, was covered into the treasury under the head of "miscellaneous receipts," to reimburse the government for the amount of interest so appropriated.

United States 5-20 coupon bonds, amounting to $17,400, were purchased on the 7th of February, 1868, for the Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, from the proceeds of their 10th section national reservation.

On the 22d of February, 1868, $30,350 in United States 7 30 bonds held in trust for the Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Boeuf $12,350; Chippewas and Christian Indians, $18,000 = $30,350, were exchanged for the same amount of 6 per cent. United States bonds, with a credit of $159 40 to the fund, being the amount of accrued interest to date of conversion on the 7-30, less accrued interest on the 6 per cent. United States bonds for the same period.

In February last $250,000 in 6 per cent. bonds of the Leavenworth, Pawnee, and Western Railroad Company, held in trust for the Delaware general fund, were redeemed by transfer of United States 6 per cent. bonds originally issued to the Union Pacific Railway Company, eastern division, the government bonds having interest accruing from January 14, 1868.

On the 21st of May, 1868, the State of Tennessee resumed payment on the non-paying bonds guaranteed by said State by payment of two years, interest, ending January 1, 1867, on $65,000 held in trust by the department for various Indian tribes; amount of interest paid as above $16,500. Congress having previously appropriated an amount sufficient to cover the unpaid interest for 18 months, ending June 30, 1867, there was covered into the treasury, under the head of "miscellaneous receipts," to reimburse the government for the amount so appropriated, the sum of $12,375, and the balance of the $16,500 being $4,125 = $16,500, was placed to the credit of trust fund interest, due those tribes for which the bonds were held in trust.

Congress having, by an act approved July 27, 1868, invested the Secretary of the Interior Department with certain supervisory and appellate powers and duties in regard to Indian affairs which were by a prior act invested in the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Interior thus becoming the proper custodian of stocks held in trust by the gov-

ernment for various Indian tribes, there was received from the Treasury Department certain bonds held in trust for the Chickasaw national fund as follows:

Arkansas 6 per cent. bonds	$90,000 00
Indiana 5 per cent. bonds	141,000 00
Maryland 6 per cent. bonds	14,499 74
Tennessee 6 per cent. bonds	616,000 00
Tennessee 5¼ per cent. bonds	66,666 66
Virginia 6 per cent bonds	100,000 00
United States registered loan of 1847	61,050 00
United States registered loan of 1848	37,491 80
United States registered loan of 1862	61,000 00
United States registered loan of 1865	104,100 00
	1,291,808 20

On the 14th of August, 1868, $61,050, United States registered loan of 1847, and $37,491 80, United States registered loan of 1848, belonging to the Chickasaw national fund—$98,541 .80—were redeemed, and the avails, $145,457 76, together with $4,542 24 from interest due the Chickasaws, making the sum of $150,000, was remitted August 24, 1868, to S. S. Smoot, special agent, &c., for the payment of claims awarded by Messrs. Rice and Jackson, late commissioners under the 49th article of the treaty with the Choctaw and Chickasaw nation of April 28, 1866, as provided by act of Congress for the relief of the loyal Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, approved 27th July, 1868.

There was sold during the month of August, 1868, $70,000 in United States 5-20 registered loan of 1862; $68,000 of these bonds belonged to the Creek orphans, and $2,000 being a portion of a $10,000 bond to the Ottawas and Chippewas, and the sale of the $70,000 realized in currency less stamps and commission the sum of $75,954 89; of this amount the sum of $2,180, belonging to the Ottawas and Chippewas, was covered into the United States Treasury to be reinvested in stock; leaving a balance of $73,774 89 for the Creek orphans. There was also sold during the month of August, 1868, $30,000 United States 6 per cent. 1867 registered, of which $27,044 45 was purchased for the Creek orphans in December, 1867.

The sale of the $30,000 realized, less commission, &c., the sum of $32,659 23, which together with the amount realized for such portion of the $70,000 sold as above, which belonged to the Creek orphans, made the total sum of $106,434 12, which was remitted August 27, 1868, to James W. Dunn, United States Indian agent, he having been designated as United States agent for the Creek nation of Indians, to pay, under the direction of the President of the United States, money due orphans of the Creek tribe of Indians, in pursuance of the provisions of the second article of the treaty of the 24th of March, 1832.

On the 28th of October, 1868, the Secretary of the Interior, with a view of effecting a settlement with the State of Indiana for over-due interest and the redemption of a large amount of her bonds, appointed J. A. Williamson a special agent to adjust the claim of the Indian trust fund against said State; accordingly Indiana bonds, which had matured to the amount of $141,000, were temporarily withdrawn from the fund to be presented to the proper authorities of that State for payment; the result of this action on the part of the department will form the subject of a supplemental report.

The accompanying tabular statements Nos. 1, 2, and 3, exhibit in detail the amount and present condition of the Indian trust fund.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LONSVILLE TWITCHELL,
Clerk in charge of the Indian Trust Fund.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 103½.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
November 15, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith, as supplemental to my report on the Indian trust fund, dated November 1, 1868, a copy of a letter addressed to the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, under date of November 5, 1868, by Hon. Conrad Baker, lieutenant governor, acting as governor of Indiana, and approved by the auditor, treasurer, secretary, and adjutant general of said State.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LONSVILLE TWITCHELL,
Clerk in charge of the Indian Trust Fund.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

103½ A.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, *November* 5, 1868.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt from the Secretary of the Interior of the following described bonds, held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior for the benefit of various Indian tribes, viz:

Nos. 1 to 100, inclusive, each $1,000	$100,000	
Nos. 167 to 207, inclusive, each $1,000	41,000	
		$141,000
Issued under the act of the general assembly of the State of Indiana, entitled, "An act to provide for a general system of internal improvements in Indiana," approved January 27, 1836. These bonds bear 5 per cent. interest and were issued at Indianapolis, Indiana, July 1, 1836, and matured on the 1st of January, 1857. The accrued interest upon said bonds from July 1, 1849, to the 1st of November, 1868, amounts to		136,300
Total matured bonds and interest thereon............		277,300

(Of the above amount of acrued interest $52,875 00 is represented by 15 coupons attached to each bond, the last of which matured January 1, 1857. The balance of said interest to wit: $83,425, accrued from January 1, 1857, to October 31, 1868.)

The Secretary of the Interior also holds in trust for certain Indian tribes the following described bonds issued by the State on account of the Wabash and Erie canal loans of 1834 and 1835, to wit: 69 coupon bonds of $1,000 each, 63 of which were

issued April 13, 1835, and full due in 1875; the remaining 6 were issued July 1, 1836, and fall due July 1, 1886; interest on said bonds at 5 per cent. has accrued since January 1, 1855, there being 27 over-due coupons attached to each bond. The total amount of interest due to July 1, 1868, on said bonds is..	$46,575
And the coupons representing the same have been surrendered to me, together with two coupons belonging to bond No. 564 of the same class as the above, said coupons being for interest due on $1,000, July 1, 1855, and January 1, 1856, the bond itself being lost or mislaid. Amount of said two coupons...	50,000
Total amount overdue	323,925

I hereby request that an amount equal to the above amount due the Secretary of the Interior by the State of Indiana, to wit, $323,925, be withheld, from any moneys due the State of Indiana by the general government, on account of war claims, and authorize and request the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury to cause said amount to be transferred to the credit of the honorable the Secretary of the Interior, and this will be a receipt in full to the United States Treasury Department from the State of Indiana for said sum of $323,925.

CONRAD BAKER,
Lieutenant Governor, acting as Governor of Indiana.

We approve the above.

T. B. McCARTY,
Auditor of State.
NATHAN KIMBALL,
Treasurer of State.
NELSON TRUSLER,
Secretary of State.
N. H. H. TIRRELL,
Adjutant General of Indiana.

No. 103 A.

INDIAN TRUST FUND.

No. 1.—*List of names of Indian tribes for whom stock is held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior, showing the amount standing to the credit of each tribe, the annual interest, the date of the treaty or law under which the investment was made, and the amount of abstracted bonds for which Congress has made no appropriation, and the annual interest upon the same.*

Tribe.	Treaty.	Amount of stock.	Amount of interest.	Amount of abstracted bonds.	Interest on abstracted bonds.
Cherokee national fund	Dec. 29, 1835	$360,500 00	$20,390 00	$68,000 00	$4,080 00
Cherokee orphan fund	Dec. 29, 1835	45,000 00	2,700 00	....	....
Cherokee school fund	Feb. 27, 1819 Dec. 27, 1835	214,658 72	12,637 52	15,000 00	900 00
Chickasaw national fund	Oct. 20, 1832 May 24, 1834	1,052,266 40	62,635 98	....	....
Chickasaw incompetent	May 24, 1834	2,000 00	100 00	....	....
Chippewa and Christian Indians	July 16, 1859	30,300 00	1,818 00	....	....
Creek orphans	Mar. 24, 1832	122,800 00	7,158 00	....	....
Choctaw school fund	Sept. 27, 1830	121,000 00	7,260 00	....	....
Choctaw general fund	Jan. 17, 1837	454,000 00	27,240 00	....	....
Delaware general fund	May 6, 1854	713,700 00	43,412 00	....	....
Delaware school fund	Sept. 24, 1829	11,000 00	660 00	....	....
Iowas	May 17, 1854	92,100 00	5,922 00	....	....
Kansas schools	June 3, 1825	*24,530 16	1,471 81	....	....
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws	May 30, 1854	160,100 00	10,261 00	....	....
Menomonees	Sept. 3, 1836	162,000 00	8,760 00	....	....
Osage schools	June 2, 1825	41,000 00	2,460 00	....	....
Ottawas and Chippewas	Mar. 28, 1836	†20,300 00	1,208 00	....	....
Pottawatomies, education	Sept. 26, 1833	166,100 00	9,296 00	1,000 00	50 00
Pottawatomies, mills	Sept. 26, 1833	50,100 00	3,006 00	....	....
Senecas	June 14, 1836 Jan. 9, 1837	5,000 00	250 00	....	....
Senecas and Shawnees	June 14, 1836 Jan. 9, 1837	16,161 12	909 67	....	....
Stockbridges and Munsees	Sept. 3, 1839	6,000 00	360 00	....	....
Tonawanda band of Senecas	Nov. 5, 1857	86,950 00	5,217 00	....	....
Sac and Foxes of Missouri	Mar. 26, 1863	7,000 00	420 00	....	....
Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf	June 24, 1862	12,350 00	741 00	....	....
		3,976,916 40	236,293 98	84,000 00	5,030 00

* $2,955 55 United States bonds belonging to the Kansas schools sold to be reinvested.
† $2,000 United States bonds belonging to the Ottawas and Chippewas sold to be reinvested.

$141,000 in Indiana bonds belonging to Chickasaw national fund was withdrawn October 28, 1868, with a view of effecting a settlement with the State of Indiana for overdue interest and the redemption of said bonds. See supplemental report of trust fund clerk.

No. 103 B.

INDIAN TRUST FUNDS—Continued.

No. 2.—*Statement of stock account, exhibiting in detail the securities on which the funds of each are invested, and now on hand; the annual interest on the same, and the amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.*

Stock.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount abstracted and not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
CHEROKEE NATIONAL FUND.					
State of Florida	7	$7,000 00		$7,000 00	$490 00
Georgia	6	1,500 00		1,500 00	90 00
Kentucky	5	6,000 00		6,000 00	300 00
Louisiana	6	7,000 00		7,000 00	420 00
Missouri	6	50,000 00	$50,000 00		
North Carolina	6	20,000 00	13,000 00	7,000 00	420 00
South Carolina	6	117,000 00		117,000 00	7,020 00
Tennessee	6	5,000 00	5,000 00		
Tennessee	5	125,000 00		125,000 00	6,250 00
Virginia	6	90,000 00		90,000 00	5,400 00
		428,500 00	68,000 00	360,500 00	20,390 00
CHEROKEE ORPHAN FUND.					
State of Virginia	6			$45,000 00	$2,700 00
CHEROKEE SCHOOL FUND.					
State of Florida	7	$7,000 00		$7,000 00	$490 00
Louisiana	6	2,000 00		2,000 00	120 00
Missouri	6	5,000 00		5,000 00	300 00
North Carolina	6	21,000 00	$8,000 00	13,000 00	780 00
South Carolina	6	1,000 00		1,000 00	60 00
Tennessee	6	7,000 00	7,000 00		
Virginia	6	135,000 00		135,000 00	8,100 00
United States 5-20s, act March 3, 1865	6	9,658 72		9,658 72	579 52
United States loan of 1862	6	10,800 00		10,800 00	648 00
United States loan of 10-40s	5	31,200 00		31,200 00	1,560 00
		229,658 72	15,000 00	214,658 72	12,637 52
CHICKASAW NATIONAL FUND.					
State of Arkansas	6			$90,000 00	$5,400 00
Maryland	6			14,499 74	869 98
Tennessee	6			616,000 00	36,960 00
Tennessee	5¼			66,666 66	3,500 00
Virginia	6			100,000 00	6,000 00
United States loan of 1862	6			61,000 00	3,660 00
United States loan of 1865	6			104,100 00	6,246 00
				1,052,266 40	62,635 98
CHICKASAW INCOMPETENTS.					
State of Indiana	5			$2,000 00	$100 00
CHIPPEWA AND CHRISTIAN INDIANS.					
State of Missouri	6			$5,000 00	$300 00
United States loan of 1862	6			600 00	36 00
United States 5-20s, act March 3, 1865	6			24,700 00	1,482 00
				30,300 00	1,818 00
CHOCKTAW GENERAL FUND.					
State of Missouri	6			$2,000 00	$120 00
Virginia	6			450,000 00	27,000 00
United States loan of 1862	6			2,000 00	120 00
				454,000 00	27,240 00

INDIAN TRUST FUNDS—Continued.

Stock.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount abstracted and not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
CHOCTAW SCHOOL FUND.					
State of Missouri	6			$19,000 00	$1,140 00
United States loan of 1862	6			102,000 00	6,120 00
				121,000 00	7,260 00
CREEK ORPHANS.					
State of Kentucky	5			$1,000 00	$50 00
Missouri	6			28,000 00	1,680 00
Tennessee	5			20,000 00	1,000 00
Virginia	6			73,800 00	4,428 00
				122,800 00	7,158 00
DELAWARE GENERAL FUND.					
State of Florida	7			$59,000 00	$4,130 00
Georgia	6			2,000 00	120 00
Louisiana	6			4,000 00	240 00
Missouri	6			10,000 00	600 00
North Carolina	6			121,000 00	7,260 00
South Carolina	6			1,000 00	60 00
United States loan of 1862	6			210,300 00	12,618 00
United States issue to Union Pacific railway, E. D.	6			280,000 00	16,800 00
United States 5-20s	6			26,400 00	1,584 00
				713,700 00	43,412 00
DELAWARE SCHOOL FUND.					
United States loan of 1862	6			11,000 00	660 00
IOWAS.					
State of Florida	7			$22,000 00	$1,540 00
Kansas	7			17,600 00	1,232 00
Louisiana	6			9,000 00	540 00
North Carolina	6			21,000 00	1,260 00
South Carolina	6			3,000 00	180 00
United States loan of 1862	6			12,500 00	750 00
United States 5-20s, act March 3, 1865	6			7,000 00	420 00
				92,100 00	5,922 00
KANSAS SCHOOLS.					
State of Missouri	6			$2,000 00	$120 00
United States loan of 1862	6			8,100 00	486 00
United States 5-20s, act March 3, 1865	6			14,430 16	865 81
				24,530 16	1,471 81
OSAGE SCHOOLS.					
State of Missouri	6			$7,000 00	420 00
United States loan of 1862	6			34,000 00	2,040 00
				41,000 00	2,460 00
KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, WEAS, AND PIANKESHAWS.					
State of Florida	7			$37,000 00	$2,590 00
Kansas	7			28,500 00	1,995 00
Louisiana	6			15,000 00	900 00
North Carolina	6			43,000 00	2,580 00
South Carolina	6			3,000 00	180 00
United States loan of 1862	6			9,400 00	564 00
United States 5-20's, act March 3, 1865	6			6,800 00	408 00
United States 5-20's	6			17,400 00	1,044 00
				160,100 00	10,261 00

INDIAN TRUST FUNDS—Continued.

Stock.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount abstracted and not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
MENOMONEES.					
State of Kentucky	5			$77,000 00	$3,850 00
Missouri	6			9,000 00	540 00
Tennessee	5			19,000 00	950 00
United States loan of 1862	6			57,000 00	3,420 00
				162,000 00	8,760 00
OTTAWAS AND CHIPPEWAS.					
State of Missouri	6			$10,000 00	$600 00
Tennessee	5			1,000 00	50 00
Virginia	6			3,000 00	180 00
United States loan of 1862	6			6,300 00	378 00
				20,300 00	1,208 00
POTTAWATOMIES, (EDUCATION.)					
State of Indiana	5			$67,000 00	$3,350 00
Missouri	6			5,000 00	300 00
United States loan of 1862	6			94,100 00	5,646 00
				166,100 00	9,296 00
POTTAWATOMIES, (MILLS.)					
United States loan of 1862	6			$50,100 00	$3,006 00
SENECAS.					
State of Kentucky	5			$5,000 00	$250 00
SENECAS AND SHAWNEES.					
State of Kentucky	5			$5,000 00	$250 00
Missouri	6			3,000 00	180 00
United States loan of 1862	6			400 00	24 00
United States loan of 10-40's	5			1,000 00	50 00
United States 5-20's, act March 3, 1865	6			6,761 12	405 67
				16,161 12	909 67
STOCKBRIDGES AND MUNSEES.					
United States loan of 1862	6			$6,000 00	$360 00
SACS AND FOXES OF MISSOURI.					
United States 5-20's, act March 3, 1865	6			$7,000 00	$420 00
TONAWANDA BAND OF SENECAS.					
United States loan of 1862	6			$86,950 00	$5,217 00
OTTAWAS OF BLANCHARD'S FORK AND ROCHE DE BŒUF.					
United States 5-20's, act March 3, 1865	6			$12,350 00	$741 00

No. 103 C.

INDIAN TRUST FUNDS—Continued.

No. 3.—*Statement of stocks held by the Secretary of the Interior in trust for various Indian tribes, showing the amount now on hand; also the amount of abstracted bonds for which Congress has made no appropriation.*

Stock.	Per cent.	Amount on hand.	Amount abstracted.
State of Arkansas	6	$90,000 00	
Florida	7	132,000 00	
Georgia	6	3,500 00	
Indiana	5	69,000 00	*$1,000 00
Kansas	7	46,100 00	
Kentucky	5	94,000 00	
Louisiana	6	37,000 00	
Maryland	6	14,499 74	
Missouri	6	105,000 00	50,000 00
North Carolina	6	205,000 00	21,000 00
South Carolina	6	125,000 00	
Tennessee	5	165,000 00	
Do	5½	66,666 66	
Do	6	616,000 00	12,000 00
Virginia	6	896,800 00	
United States loan of 1862	6	762,550 00	
United States loan of 10-40's	5	32,200 00	
United States 5-20's, act March 3, 1865	6	88,700 00	
United States 5-20's, coupon	6	43,800 00	
United States loan of 1865	6	104,100 00	
United States issue to Union Pacific railway, eastern division	6	280,000 00	
	......	3,976,916 40	84.000 00

* Bond in the hands of Hon. G. N. Fitch.

No. 104.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, November 1, 1868.

SIR: On the 1st of November, 1867, I submitted to honorable Charles E. Mix, then Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, a statement of the financial transactions in Indian trust lands occurring during the year prior to November 1, 1867.

I have now the honor to submit a report relative to the same class of accounts during the interim of November 1, 1867, aud 1st of November, 1868, which report is based upon the records and trust land accounts of the Indian office.

WINNEBAGO LAND ACCOUNT.

The last regular sale of Winnebago trust land occurred on the 15th of March, 1867, when 29,629.40 acres were awarded to bidders, and payment received for 16,144.69 acres prior to November 1, 1867. One award of 160 acres had been forfeited.

Number of acres on which partial payment had been made at that date	13,204.71	
One award in suspense	120.00	
		13,324.71
Number of acres on which final payment has been received during the year ending November 1, 1868, including one award which was in suspense November 1, 1867		10,938.24
Number of acres remaining November 1, 1868, on which partial payments have been received		2,386.47

The number of acres remaining unawarded at the sale of March 15, 1867, was		3,669.95
Number of acres awarded and forfeited		160.00
Number of acres subject to sale November 1, 1868		3,829.95
Avails of 10,938.24 acres on which final payment has been received during the year ending November 1, 1868		$22,252 39
Amount deposited in the treasury of the United States	$22,157 54	
Winnebago certificates of indebtedness and interest on same, surrendered in payment for land	94 85	
		22,252 39
The Winnebago certificates of indebtedness outstanding November 1, 1867, exclusive of interest due on same, amounted to		$2,637 30
Amount of principal since paid	$79 15	79 15
Amount of interest paid on same	15 70	
Amount paid for certificate and interest	94 85	
Amount of unredeemed principal		2,558 15

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has sold 1,276.40 acres of Winnebago Indian lands under the directions of that office, during the interim of October 1, 1867, and September 30, 1868, for which there was received $3,201 90.

The Winnebago lands sold by the General Land Office were sold under the act of February 23, 1863.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has also sold

SIOUX INDIAN LANDS.

These lands were sold under the act of March 3, 1863.

Number of acres sold during the interim of October 1, 1867, and September 30, 1868, 76,256 84. Amount received for the same, $150,017 31.

KANSAS LAND ACCOUNT.

There has been no change in this account since the date of the last annual report, the sale of these lands having been suspended by the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in consideration of a treaty made with the Kansas Indians on the 13th of February, 1867, under the provisions of which, if the said treaty be hereafter approved by the United States Senate, and confirmed by the President, the government will assume the liabilities of said Indians, and pay them for the land, now held in trust for their benefit.

Total number of acres unsold November 1, 1868, 128,853.31.

Total amount of the principal Kansas certificates unredeemed November 1, 1868, $118,597 12.

SACS AND FOXES OF THE MISSOURI LAND ACCOUNT.

There has been no regular sale of this class of trust land during the past year. Suspended cases in two instances of purchasers at last sale have been reviewed by the department and decision rendered favorable to the purchasers.

Number of acres of land included in the above cases, 402.59; amount of currency received for the same, $528 64; number of acres unsold November 1, 1868, 6,360.24.

SACS AND FOXES OF THE MISSISSIPPI LAND ACCOUNT.

Since the date of the last annual report, a treaty concluded with these Indians, February 18, 1867, was ratified by the Senate, with amendments July 25, 1868. Under the provisions of this treaty the sale of this class of trust land is virtually transferred to the supervision of the General Land Office. Provision is also made to pay the outstanding indebtedness of the tribe, represented by scrip issued under the provisions of previous treaties, and the interest thereon, out of the proceeds of the sale of the lands ceeded in said treaty.

Certificates of indebtedness outstanding November 1, 1868, as follows:

Traders' scrip (principal)	$13,106 76
Stevens's scrip (principal)	13,467 83
Amount of outstanding certificates	26,574 59

CHIPPEWA AND MUNSEE LAND ACCOUNT.

No sales of these lands have occurred during the year; number of acres remaining unsold November 1, 1868, 2,815.84.

OTTAWA INDIAN RESERVATION.

Twenty-two thousand two hundred and seventy-seven and twenty seven hundredths of an acre of this reservation have been sold by agents of the Interior Department. The sales having been commenced in June, 1864.

Prior to April 1, 1867, the special agent who had charge of the sale had received as partial payment on lands sold by him, $45,022 10.

Under direction of the Secretary of the Interior, Agent Wiley was instructed by office letter of September 16, 1867, to receive the final payments on the sales made by the former special agent.

Amount received and transmitted to the department by Agent Wiley, as final payments, and covered into the treasury of the United States as per certificate of deposit, dated February 11, 1868, $6,618 18.

Since the date of the last annual report, the balance of the reservation, containing 7,857.68 acres, has been sold, under the directions of the Secretary of the Interior, to the Ottawa university of Kansas, the trustees of the university having filed a bond dated December 3, 1867, for the payment of the appraised value of said lands within one year from the date of said bond.

KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, WEAS, AND PIANKESHAWS, TEN SECTION NATIONAL RESERVATION.

Disposed of under the provisions of 13th article of the treaty made with them May 30, 1854.

The number of acres originally in the reservation was	6,395.98
Number of acres allotted to Felix Larrimer and Anthony Shields in 1864	321.55
Total	6,074.43

Number of acres sold to purchasers under contract with the chiefs of said Indians and carried into effect by order of the President, April 11, 1868, 5,312.82. Number of acres unsold November 1, 1868, 761.61.

The members of the tribe have proposed to purchase the greater portion of the balance of the unsold land, which they desire to pay for from their distributive share of the proceeds of the balance of the reservation.

The avails of 5,312.82 acres, including interest on deferred payments, amounting to $22,338 14, have been deposited in the treasury to the credit of the proper fund.

POTTAWATOMIES LAND ACCOUNT.

Under the provisions of an amendment made by the Senate to the second article of a treaty concluded with the Pottawatomies February 27, 1867, the Secretary of the Interior issued a certificate of purchase of 339,248.57 acres to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company at one dollar per acre, the same company having previously filed its bond in double the aggregate amount of purchase to pay for said lands within five years from date of purchase.

CHEROKEE NEUTRAL LANDS.

Under the provisions of the 17th article of a treaty and the amendments thereto made between the United States and the Cherokee nation of Indians, proclaimed August 11, 1866, a contract was entered into by Secretary Harlan with the American Emigrant Company, stipulating for the sale to the said company of Cherokee neutral lands in the State of Kansas containing 800,000 acres, more or less, partially on long credit, at $1 per acre, subject to the limitations and restrictions of the 17th article of said treaty as amended. As stipulated in said contract a first payment of $25,000 was made by said company August 30, 1866, date of execution of said contract.

Secretary Browning regarding the above contract of sale as not being in conformity with said treaty and amendments thereto, and the Attorney General, to whom the question was submitted, sustaining the views of Secretary Browning, a supplemental article to the treaty of July 19, 1866 was concluded on the 27th of April, 1868, between the United States and the Cherokee nation, and ratified June 10, 1868. Under the provisions of the supplemental article, the American Emigrant Company assigned, for a consideration, all its right and title in said lands to James F. Joy, the said Joy assuming all the obligations of said company under their contract modified as provided in the supplemental article of the 29th of April.

The total number of acres contained in the whole area of the Cherokee neutral lands is........		799, 614.72
Amount occupied by $50-improvement settlers, 17th article treaty...........................	7, 291.03	
Occupied by pre-emption claimants, 17th article treaty....................................	146, 052.07	
Occupied by Indian settlers, 19th article treaty	6, 071.93	
Area of unoccupied lands sold to Mr. Joy under his contract...........,......................	640, 199.69	
		799, 614.72

Number of acres reported for patent to James F. Joy, October 13, 1868..	108, 169.70

For further information in relation to the Cherokee neutral lands, I submit a general synopsis of the areas and valuations of the land taken from the report of the commissioners appointed to make the appraisement. As regards the correctness of this synopsis it may be well to state that owing to the voluminous character of the appraisers' report, and its having been so recently transmitted to this office, sufficient time has not elapsed to make a thorough examination of the same. I also submit a consolidated statement presenting in a more concise manner the trust land accounts than is reported as above in detail, which I trust will be found satisfactory.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LONSVILLE TWITCHELL,
Clerk in charge of Indian Trust Funds.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner Indian Affairs.

Consolidated report of Indian trust lands, November 1, 1868.

Names of tribes for whose benefit lands are held in trust.	Treaty under provisions of which lands are sold.	Date of sale.	Number of acres unsold November 1, 1867.	Number of acres on which final payment has been made since November 1, 1867.	Number of acres unsold November 1, 1868.	Amount of certificates unredeemed November 1, 1867.	Certificates redeemed since November 1, 1867.	Amount of interest allowed on certificates redeemed since November 1, 1867.	Certificates unredeemed November 1, 1868.	Avails of sales.
Kansas	Mar. 16, 1863	June, 1865	$128, 853 31	....	$128, 853 31	$118, 597 12	....	....	$118, 597 12	....
Winnebagoes	April 15, 1859	Mar. 15, 1867	3, 829 95	$10, 938 24	3, 829 95	2, 637 30	$79 15	$15 70	2, 558 15	*$94 85 †22, 157 54
Sac and Fox of Missouri	Mar. 26, 1863	....	6, 762 83	402 59	6, 360 24	....	....	....	....	†528 64
Sac and Fox of Mississippi	....	....	....	....	....	26, 574 59	....	....	26, 574 59	....
Chippewa and Munsee	July 4, 1866	....	2, 815 84	....	2, 815 84	....	....	....	....	....
			142, 261 93	11, 340 83	141, 859 34	147, 809 01	79 15	15 70	147, 729 86	22, 781 03
Indian land sold under the direction of the General Land Office.										
Winnebagoes	Act Feb. 23, 1863.	Interim of Oct. 1, 1867, and Sept. 30, '68.	....	$1, 276 40	....	....	....	....	....	$3, 201 90
Sioux	Act Mar. 3, 1863.	Interim of Oct. 1, 1867, and Sept. 30, '68.	....	76, 256 84	....	....	....	....	....	150, 017 31
			....	77, 533 24	....	....	....	....	....	153, 219 21

* Certificates. † Cash.

Consolidated report of Indian trust lands, November 1, 1868—Continued.

Tribes.	Treaty.	Number of acres in reservation.	Number of acres disposed of prior to November 1, 1867.	Number of acres on which final payment has been made since November 1, 1867.	Number of acres disposed of since November 1, 1867.	Number of acres remaining unsold November 1, 1868.	Avails of sales received as first payment prior to November 1, 1867.	Avails of sales received since November 1, 1867.	Balance due on lands sold since November 1, 1868.
Ottawa Indian reservation	July 28, 1862	30, 134 95	22, 277 27	22, 277 27	7, 857 88	....	*$45, 022 10	$6, 618 18	$13, 792 22
Pottawatomies	Amendment to 2d article treaty of Feb. 27, 1867.	....	....	....	339, 248 57	....	....	....	339, 248 57
Cherokee neutral	Supplemental article of April 27, 1868, to treaty of July 19, 1866.	779, 614 72	....	....	640, 199 69	159, 415 03	....	150, 000 00	490, 199 69
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c	May 30, 1854	6, 395 98	†321 55	....	5, 312 82	761 61	....	22, 338 14	....
				22, 277 27	992, 618 96	160, 176 64	45, 022 10	178, 956 32	843, 230 48

* $30,603 49 of the amount in the hands of special agent to be accounted for under his bond on final settlement of his accounts.

† Allotted lands.

General synopsis of the areas and valuations, Cherokee neutral lands.

	Acres.
Total area of Cherokee neutral lands by the government survey, Commissioner's "Tablet" and "General Synopsis"	799,614.72
Total area of occupied lands as shown by "Tract Book" and "Tablet"	159,415.03
Total area of unoccupied lands as shown by "Tract Book" and "Tablet"	640,199.69
Total area occupied by $50-improvement settlers, 17th article	7,291.03
Total area occupied by pre-emption claimants, 17th article amendment	146,052.07
Total area occupied by Indian settlers under 19th article	6,071.93
Total area as shown above	799,614.72
Total value of Cherokee neutral lands as reported by the commissioners of appraisal	$1,200,665 99¼
Total value of occupied lands	307,997 68½
Total value of lands occupied by $50-improvement claimants	14,634 36¾
Total value of lands occupied by pre-emption claimants	280,076 55¼
Total value of land occupied by Indian settlers	13,286 76½
Total value of unoccupied lands	892,668 30¾
Total value as shown above	1,200,665 99¼
Average valuation of the whole tract, per acre	$1 50¼, nearly.
Average valuation of occupied lands	1 93¼, nearly.
Average valuation of unoccupied lands	1 39¾+
Average valuation of lands occupied by $50-improvement settlers under 17th article	2 00¾—
Average valuation of lands occupied by pre-emption settlers under amendment to 17th article	1 91½—
Average valuation of lands occupied and reserved by Indian settlers, under 19th article	2 18¾+
	Acres.
Total area of timber land on said tract	84,848.00
Total area of prairie land on said tract	714,766.72
Total area, as shown above	799,614.72

IMPROVEMENTS.

	Acres.
Total area of improved lands	28,379.00
Total value of improvements	$590,905 00

No. 104.—*Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under stipulations of treaties, &c.*

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws; Statutes at Large.	Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid; and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce permanent annuities.
Assinaboines	Twenty instalments to be made during the pleasure of Congress, to be expended at the discretion of the President in such articles, goods, and provisions as he may from time to time determine, $10,000 of which may be expended in the purchase of stock animals, &c., &c.		Laws not published; 7th article treaty July 18, 1866; eighteen instalments unappropriated, estimated at $30,000.		$540,000 00		
Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans.	Twenty instalments to be made during the pleasure of Congress, to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other articles as the President may from time to time determine, $5,000 of which to be expended in stock animals, &c.		Laws not published; 7th article treaty July 27, 1866; eighteen instalments unappropriated, estimated at $40,000 each.		720,000 00		
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches.	Thirty instalments provided to be expended under 10th article treaty October 21, 1867.		Laws not published; twenty-nine instalments unappropriated, at $30,000 each.		870,000 00		
Do	Purchase of clothing		Laws not published; 10th article treaty October 21, 1867.	$26,000 00			
Do	For construction of buildings for carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer.		Laws not published; 4th article treaty October 21, 1867; estimated $2,000 each house.	10,000 00			
Do	For erection of steam circular saw-mill, with grist-mill and shingle machine attached.		Laws not published; 4th article treaty October 21, 1867.	8,000 00			
Do	For pay of carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller and engineer, physician, and teacher.		Laws not published; 14th article treaty October 21, 1867.	7,700 00			
Do	For construction of school-house or mission building and dwelling-house for Tosh-e-wa, (or Silver Brooch.)		Laws not published; 4th and 15th article treaty October 21, 1867.	5,750 00			
Do	Three instalments, to be expended in presents to the ten persons of said tribe who shall grow the most valuable crops.		Laws not published; 15th article treaty October 21, 1867; three instalments unappropriated, at $500 each.		1,500 00		
Do	For transportation of goods, &c		Laws not published	7,000 00			
Calapooias, Molallas, and Clackamas of Willamette valley.	Five instalments of the 3d series of annuity for beneficial objects.	Vol. 10, page 1144	2d article treaty Jan. 22, 1855; one instalment to be appropriated.		6,500 00		

Cheyennes and Arapahoes.	Thirty instalments provided to be expended under 10th article treaty October 28, 1867.	....	Laws not published; twenty-nine instalments unappropriated, at $20,000 each.	....	580,000 00	....	....
Do	For the purchase of clothing	....	Laws not published; 10th article treaty October 28, 1867.	20,000 00	....	....	....
Do	For the construction of five buildings for carpenters, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer; for erection of steam circular saw-mill, with grist-mill and shingle machine attached; and for construction of school-house or mission building.	....	Laws not published; 4th article treaty October 28, 1867.	23,000 00	....	....	....
Do	Three instalments to be expended in presents to the ten persons of said tribe who may grow the most valuable crop.	....	Laws not published; 14th article treaty October 28, 1867; three instalments to be appropriated, at $500 each.	....	1,500 00	....	....
Chasta, Scoton, and Umpquas.	$2,000 annually for fifteen years	Vol. 10, page 1122 ..	3d article treaty Nov. 18, 1854; one instalment yet due.	....	2,000 00	....	....
Do	Support of schools and farmer fifteen years	Vol. 10, page 1123 ..	Same treaty, 5th article; estimated for schools, $1,200; farmer, $1,000; one appropriation due.	....	2,200 00	....	....
Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan creek, and Black river.	For this amount to be placed to the credit of the educational fund of the Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan creek and Black river.	Vol. 14, page 657 ...	4th article treaty October 18, 1860.	20,000 00	....	....	....
Chippewas of Lake Superior.	Twenty instalments in coin, goods, implements, &c., and for education.	Vol. 10, page 1111 ..	4th article treaty Sept. 30, 1854; six instalments unappropriated, estimated at $19,000.	....	114,000 00	....	....
Do	Twenty instalments for six smiths and assistants, and for iron and steel.	......do	5th article treaty Sept. 30, 1854; six instalments unappropriated, estimated at $6,360 each.	....	38,160 00	....	....
Do	Twenty instalments for the seventh smith, &c ...	......do	Eight instalments unappropriated, at $1,060 each.	....	8,480 00	....	....
Do	For support of a smith and shop, and pay of two farmers, during the pleasure of the President.	Vol. 11, page 1112, and vol. 14, page 766.	12th article treaty Sept. 30, 1854, and 3d article treaty April 7, 1866; estimated at $1,800 per annum.	1,800 00	....	....	....
Do	For insurance, transportation, &c., of annuities and provisions.	....	Estimated at $5,762 63 per annum.	5,762 63	....	....	....
Chippewas, Bois Forte band.	Twenty instalments for support of one blacksmith and assistant, and for tools, iron, &c.	Vol. 14, page 766 ...	3d article treaty April 7, 1866; seventeen instalments unappropriated, estimated at $1,500 each.	....	25,500 00	....	....
Do	Twenty instalments for the support of schools, and for the instruction of the Indians in farming and purchase of seeds, tools, &c.	......do	3d article treaty April 7, 1866; seventeen instalments unappropriated, estimated at $1,600 each.	....	27,200 00	....	....
Do	Twenty instalments of annuity in money, goods, and other articles in provisions, ammunition, and tobacco.	......do	3d article treaty April 7, 1866; annuity, $3,500; goods, &c., $6,500; provisions, ammunition, and tobacco, $1,000; seventeen instalments unappropriated.	....	187,000 00	....	....
Do	For transportation, &c., of annuity goods	......do	6th article treaty April 7, 1866	1,500 00	....	....	....

No. 104—*Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws; Statutes at Large.	Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amounts held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid; and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce permanent annuities.
Chippewas of the Mississippi.	Money, goods, support of schools, provisions, and tobacco; 4th article treaty October 4, 1842; 8th article treaty September 30, 1854; and 3d article treaty May 7, 1864.	Vol. 7, page 592, and vol. 10, page 1111. * Page 86, sec. 3.	Ten instalments of the second series, at $9,000 01; eight instalments to be appropriated.	....	$72,000 08	....	....
Do............	Two farmers, two carpenters, two smiths and assistants, iron and steel; same article and treaty.	......do	Ten instalments of the second series, at $1,400; eight instalments unappropriated.	....	11,200 00	....	....
Do............	Twenty instalments in money, of $20,000 each...	Vol. 10, page 1167..	3d article treaty February 22, 1855; six unexpended.	....	120,000 00	....	....
Do............	Twenty-six instalments of $1,000 each, to be paid to the Chippewas of the Mississippi.	......do	3d article treaty August 2, 1847; and 5th article treaty March 19, 1867; four instalments unappropriated.	....	4,000 00	....	....
Do............	Ten instalments for support of schools, in promoting the progress of the people in agriculture, and assist them to become self-sustaining, support of physician, and purchase of medicine.	....	Laws not published; 3d article treaty March 19, 1867; nine instalments unappropriated, at $11,500.	....	103,500 00	....	....
Do............	For insurance, transportation, &c., of annuities and provisions.	....	Laws not published; 6th article treaty March 19, 1867.	$5,000 00	....	....	....
Chippewas, Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands.	Money, $10,666 66; goods, $8,000, and purposes of utility, $4,000; 3d article treaty February 22, 1855.	Vol. 10, page 1168..	Thirty instalments; sixteen instalments unappropriated, estimated at $22,666 66.	....	362,666 53	....	....
Do............	For purposes of education; same article and treaty.	......do	Twenty instalments of $3,000 each; six instalments yet due.	....	18,000 00	....	....
Do............	For support of smiths' shops; same article and treaty.	......do	Fifteen instalments of $2,120 each; one yet due.	....	2,120 00	....	....
Do............	For engineer at Leech lake; same article and treaty.	......do	Ten instalments of $600 each; one unappropriated.	....	600 00	....	....
Chippewas of the Mississippi, Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands of Chippewa Indians in Minnesota.	Ten instalments of $1,500 each, to furnish said Indians with oxen, log chains, &c., 5th article treaty May 7, 1864.	Vol. 13, page 694...	Five instalments unappropriated..	....	7,500 00	....	....

Do	Support of two carpenters, two blacksmiths, four farm laborers, and one physician, ten years.	do	Estimated at $7,700 per annum; five instalments to be appropriated.		38,500 00		
Do	This amount to be applied for the support of a saw-mill, as long as the President may deem necessary.	do	6th article treaty May 7, 1864; annual appropriation.	1,000 00			
Do	Pay of services and travelling expenses of a board of visitors, not more than five persons, to attend annuity payments to the Indians, &c.	do	7th article treaty May 7, 1864	650 00			
Do	For pay of female teachers employed on the reservation.	Vol. 13, page 695	13th article treaty May 7, 1864	1,000 00			
Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina tribe of Chippewas.	$10,000 as annuity to be paid per capita to the Red lake band, and $5,000 to the Pembina band, during the pleasure of the President.	Vol. 13, pages 668 and 689.	3d article treaty October 2, 1863, and 2d article supplementary treaty April 12, 1864; annual appropriation required.	15,000 00			
Do	Fifteen instalments of $12,000 each, for the purpose of supplying them with gilling twine, cotton maitre, linsey, blankets, sheeting, &c.	Vol. 13, pages 689 and 690.	3d article supplementary treaty April 12, 1864; estimated for Red Lake band, $8,000; Pembina band, $4,000; ten instalments unappropriated.		120,000 00		
Do	One blacksmith, one physician, &c., one miller, one farmer, $3,900; iron and steel and other articles, $500; carpentering, &c., $1,000.	Vol. 13, page 690	4th article supplementary treaty April 12, 1864; fifteen instalments; ten unappropriated, at $6,400 each.		64,000 00		
Do	To defray the expenses of a board of visitors, not more than three persons, to attend the annuity payments of said Chippewa Indians.	Vol. 13, page 668	6th article treaty October 2, 1863; fifteen instalments of $390 each; ten unappropriated.		3,900 00		
Do	For insurance and transportation of annuity goods, &c., and material for building mill, &c.	*	Estimated at $10,000 per annum	10,000 00			
Chickasaws	For permanent annuity in goods	Vol. 1, page 619	Act of February 25, 1799; $3,000 per year.			$3,000 00	
Choctaws	Permanent annuities	Vol. 7, pages 99 and 614, and vol. 11, pages 213 and 236.	2d article treaty November 16, 1805, $3,000; 13th article treaty October 18, 1820, $600; 2d article treaty Jan. 20, 1825, $6,000.			9,600 00	
Do	Provisions for smiths, &c	Vol. 7, page 212	6th article treaty October 18, 1820; and 9th article treaty January 20, 1825, say $920.			920 00	
Do	Interest on $390,257 92, articles 10 and 13, treaty January 22, 1855.	Vol. 11, pages 613 and 614.	Five per cent. for educational purposes.			19,512 89	$390,257 80
Confederated tribes and bands in middle Oregon.	For beneficial objects at the discretion of the President; 2d article treaty June 25, 1855.	Vol. 12, page 964	Five instalments of $6,000 each, of the second series; one unappropriated.		6,000 00		
Do	For farmers, blacksmith, and wagon and plough maker for the term of fifteen years.	Vol. 12, page 965	4th article treaty June 25, 1855; six instalments unappropriated, estimated at $3,500 each.		21,000 00		
Do	For physician, sawyer, miller, superintendent of farming, and school teacher, twenty years.	do	4th article treaty June 25, 1855; 11 instalments unappropriated, estimated at $5,600 each.		61,600 00		
Do	Salary of head chief of the confederated bands, twenty years.	do	4th article treaty June 25, 1855; eleven instalments unappropriated, estimated at $500 each.		5,500 00		

* Pamphlet copy laws, 2d session 38th Congress.

No. 104.—*Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws; Statutes at Large.	Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amounts held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid; and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce permanent annuities.
Creeks	Permanent annuities	Vol. 7, pages 36, 69, and 287: vol. 11, page 700.	4th article treaty August 7, 1790, $1,500; 2d article treaty June 16, 1802, $3,000; 4th article treaty January 24, 1826, $20,000.			$24,500 00	$490,000 00
Do	Smiths, shops, &c	Vol. 7, page 287.	8th article treaty January 24, 1826, say $1,110.			1,110 00	22,200 00
Do	Wheelwright, permanent.	Vol. 7, p. 287; and vol. 11, page 700.	8th article treaty January 24, 1826, say $600.			600 00	12,000 00
Do	Allowance during the pleasure of the President	Vol. 7, pages 287 and 419.	5th article treaty February 14, 1833, and 8th article treaty January 24, 1826.	$4,710 00			
Do	Interest on $200,000 held in trust; 6th article treaty August 7, 1856.	Vol. 11, page 700.	Five per centum for education.			10,000 00	200,000 00
Do	Interest on $775,168 held in trust; 3d article treaty June 14, 1866.	Vol. 14, page 786.	Five per centum to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.			38,758 40	775,168 00
Do	For transportation of such articles as may be purchased for the Creek nation.		3d article treaty June 14, 1866	5,000 00			
Crows	Twenty instalments for pay of nineteen half-breeds, in goods or money, at the discretion of the President, $50 each.		Laws not published; 7th article treaty July 16, 1866, eighteen instalments unappropriated, estimated at $950 each.		$17,100 00		
Do	This amount to be paid Pierre Chien, in consideration of the friendship and services rendered by him to the Crow Indians.		Laws not published; 7th article treaty July 16, 1866.	200 00			
Do	For construction of warehouse or storeroom, $2,500; agency building, $3,000; residence for physician, $3,000; five buildings for carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer, $10,000; school-room, or mission building, $2,500; and erection of steam circular-saw mill, with grist mill and shingle mill attached, $8,000.		Laws not published; estimated at $29,000.	29,000 00			

Do	For pay of physician, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.		Laws not published; estimated at $6,600.	6,600 00			
Delawares	Life annuity to chiefs		Private act to supplementary treaty September 24, 1829, to treaty October 3, 1818.	100 00			
Dwamish and other allied tribes in Washington Territory.	For $150,000, under the direction of the President, in twenty instalments.	Vol. 12, page 928.	6th article treaty January 22, 1855; eleven instalments unappropriated.		82,500 00		
Do	Twenty instalments or an agricultural school and teacher; 14th article treaty January 22, 1855.	Vol. 12, page 929.	Eleven instalments unappropriated, estimated at $3,000 each.		33,000 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for smith and carpenter shops and tools, 14th article treaty January 22, 1855.	do.	Eleven instalments unappropriated, estimated at $500 each.		5,500 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician.	do.	Eleven instalments unappropriated, estimated at $4,600 each.		50,600 00		
Flatheads and other confederat'd tribes.	Five instalments of the 3d series, for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President.	Vol. 12, page 976.	4th article treaty July 16, 1855; five instalments unappropriated.		20,000 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for support of an agricultural board and industrial school, providing necessary furniture, books, stationery, &c., and for the employment of suitable instructors therefor.	Vol. 12, page 977.	5th article treaty July 16, 1855, agricult'l and indust'l school, &c., $300, pay of instructors $1,800; eleven instalments unappropriated, estimated at $2,100 each.		22,100 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for two farmers, two millers, one blacksmith, one gunsmith, one tinsmith, carpenter and joiner, and wagon and ploughmaker, $7,400; and keeping in repair blacksmith's, carpenter's, and wagon and ploughmaker's shops, and furnishing tools therefor, $500.	do.	5th article treaty July 16, 1855; eleven instalments unappropriated, estimated at $7,900 each.		86,900 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for keeping in repair flouring and saw mill and supplying the necessary fixtures.	do.	5th article treaty July 16, 1855; eleven instalments unappropriated, estimated at $500 each.		5,500 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for pay of physician $1,400, and keeping in repair hospital and furnishing the necessary medicines, $300.	do.	5th article treaty July 16, 1855; eleven instalments unappropriated, estimated at $1,700 each.		18,700 00		
Do	For keeping in repair the buildings of employés, &c., for twenty years.	do.	5th article treaty July 16, 1855; eleven instalments unappropriated, estimated at $300 each.		3,300 00		
Do	For $500 per annum, for twenty years, for each of the head chiefs; 5th article treaty July 16, 1855.	do.	Eleven instalments unappropriated, estimated at $1,500 each.		16,500 00		
Do	For insurance and transportation of annuity, goods, and provisions.	do.	5th article treaty July 16, 1855.	11,920 41			
Iowas	Interest on $57,500, being the balance of $157,500	Vol. 10, page 1071	9th article treaty May 7, 1854.			2,875 00	57,500 00
Kansas	Interest on $200,000 at 5 per centum	Vol. 9, page 842	2d article treaty January, 1846			10,000 00	200,000 00
Kickapoos	Interest on $100,000 at 5 per centum	Vol. 10, page 1079	2d article treaty May 18, 1854			5,000 00	100,000 00
Do	Gradual payment on $200,000	do	2d article treaty May 18, 1854; $173,000 heretofore appropriated; due.		27,000 00		
Klamaths and Modocs.	Five instalments of $8,000, to be applied under the direction of the President.		2d article treaty October 14, 1864; two instalments unappropriated.		16,000 00		

No. 104.—*Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws; Statutes at Large.	Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid; and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce permanent annuities.
Kalmaths and Modocs—Continued.	For keeping in repair saw and flouring mill, and buildings for blacksmiths, carpenter, wagon and plough maker, manual labor school, and hospital for twenty years.	....	4th article treaty October 14, 1864; eighteen instalments unappropriated, estimated at $1,000 each.	....	$18,000 00	....	....
Do	For purchase of tools and materials for saw and flouring mill, carpenter's, blacksmith's, wagon and plough maker's shops, and books and stationery for the manual labor school.	....	4th article treaty October 14, 1864; twenty instalments of $1,500 each; seventeen unappropriated.	....	25,500 00	....	....
Do	For pay of superintendent of farming, farmer, blacksmith, sawyer, carpenter, and wagon and plough maker, fifteen years.	....	5th article treaty October 14, 1864; twelve instalments of $6,000 each unappropriated.	....	72,000 00	....	....
Do	For pay of physician, miller, and two school teachers for twenty years.	....	5th article treaty October 14, 1864; seventeen instalments of $3,600 each unappropriated.	....	61,200 00	....	....
Makahs	Four instalments of $30,000 for beneficial objects under the direction of the President, (being the fourth series.)	Vol. 12, page 940...	5th article treaty January 31, 1855; one instalment of $1,500 each unappropriated.	....	1,500 00	....	....
Do	Twenty instalments for an agricultural and industrial school and teachers.	Vol. 12, page 941...	11th article treaty January 31, 1855; eleven instalments of $2,500 each unappropriated.	....	27,500 00	....	....
Do	Twenty instalments for smith, carpenter shops, and tools.	....do	11th article treaty January 31, 1855; eleven instalments of $500 each unappropriated.	....	5,500 00	....	....
Do	Twenty instalments for blacksmith, carpenter, farmer and physician.	....do	11th article treaty January 31, 1855; eleven instalments of $4,600 each unappropriated.	....	50,600 00	....	....
Menomonees........	Pay of miller for fifteen years..................	Vol. 10, page 1065..	3d article treaty May 12, 1854; two instalments of $600 each unappropriated.	....	12,000 00	....	....
Do	Fifteen instalments to pay $242,686 for cession of lands.	....do	4th article treaty May 12, 1854, and Senate amendment thereto; twelve instalments of $16,179 06 each unappropriated.	....	194,148 72	....	....

Miamies of Kansas..	Permanent provision for smith's shop, &c., and miller.	Vol. 7, pages 191 and 194; vol. 10, page 1095.	5th article treaty October 6, 1818; 5th article treaty October 23, 1834, and 4th article treaty June 5, 1854; say $940 for shop and $600 for miller.	....	....	$1, 540 00	$30, 800 00
Do...........	Twenty instalments upon $200,000; 3d article treaty June 5, 1854.	Vol. 10, page 1094..	$150,000 of said sum payable in twenty instalments of $7,500 each; eleven unappropriated.	....	82, 500 00	....	....
Do...........	Interest on $50,000 at 5 per centum...........	....do...........	3d article treaty June 5, 1854.....	....	....	2, 500 00	50, 000 00
Miamies of Indiana..	Interest on $221,257 86, in trust...........	Vol. 10, page 1099..	Senate amendment to 4th article treaty June 5, 1854.	....	....	11, 062 89	221, 257 86
Miamies of Eel river.	Permanent annuities...........	Vol. 7, pages 51, 91, 146, and 116.	4th article treaty 1795; 3d article treaty 1805, and 3d article treaty September, 1809; aggregate.	....	....	1, 100 00	22, 000 00
Molels...........	For keeping in repair saw and flouring mill, and furnishing suitable persons to attend the same for a period of ten years.	Vol. 12, page 981...	2d article treaty December 21, 1855; one instalment of $1,500 unappropriated.	....	1, 500 00	....	....
Do...........	For pay of teacher to manual labor school, and for subsistence of pupils and necessary supplies.	....do...........	2d article treaty December 21, 1855; amount necessary during the pleasure of the President.	$3, 000 00	....	....	....
Do...........	For carpenter and joiner to aid in erecting buildings, making furniture, &c., for ten years.	Vol. 12, page 982...	2d article treaty December 21, 1855; one instalment of $2,000 unappropriated.	....	2, 000 00	....	....
Nisqually, Puyallup, and other tribes and bands of Ind's.	For payment of $32,500 in graduated payments...	Vol. 10, page 1133..	4th article treaty December 26, 1854; still unappropriated.	....	5, 250 00	....	....
Do...........	Pay of instructor, smith, physician, carpenter, &c., twenty years.	Vol. 10, page 1134..	10th article treaty December 26, 1854; six instalments of $6,700 each unappropriated.	....	40, 200 00	....	....
Do...........	For support of an agricultural and industrial school, and support of smith and carpenter shop, and providing the necessary tools therefor.	....do...........	10th article treaty December 26, 1854; six instalments of $1,500 each unappropriated.	....	9, 000 00	....	....
Navajoes...........	For such articles of clothing, or raw material in lieu thereof, for 8,000 Navajo Indians, not exceeding $5 per Indian, and for seeds, farming implements, work cattle, and other stock for 1,400 families.	....	Laws not published; 7th and 8th articles treaty June 1, 1868. Estimated for articles of clothing, or raw material in lieu thereof, $40,000; and for seeds, farming implements, work cattle, &c., $140,000.	180, 000 00	....	....	....
Do...........	For surveying the Navajo Indian reservation.....	....	Laws not published; 5th article treaty June 1, 1868; estimated at $36,220.	36, 220 00	....	....	....
Nez Percés...........	Five instalments of the second series for beneficial objects at the discretion of the President.	Vol. 12, page 958...	4th article treaty June 11, 1855; one instalment of $8, 000, unappropriated.	....	8, 000 00	....	....
Do...........	Twenty instalments for support of two schools, &c., and pay of one superintendent teaching and two teachers.	Vol. 12, page 959...	5th article treaty June 11, 1855; eleven instalments of $3,700 each, unappropriated.	....	40, 700 00	....	....
Do...........	Twenty instalments for one superintendent farming and two farmers, two millers, two blacksmiths, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plough maker.	......do...........	5th article treaty June 11, 1855; eleven instalments of $9,400 each, unappropriated.	....	103, 400 00	....	....

No. 104.—*Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws; Statutes at Large.	Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid; and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce permanent annuities.
Nez Percés—Cont'd.	Twenty instalments for keeping in repair grist and saw mill and providing the necessary tools.	Vol. 12, page 959	5th article treaty June 11, 1855; eleven instalments of $500 each, unappropriated.		$5,500 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for pay of physician and keeping in repair hospital and furnishing necessary medicines, &c.	do	5th article treaty June 11, 1855; eleven instalments of $1,700 each, unappropriated.		18,700 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for keeping in repair building for employés.	do	5th article treaty June 11, 1855; eleven instalments of $300 each, unappropriated.		3,300 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for salary of head chief.	do	5th article treaty June 11, 1855; eleven instalments of $500 each, unappropriated.		5,500 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for keeping in repair the blacksmith's, tinsmith's, gunsmith's, carpenter's, and wagon and plough maker's shops, and providing necessary tools therefor.	do	5th article treaty June 11, 1855; eleven instalments of $500 each, unappropriated.		5,500 00		
Do	Four instalments to enable the Indians to remove and locate upon the reservation, to be expended in ploughing land and fencing lots.	Vol. 14, page 649	4th article treaty June 9, 1863; one instalment of $20,000, each, unappropriated.		20,000 00		
Do	Sixteen instalments for boarding and clothing children who attend school, providing school and boarding houses with necessary furniture, purchase of wagons, teams, tools, &c.	do	4th article treaty June 9, 1863: thirteen instalments of $3,000 each, unappropriated.		39,000 00		
Do	For salary of two subordinate chiefs	Vol. 14, page 650	5th article treaty June 9, 1863	$1,000 00			
Do	Fifteen instalments for repair of houses, mills, shops, &c., and providing necessary furniture, tools, &c.	do	5th article treaty June 9, 1863; thirteen instalments of $2,500 each, unappropriated.		32,500 00		
Do	For salary of two matrons to take charge of the boarding schools, two assistant teachers, one farmer, one carpenter, and two millers.	do	5th article treaty June 9, 1863	7,600 00			
Omahas	Fifteen instalments, being the third series in money or otherwise.	Vol. 10, page 1044	4th article treaty March 16, 1854; fourteen instalments of $20,000 each, unappropriated.		280,000 00		

Do	Ten instalments for pay of engineer and assistant, miller and assistant, farmer, and blacksmith and assistant, and keeping in repair grist and saw mills, support of blacksmith shop, and furnishing tools for the same.	Vol. 10, page 1044, and vol. 14, page 668.	8th article treaty March 16, 1854, and 3d article treaty March 6, 1865; estimated: engineer and assistant, $1,800; miller and assistant, $1,200; farmer, $900; blacksmith and assistant, $1,200; keeping in repair grist and saw mills and support of blacksmith shop, $600; seven instalments of $5,700 each, unappropriated.		39, 900 00		
Osages	Interest on $69,120 at 5 per centum, for educational purposes.	Vol. 7, page 242	Senate resolution January 19, 1838, and 6th article treaty January 2, 1825.			$3, 456 00	$69, 120 00
Do	Interest on $300,000 at 5 per centum, to be paid semi-annually in money or such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct.	Vol. 14, page 687	1st article treaty Sept. 29, 1865			15, 000 00	300 000 00
Do	For transportation goods, provisions, &c	do	1st article treaty Sept. 29, 1865	3, 500 00			
Ottawas and Chippewas of Michigan.	Four equal annual instalments in coin of the sum of $206,000, being the unpaid part of the principal sum of $306,000.	Vol. 11, page 624	2d article treaty July 31, 1855; three instalments of $51,500 each, unappropriated, to be distributed per capita in the usual manner of paying annuities.		154, 500 00		
Do	For interest on $103,000 at 5 per centum, being the balance of $206,000.	Vol. 12, page 624	2d article treaty July 31, 1855			5, 150 00	103, 000 00
Ottoes and Missourias.	Fifteen instalments, being the third series, in money or otherwise.	Vol. 10, page 1039	4th article treaty March 15, 1854; fourteen instalments of $9,000 each, unappropriated.		126, 000 00		
Pawnees	For annuity goods and such articles as may be necessary for them.	Vol. 11, page 729	2d article treaty Sept. 24, 1857			30, 000 00	
Do	For the support of two manual-labor schools during the pleasure of the President, and pay of two teachers.	Vol. 11, page 730	3d article treaty Sept. 24, 1857	11, 200 00			
Do	For purchase of iron, steel, and other necessaries for shops, and pay of two blacksmiths, one of whom to be tinsmith and gunsmith, and compensation of two strikers or apprentices.	do	4th article treaty Sept. 24, 1857; estimated: for iron, steel, &c., $500; for two blacksmiths, $1,200, and two strikers, &c., $480.	2, 180 00			
Do	For farming utensils and stock during the pleasure of the President, and pay of farmer.	do	4th article treaty Sept. 24, 1857; estimated at $1,800.	1, 800 00			
Do	For pay of miller and engineer, at the discretion of the President.	do	4th article treaty Sept. 24, 1857; estimated at $1,800.	1, 800 00			
Do	For compensation to apprentices to assist in working the mill and keeping in repair grist and saw mills.	do	4th article treaty Sept. 24, 1857; estimated at $800.	800 00			
Poncas	Ten instalments of the second series, to be paid to them or expended for their benefit.	Vol. 12, page 997	2d article treaty March 12, 1858; five instalments of $10,000 each, unappropriated.		50, 000 00		
Do	This amount to be expended during the pleasure of the President for aid in agricultural and mechanical pursuits.	Vol. 12, page 998	2d article treaty March 12, 1858	7, 500 00			
Pottawatomies	Life annuities to chiefs	Vol. 7, pages 379 and 433.	3d article treaty October 20, 1832, $200, and 3d article treaty September 26, 1837, $700.	900 00			

No. 104.—*Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws; Statutes at Large.	Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid; and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce permanent annuities.
Pottawatomies—Continued.	Permanent annuity in money	Vol. 7, pages 51, 114, 185, 317, 320, and 855.	4th article treaty 1795, $724 77; 3d article treaty 1809, $362 39; 3d article treaty 1818, 1,811 93; treaty 1828, $1,449 54; 2d article treaty July, 1829, $11,596 33; 10th article treaty June, 1846, $217 43.	....	....	$16,162 39	$323,247 80
Do	Education during the pleasure of Congress	Vol. 7, pages 296, 318, and 401.	3d article treaty October 16, 1826, 2d article treaty September 20, 1828, and 4th article treaty October 27, 1832, $5,000.	$5,000 00	....	....	....
Do	Permanent provisions for three smiths	Vol. 7, pages 296, 318, and 321.	2d article treaty September 20, 1828, and 3d article treaty October 16, 1826.	2,042 94	....	....	....
Do	Permanent provisions for furnishing salt	Vol. 7, page 320	2d article treaty July 29, 1829, estimated at $317 09.	317 09	....	....	....
Do	Interest on $466,027 48, at 5 per centum	Vol. 9, page 854	7th article treaty June 5 and 17, 1846.	....	....	23,301 37	466,027 48
Pottawatomies of Huron.	Permanent annuities	Vol. 7, page 106	2d article treaty November 17, 1807	....	....	400 00	8,000 00
Quapaws	Provision for education and for smith and farmer and smith's shop, during the pleasure of the President.	Vol. 7, page 425	3d article treaty May 13, 1833, $1,000 per year for education, and $1,660 for smith, farmer, &c., $2,660.	2,660 00	....	....	....
Qui-nai-elts and Quil-leh-utes.	For $25,000, being the fourth series, to be expended for beneficial objects under the direction of the President.	Vol. 12, page 972	4th article treaty July 1, 1855; one instalment of $1,300 unappropriated.	....	$1,300 00	....	....
Do	Twenty instalments for support of agricultural and industrial school, and for the employment of suitable instructors.	Vol. 12, page 973	10th article treaty July 1, 1855; eleven instalments of $2,500 each, unappropriated.	....	27,500 00	....	....
Do	Twenty instalments for support of smith and carpenter shop and tools.	......do	10th article treaty July 1, 1855; eleven instalments of $500 each, unappropriated.	....	5,500 00	....	....

Do	Twenty instalments for employment of blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician.	Vol. 12, page 973	10th article treaty July 1, 1855; eleven instalments of $4,600 each, unappropriated.		50, 600 00		
Rogue Rivers	Sixteen instalments in blankets, clothing, farming utensils, and stock.	Vol. 10, page 1019	3d article treaty September 10, 1853; one instalment of $2,500, unappropriated.		2, 500 00		
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.	Permanent annuities	Vol. 7, page 85	3d article treaty Nov. 3, 1804			1, 000 00	20, 000 00
Do	Interest on $200,000 at 5 per centum	Vol. 7, page 541	2d article treaty Oct. 21, 1837			10, 000 00	200, 000 00
Do	Interest on $800,000 at 5 per centum	Vol. 7, page 596	2d article treaty Oct. 11, 1842			40, 000 00	800, 000 00
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.	Interest on $157,400 at 5 per centum	Vol. 7, page 543	2d article treaty Oct. 21, 1837			7, 870 00	157, 400 00
Seminoles	Interest on $500,000 per 8th art. treaty Aug. 7, 1856.	Vol. 11, page 702	$25,000 annuities			25, 000 00	500, 000 00
Do	Interest on $70,000 at 5 per centum	Vol. 14, page 757	3d article treaty March 21, 1866, for support of schools, &c.			3, 500 00	70, 000 00
Senecas	Permanent annuities	Vol. 7, page 161, 179	4th art. treaty Sept. 29, 1817, $500; 4th art. treaty Sept. 17, 1817, $500.			1, 000 00	20, 000 00
Do	Provisions for smith and smith's shops and miller during the pleasure of the President.	Vol. 7, page 349	4th article treaty Feb. 28, 1831, say $1,660.	1, 660 00			
Senecas of N. York	Permanent annuities	Vol. 4, page 442	Act Feb. 19, 1841, $6,000			6, 000 00	120, 000 00
Do	Interest on $75,000 at 5 per centum	Vol. 9, page 35	Act June 27, 1846, $3,750			3, 750 00	75, 000 00
Do	Interest on $43,050 transferred from the Ontario Bank to the United States treasury.	Vol. 9, page 35	Act June 27, 1846, $2,152 50			2, 152 50	43, 050 00
Senecas and Shawnees.	Permanent annuities	Vol. 7, page 119	4th article treaty Sept. 17, 1818			1, 000 00	20, 000 00
Do	Provisions for the support of smith and smith's shop during the pleasure of the President.	Vol. 7, page 352	4th article treaty July 20, 1831	1, 060 00			
Shawnees	Permanent annuities for education	Vol. 7, pages 51, 100, and vol. 10, page 1056.	4th article treaty Aug. 3, 1795; 3d article treaty May 10, 1854; and 4th article treaty Sept. 29, 1817.			3, 000 00	60, 000 00
Do	Interest on $40,000 at 5 per centum	Vol. 10, page 1056	3d article treaty May 10, 1854			2, 000 00	40, 000 00
Shoshones, eastern bands.	Twenty instalments of $10,000 each, to be applied under the direction of the President.	* Pages 15, 717	5th article treaty July 2, 1863; fifteen instalments unappropriated.		150, 000 00		
Shoshones, Goship bands.	Twenty instalments of $1,000 each, to be applied under the direction of the President.	Vol. 13, page 682	7th article treaty Oct. 7, 1863; fifteen instalments unappropriated.		15, 000 00		
Shoshones, northwestern bands.	Twenty instalments of $5,000 each, to be expended under the direction of the President.	Vol. 13, page 663	3d article treaty July 30, 1863; fifteen instalments unappropriated.		75, 000 00		
Shoshones, western bands.	Twenty instalments of $5,000 each, to be expended under the direction of the President.	* Page 557	7th article treaty Oct. 1, 1863; fifteen instalments unappropriated.		75, 000 00		
Sioux of Dakota, Blackfeet band.	Twenty instalments of $7,000 each, to be paid under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 14, page 728	4th art. treaty Oct. 19, 1865; seventeen instalments unappropriated.		119, 000 00		
Lower Brulé band	Twenty instalments of $6,000 each, to be expended under direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 14, page 700	4th art. treaty Oct. 14, 1865; seventeen instalments unappropriated.		102, 000 00		
Do	Five instalments of $2,500 each, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 14, page 700	6th article treaty Oct. 14, 1865; three instalments unappropr'd.		7, 500 00		
Do	For pay of farmer, support of one blacksmith, and for tools, iron and steel, and other articles necessary for the shop.	Vol. 14, page 700	6th article treaty Oct. 14, 1865; estimated at $2,500.	2, 500 00			
Do	For pay of engineer, sawyer, and employés, and keeping in repair saw-mill and purchase of tools therefor.		Estimated at $3,740.	3, 740 00			

* Pamphlet copy Laws thirty-eighth Congress 2d session, p. 15, 1717.

No. 104.—*Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws; Statutes at Large.	Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid; and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce permanent annuities.
Minneconjou band...	Twenty instalments of $10,000 each, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 14, page 696...	4th article treaty Oct. 10, 1865; seventeen instalments unappropriated.	....	$170,000 00	....	....
Onk-pah-pah band..	Twenty instalments of $9,000 each, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 14, page 740...	4th article treaty Oct. 20, 1865; seventeen instalments unappropriated.	....	153,000 00	....	....
O'Gallalla band.....	Twenty instalments of $10,000 each, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 14, page 748...	4th article treaty Oct. 28, 1865; seventeen instalments unappropriated.	....	170,000 00	....	....
Sans Arc band......	Twenty instalments of $8,400 each, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 14, page 732...	4th article treaty Oct. 20, 1865; seventeen instalments unappropriated.	....	142,800 00	....	....
Do............	Five instalments of $950 each, to be expended in agricultural implements and for improvements.	Vol. 14, page 732...	5th article treaty Oct. 20, 1865; three instalments unappropriated.	....	2,850 00	....	....
Two Kettles band...	Twenty instalments of $6,000 each, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 14, page 724...	4th article treaty Oct. 19, 1865; seventeen instalments unappropriated.	....	102,000 00	....	....
Do............	Five instalments of $2,825 each, to be expended in agricultural implements and improvements.	Vol. 14, page 724...	5th article treaty Oct. 19, 1865; three instalments unappropriated.	....	8,475 00	....	....
Do............	For pay of farmer, support of one blacksmith, furnishing tools, iron, and steel, and other articles necessary for the shop.	Vol. 14, page 724...	6th article treaty Oct. 19, 1865; for farmer $1,000; support of one blacksmith, &c., $1,500.	$2,500 00	....	....	....
Do............	For pay of engineer, sawyer, and employés, keeping in repair saw-mill and purchase of tools therefor.	....	Estimated at $3,740.	3,740 00	....	....	....
Upper Yanctonnal band.	Twenty instalments of $10,000 each, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 14, page 744...	4th article treaty October 28, 1865; seventeen instalments unappropriated.	....	170,000 00	....	....
Yanctonnal band ...	Twenty instalments of $10,500 each, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 14, page 736...	4th article treaty October 20, 1865; seventeen instalments unappropriated.	....	178,500 00	....	....

Do	Five instalments of $2,875 each, to be expended in agricultural implements and improvements.	....do	5th article treaty October 20, 1865; three instalments unappropriated.		8,625 00		
Do	For pay of farmer, support of one blacksmith, furnishing tools, iron and steel, and other articles necessary for the shop.	....do	5th article treaty October 20, 1865; for farmer, $1,000; for one blacksmith, &c., $1,500.	2,500 00			
Sioux of Dakota	For transportation and delivering articles purchased for the several bands of Sioux Indians.		Amount required	20,000 00			
Six Nations of New York.	Permanent annuities in clothing, &c	Vol. 7, page 46	6th article treaty November 11, 1794.			$4,500 00	$90,000 00
Sklallams	Four instalments on $60,000, being fourth series, under the direction of the President.	Vol. 12, page 934	5th article treaty January 26, 1855; one instalment unappropriated.		3,000 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for support of an agricultural and industrial school, and pay of teachers.	....do	11th article treaty October 26, 1855; eleven instalments of $2,500 each, unappropriated.		27,500 00		
Do	Twenty years' employment of blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician.	Vol. 12, page 935	11th article treaty October 26, 1855; eleven instalments of $4,600 each, unappropriated.		50,600 00		
Tabequache band of Utahs.	Ten instalments of $20,000 each	Vol. 13, page 675	8th article treaty October 7, 1863, (goods, $10,000; provisions, $10,000;) five instalments unappropriated.		100,000 00		
Do	For purchase of iron, steel, and tools for blacksmith shop, and pay of blacksmith and assistant.	....do	10th article treaty October 7, 1863; iron and steel, $220; blacksmith and assistant, $1,100.	1,320 00			
Do	For insurance, transportation, &c., of goods, provisions, and stock.			5,000 00			
Umpquas and Calapooias of Umpqua Valley, Oregon.	Five instalments of the third series of annuities for beneficial objects under the direction of the President.	Vol. 10, page 1126	3d article treaty November 29, 1854; one instalment unappropriated.		1,700 00		
Do	Support of teachers, &c., twenty years	Vol. 10, page 1127	6th article treaty November 29, 1854; six instalments of $1,450 each, unappropriated.		8,700 00		
Do	Support of physician fifteen years	....do	6th article treaty November 29, 1854; one instalment unappropriated.		2,000 00		
Umpquas Cow Creek band.	Twenty instalments of $550 each	Vol. 10, page 1027	3d article treaty September 19, 1853; five instalments unappropriated.		2,750 00		
Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes.	Five instalments of the second series, to be expended under the direction of the President.	Vol. 12, page 946	2d article treaty June 9, 1855; one instalment unappropriated.		6,000 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for pay of two millers, one farmer, one superintendent of farming operations, two school teachers, one physician, one blacksmith, one wagon and plough maker, and one carpenter and joiner.	Vol. 12, page 947	4th article treaty June 9, 1855; eleven instalments of $11,200 each, unappropriated.		123,200 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for mill fixtures, tools, medicines, books, stationery, furniture, &c.	....do	4th article treaty June 9, 1855; eleven instalments of $3,000 each, unappropriated.		33,000 00		
Do	Twenty instalments of $1,500 each, for the head chiefs of these bands, ($1,500 each.)	....do	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; eleven instalments unappropriated.		16,500 00		

No. 104.—*Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws; Statutes at Large.	Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid; and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce permanent annuities.
Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes—Continued.	Twenty instalments for salary of son of Pio-pio-mox-mox.	Vol. 12, page 947	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; eleven instalments of $100 each, unappropriated.	....	$1,100 00	....	....
Winnebagoes	For interest on $1,000 000 at five per centum	Vol. 7, page 546, and Vol. 12 page 628.	4th article treaty November 1, 1837, and Senate amendment July 17, 1862.	....	....	$50,000 00	$1,000,000 00
Do	Thirty instalments of interest on $85,000	Vol. 9, page 879	4th article treaty October 13, 1846; eight instalments of $4,250 each, unappropriated.	....	34,000 00	....	....
Wall-pah-pe tribe of Snake Indians.	Five instalments of $2,000 each, under the direction of the President.	Vol. 14, page 684	7th article treaty August 12, 1865; three instalments unappropriated.	....	6,000 00	....	....
Yakamas	Five instalments of the second series for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President.	Vol. 12, page 953	4th article treaty June 9, 1855; one instalment unappropriated.	....	8,000 00	....	....
Do	Twenty instalments for support of two schools, one of which to be an agricultural and industrial school, keeping them in repair, providing books, stationery, and furniture.	....do	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; eleven instalments of $500 each, unappropriated.	....	5,500 00	....	....
Do	Twenty instalments for one superintendent of teaching and two teachers.	....do	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; eleven instalments of $3,200 each, unappropriated.	....	35,200 00	....	....
Do	Twenty instalments for one superintendent of farming and two farmers, two millers, two blacksmiths, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plough maker.	....do	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; eleven instalments of $11,400 each, unappropriated.	....	125,400 00	....	....
Do	Twenty instalments for keeping in repair hospital and furnishing medicines, &c., and pay of physician.	....do	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; eleven instalments of $1,700 each, unappropriated, (physician, $1,400; hospital, &c., $300.)	....	18,700 00	....	....
Do	Twenty instalments for keeping in repair grist and saw mill, and furnishing the necessary tools therefor.	....do	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; eleven instalments of $500 each, unappropriated.	....	5,500 00	....	....

Do	Twenty instalments for keeping in repair buildings for employés.	....do	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; eleven instalments of $300 each, unappropriated.		3,300 00		
Do	For salary of head chief for twenty years	....do	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; eleven instalments of $500 each, unappropriated.		5,500 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for keeping in repair blacksmith's, tinsmith's, gunsmith's, carpenter's, and wagon and plough maker's shops, and furnishing tools therefor.	....do	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; eleven instalments of $500 each, unappropriated.		5,500 00		
Yancton tribe of Sioux.	Ten instalments of $40,000 each, of the second series, to be paid to them or expended for their benefit.	Vol. 11, page 744	4th article treaty April 19, 1858, ten instalments due.		400,000 00		
	Total			538,233 07	8,846,725 33	396,321 44	7,056,028 94

No. 105.—*Statement showing the population of various Indian tribes by superintendencies.*

Superintendency and agency.	Tribes.	Population.	Total.
Washington.			
Yakama	Yakamas, Klikitats, &c	3,400	
Quinaielts	Quinaelts, Quillehutes, Queets, Hohs, &c	650	
Sklallams	Sklallams, &c	600	
Skokomish	Skokomish, Tonanda, &c	400	
Makahs	Makahs	685	
Puyallups	Puyallups, Nisquillis, &c	550	
Colville	Colville, Spokanes, Pend d'Oreilles	3,000	
			9,285
California.			
Round Valley	Pitt River Wylackies, &c	975	
Hoopa Valley	Various bands	725	
Smith River	Humboldt Wylackies	374	
Tule River	Owen River and Tule River	551	
Mission Indians	Various bands	*3,300	
Coahuilas		*4,000	
King's River and other bands		*14,900	
			25,225
Arizona.			
Papagos	Papagos, Pimas, Maricopas, &c	12,000	
River tribes	Apaches, Yumas, Mohaves, Hualipais, &c	19,570	
			31,570
Oregon.			
Umatilla Reserve	Walla-Wallas, Cayuses, &c	847	
Warm Spring Reserve	Wacoes Deschutes	975	
Grand Ronde Reesrve	Fifteen tribes	*1,407	
Alsea	Cooses, Umpquas	*525	
Siletz	Fourteen bands and tribes	*2,288	
Klamath Snakes	Klamath, Modoc, and four bands of Snakes	*4,000	
Tribes not under supervision of any agent.		*900	
			10,942
Utah.			
Eastern Shoshones	Utahs and Utes	2,000	
Northwestern Shoshones	do	1,800	
Western Shoshones	do	2,000	
Goship and Weber Utes	do	1,750	
Utahs	do	15,300	
Mixed Shoshones, Bannacks, &c	do	2,400	
			25,250
Nevada.			
Bannacks	Pi-Utes	*1,500	
Shoshones	do	*2,000	
Pi-Utes	do	*4,200	
Washoes	do	*500	
			8,200
New Mexiso.			
Bosque Redondo	Navajoes at reservation and Navajoes at large	8,000	
Cimarron	Maquache Utes	1,418	
Abiquiu	Jicarilla Apaches	878	
Pueblos	Pueblos	*7,000	
Mescalero Apaches	Mescalero Apaches	*750	
	Captives held in peonage	*2,000	
			20,036
Colorado.			
Denver	Grand River and Uintah Utes	2,500	
Conejos	Tabequache Utes	2,500	
			5,000
Dakota.			
Yancton	Yancton Sioux	2,500	
Ponca	Poncas	979	
Upper Missouri Sioux	Lower Brulés	1,600	
	Lower Yanctonais	2,250	
	Two Kettle Sioux	750	
	Blackfeet	1,200	
	Minneconjous	3,060	
	Uncpapas	3,000	
	Ogallallas	3,000	
	Upper Yanctonais	2,400	
	Sans Arc	720	
	Wahpeton Sioux, &c	1,637	
Fort Berthold	Arickarees	*1,500	
	Gros Ventres	*400	
	Mandans	*400	
	Assinaboines	*2,640	
	Sissetons and other Sioux	*3,500	
			31,534
Montana.			
Flatheads	Flatheads	500	
	Upper Pend d'Oreilles and Kootenays	1,500	
Blackfeet	Blackfeet	2,980	
	Piegans	4,200	
	Bloods	2,380	
	Gros Ventres	3,000	

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No. 105.—*Statement showing the population of various Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Superintendency and agency.	Tribes.	Population.	Total.
Montana—Continued.			
	River Crows	2, 500	
	Mountain Crows	2, 500	
Northern.			19, 560
Winnebago	Winnebagoes	1, 512	
Omaha	Omahas	1, 002	
Ottoe	Ottoes and Missourias	471	
Pawnee	Pawnees	2, 831	
Great Nemaha	Sacs and Foxes of Missouri	82	
	Iowas	246	
Upper Platte	Brulé and Ogallallah Sioux	*7, 885	
	Cheyennes	*1, 800	
	Arapahoes	*750	
	Santee Sioux	*1, 340	
Central.			17 995
Pottawatomies	Pottawatomies	1, 995	
Sacs and Foxes	Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi	693	
Chippewas and Munsees	Chippewas and Christian	84	
Osage River Agency Indians	Miamies, Piankeshaws, Kaskaskias, and Weas	284	
Shawnees	Shawnees	649	
Delawares	Delawares	*1, 052	
Neosho	Osages	3, 490	
	Quapaws	281	
	Senecas and Shawnees	205	
	Senecas	101	
Kansas	Kansas or Kaws	539	
Kickapoos	Kickapoos	269	
Ottowas	Ottowas	*200	
Kiowas and Comanches	Kiowas and Comanches	*4, 000	
Arapahoes, Cheyennes, &c	Arapahoes, Cheyennes, and Apaches	*3, 600	
			17, 422
Southern.			
Creek	Creeks	*12, 294	
Cherokee	Cherokees	*14, 000	
Choctaw and Chickasaw	Choctaws	*12, 500	
	Chickasaws	*4, 500	
	Seminoles	1, 950	
Wichita	Wichitas	280	
	Keechies	123	
	Wacoes	135	
	Tawaccaras	157	
	Caddoes and Ionies	480	
	Shawnees	650	
	Delawares	76	
	Other Indians belonging to some of these tribes not at their agencies.	1, 000	
			48, 145
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES.			
Green Bay	Stockbridges and Munsees	400	
	Oneidas	1, 218	
	Menomonees	1, 418	
			3, 036
Chippewas of the Mississippi	Mississippi bands	2, 166	
	Pillager and Winnebagoshish	1, 899	
	Red Lake bands	1, 183	
	Pembina bands	931	
			6, 179
Chippewas of Lake Superior	Various bands		*4, 500
Wandering bands in Iowa	Sacs and Foxes		*264
Wandering bands in Wisconsin	Winnebagoes	*700	
	Pottawatomies	*650	
			1, 350
Mackinac	Chippewas of Lake Superior	1, 060	
	Ottawas and Chippewas	5, 252	
	Chippewas of Saginaw	1, 555	
	Pottawatomies of Huron	232	
			8, 099
New York	Cattaraugus	*1, 374	
	Cayugas	*159	
	Onondagas with Senacas	*143	
	Allegany	*897	
	Tonawandas	*581	
	Tuscaroras	*367	
	Oneidas	*192	
	Oneidas with Onondagas	*98	
	Onondagas	*325	
			4, 136
Grand total			298, 528

* Report of 1867.

No. 106.—*Copies of statistics of education, &c., of the different Indian tribes*, 1868.

Tribes.	Population.			Wealth in individual property.	Schools.		No. of scholars.		No. of teachers.		Under charge of what denomination.	Amount contributed by any religious society.	Amount contributed by individual Indians.	Number of missionaries and their names and denominations.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Number.	Location.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
Northern superintendency.														
Winnebagoes	700	812	1, 512	$24, 860	2	Winnebago agency	175	70	1	1				Rev. Jas. Wilson, Presbyterian.
Omahas	480	522	1, 002	60, 000	1		30	30	1	1	O. S. Presbyterian			
Ottoes and Missourias	237	234	471	3, 000										
Pawnees	1, 218	1, 613	2, 831	75, 000	2	Pawnee reserve	39	26	1	2	Episcopal			
Sac and Foxes of Missouri	40	42	82	3, 000										
Iowas	121	125	246	10, 500	1	Gt. Nemaha agency	37	33	1					Rev. Blackburn, Methodist.
Brulé and Ogallalla Sioux			7, 885											
Cheyennes			1, 800											Rev. John P. Williamson, E. R. Pond, Mrs. Sarah J. Hopkins, Presbyterian.
Arapahoes			750											
Santee Sioux	597	797	1, 376	20, 400	2		166	114	3	3	A. B. C. F. M	$1, 400	$50	Saml. D. Hinman, Mrs. Mary E. Hinman, Miss Emily J. West, W. H. H. Ross, Prot. Episc'l.
Total	3, 393	4, 138	17, 955	196, 760	8		447	273	7	7		1, 400	50	
Central superintendency.														
Pottowatomies	1, 002	993	1, 995	$219, 000	2	St. Mary's	137	93	5	7	Catholic and Baptist mission.			
Sac and Foxes of the Mississippi*	318	375	693	29, 800	1	Sac and Fox agency	10	3		1				
Chippewas and Munsees †	32	52	84											
Osage River Agency Indians	98	186	284	37, 150	1	Miamiville	18	10	1					
Shawnees	320	329	649	832, 197	1	Shawnee mission	39	31	1					
Delawares			1, 052											
Osages	1, 874	1, 616	3, 490	34, 445	1	Kansas	35	36	2	2	Catholic			3 Catholic missionaries.
Quapaws	140	141	281	15, 000	1	....do	10	1						
Senecas and Shawnees	101	104	205	11, 000										
Senecas	46	55	101	7, 000										

Kansas	275	264	539	8,000	1		48	33						
Kickapoos ‡	144	125	269	31,489	1	Near Kennebec, in charge of gov't.	13	8	1					
Ottowas †			200											
Kiowas and Comanches†			4,000											
Arapahoes †			2,800											
Apaches †			800											
Total	4,350	4,240	17,422	1,225,081	8		415	205	10	10				
Creeks	5,908	6,095	12,003	$1,200,000	27	Common schools	300	340	10	17				
					2	Mission schools	45	15	2	4	Presbyterian and Methodist.	$2,000	$6,000	
Cherokees §			14,000		32	Common schools	734	720	16	16				
Choctaws †			12,500											
Chickasaws †			4,500											
Seminoles	900	1,000	1,950	50,000	4	Seminole reservat'n	60	57	2	2	Presbyterian			Rev. I. R. Ramsey, Presbyterian.
Wichitas	127	153	280											
Keechies	56	67	123											
Wacoes	61	74	135											
Towaccaras	72	85	157											
Caddoes and Ionies	216	264	480											
Shawnees	307	343	650											
Delawares	34	42	76											
Indians belonging to some of these tribes and not at their agencies †			1,000											
Total			46,854	1,250,000	65		1,139	1,117	30	39		2,000	6,000	
New Mexico superintendency.														
Navajo			8,000	$35,931										
Mouache Utes	239	311	540	18,135										
Jicarilla Apaches	441	437	878	16,965										
Capote Utes			373											
Wemenuche Utes			508											
Pueblos †			7,000											
Mescalero Apaches and Mimbres †			750											
Captives in peonage †			2,000											
Total			20,049	71,031										
Colorado superintendency.														
Tabequache Utes † / Grand River Uintah Utes †	2,500	2,500	5,000											

* This school is in charge of the Methodist Episcopal church. † Report of 1867. ‡ This school is supported by funds of the tribe. § Average attendance over one-half.

No. 106.—*Copies of statistics of education, &c.*—Continued.

Tribes.	Population.			Wealth in individual property.	Schools.		No. of scholars.		No. of teachers.		Under charge of what denomination.	Amount contributed by any religious society.	Amount contributed by individual Indians.	Number of missionaries and their names and denominations.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Number.	Location.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
Dakota superintendency.														
Lower Brulé Sioux *	800	800	1, 600											
Lower Yanctonais Sioux*	1, 125	1, 125	2, 250											
Two-Kettle Sioux *	375	375	750											
Blackfeet Sioux *	600	600	1, 200											
Minneconjou Sioux *	1, 530	1, 530	3, 060											
Sans Arc Sioux *	360	366	720											
Upper Yanctonais Sioux *	1, 200	1, 200	2, 400											
Ponca Sioux *	490	487	977											
Oncpapas Sioux *	1, 500	1, 500	3, 000											
Ogallalla Sioux *	1, 500	1, 500	3, 000											
Yancton Sioux *	1, 204	1, 296	2, 500											
Wahpeton and Sisseton Sioux †			1, 637											
Arickarees ‡			1, 500											
Gros Ventres ‡			400											
Mandans ‡			400											
Assinaboines ‡			2, 640											
Total			31, 534											
Idaho superintendency.														
Nez Percés ‡			3, 000											
Cœur de Alenes ‡			700											
Boise and Bruneau Shoshones ‡			400											
Kammas and Prairie Shoshones ‡			2, 000											
Total			6, 100											
Montana superintendency.														
Flatheads			300											
Upper Pend d'Oreilles } Kootenays }			1, 500											
Blackfeet			2, 980											

Piegans			4, 200											
Bloods			2, 380											
Gros Ventres			3, 000											
Crows, River and Mountain			5, 000											
Total			19, 560											
Washington superintendency.														
Yakamas	1, 400	2, 000	3, 400	$200	2	Fort Simcoe	20	15	1	1	Methodist	200		J. H. Wilbur, M. E. ch.
Quinaielts	75	85	160	3, 000		Quinaielt agency	16	4	1	1	do			
Queets	40	45	85	1, 000										
Hohs	40	45	85	1, 000										
Quillehutes	160	160	320	5, 000										
Sklallams	400	200	600	53, 000	1	Skokoma reserve	16	4	1					
Tonanda	50	50	100	7, 500	1		3							
Chemakum	100		100	10, 000										
Skokomish	100	100	200	25, 000										
Makahs	340	345	685	46, 000										
Puyallups			550	6, 000										
Colville, Spokane, Pend d'Oreilles‡			3, 000											
Total	2, 705	3, 030	9, 285	157, 700	4		55	23	3	2		200		
California superintendency.														
Round Valley	464	511	975											
Hoopa Valley	375	350	725		1	Hoopa valley	13		1	1	Congregational	Unk'n.		
Smith River§	174	200	374	1, 500										
Tule River‖	245	306	551	1, 225	1	Agent's residence		25		1				
Mission Indians‡			3, 300											
Coahuilas‡			4, 400											
King's River‡			14, 900											
Total	1, 258	1, 369	25, 225	2, 725	2		13	25	1	2				
Oregon superintendency.														
Umatilla	363	484	847	212, 000	1		11	15	2					
Warm Springs reserve	426	549	975	86, 242	1		18	9	1					
Grand Ronde reserve‡	709	698	1, 407											
Alsea agency‡			525											
Siletz agency‡	1, 078	1, 210	2, 288											
Klamath, Snakes, &c.‡			4, 000											
Tribes not under the supervision of any agency.			900											
Total			10, 942	298, 242	2		29	24	3					

* Estimated. † No teacher or missionaries among these Indians. ‡ Report of 1867. § No school at the agency. ‖ School for six months.

No. 106.—*Copies of statistics of education, &c.*—Continued.

Tribes.	Population. Male.	Population. Female.	Population. Total.	Wealth in individual property.	Schools. Number.	Schools. Location.	No. of scholars. Male.	No. of scholars. Female.	No. of teachers. Male.	No. of teachers. Female.	Under charge of what denomination.	Amount contributed by any religious society.	Amount contributed by individual Indians.	Number of missionaries and their names and denominations.
Utah superintendency.														
Eastern Shoshones			2,000											
Northwestern Shoshones			1,800											
Western Shoshones			2,000											
Goship and Weber Utes			1,750											
Utahs			15,300											
Mixed Shoshones and Bannacks			2,400											
Total			25,250											
Nevada superintendency.														
Bannacks*			1,500											
Shoshones*			2,000											
Pi-Utes*			4,200											
Washoes*			500											
Total			8,200											
Arizona superintendency.														
Pakagos	3,000	3,000	6,000											
Pima	1,938	1,976	3,914											
Maricopa	192	171	363											
Tame Apaches	32	45	77											
Yumas			2,000											
Yavapais			2,000											
Mohaves			4,000											
Hualapais			1,500											
Apaches*			10,000											
Total			29,854											

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES.														
New York agency.														
Cattaraugus*			1, 374											
Cayugas with Senecas*			159											
Onondagas with Senecas*			143											
Alleghany*			897											
Tonawanda*			581											
Tuscaroras*			367											
Oneidas*			192											
Oneidas with Onondagas			98											
Onondagas			325											
Total			4, 136											
Michigan agency.														
Ottowas and Chippewas	2, 482	2, 770	5, 252	$402, 287	1	Sugar island	15	8		1	Methodist	$400	$95	1. Rev. P. Marksman, Meth.†
					1	Eagle Town	24	20		1	Catholic		53	1. Name unknown, Cath.
					1	Grove Hill	10	10		1	Presbyterian	800	72	1. Rev. P. Dougherty, Pres.
					1	Onaumawneercev'le	14	14		1	Congregational	416	35	1. Rev. G. N. Smith, Cong'l.
					1	Bear River	21	16	1		Presbyterian	180		1. Rev. A. Porter, Pres.
					1	Little Traverse	10	5		1	Catholic			1. Rev. S. Zorn, Cath.†
					1	Middle Village	23	5		1	do			1. Rev. N. L. Ziffreth, Cath.
					1	Cross Village	84	72	1		do			1. Rev. J. B. Wercamp, Cath.
Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.	757	798	1, 555	57, 728	1	Saganing	22	11		1	Methodist	30	6	1. Rev. W. Holt, Meth.
					1	Mission	29	23		1	do			1. Rev. D. Hall, Meth.
					1	Neb. E. Sing	21	15		1	do	400	44	1. Rev. —— Sheldon, Meth.
					1	Meissler's	10	5	1		do			1. Rev. E. G. H. Meissler, M.†
					1	L'Anse bay, W. side	29	43		1	Catholic	200	100	1. Rev. G. Yerhost, Cath.
Chippewas of Lake Superior.	509	551	1, 060	7, 400	1	L'Anse bay, E. side	22	6	1		Methodist	600	150	1. Rev. Y. Blaker, Meth.
Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawattomies.	117	115	232	10, 000	1	Silver Creek								
Total	3, 865	4, 234	8, 099	477, 315	15		334	253	4	10		3, 026	555	
Green Bay agency.														
Stockbridges and Munsees			400	3, 000	1	Reserve	12	13	1		Presbyterian			1. Rev. Jer'h. Slingerland.
Oneidas	594	621	1, 218	75, 000	2	do	111	117	2		{ Prot. Episcopal { Methodist			1. Rev. E. Goodnough. 1. Rev. J. Howd.
Menomonees	650	768	1, 418	25, 000	2	do	60	48		2	Catholic			1. Father Cajetam.
Total	1, 244	1, 389	3, 036	103, 000	5		183	178	3	2				
Chippewas of Lake Superior.														
Various bands ‡			4, 500											

* Report of 1867. † This school closed. ‡ No report for 1868.

No. 107.—*Statement showing the farming operations for* 1868 *of the different tribes of Indians in connection with the United States.*

Tribes.	Size of reserve.	Acres cultivated by Indians.	Acres cultivated by government.	Frame houses.	Log houses.	Wheat raised.		Corn raised.		Rye raised.		Oats raised.		Barley rais'd.		Potatoes raised.		Turnips raised.		Rice gathered.	
						Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
Northern superintendency.																					
Winnebagoes	*200	600	250	19		3,000	$4,500	16,000	$8,00												
Omahas	†205,000	900		20	30	100	125	20,000	15,000							500	$1,000				
Otoes and Missourias		425	175	5		(‡)		4,200	2,100							(‡)		(‡)			
Pawnees	*450	1,000	165	8	3	900	1,350	(‡)				400	$240			(‡)					
Sac and Foxes of Missouri	†16,000	25		3				300	150							50	50				
Iowas	†16,000	500		7	16			3,000	1,500							600	600				
Santee Sioux		320	20		65			6,000	9,000												
Upper Platte Indians																					
Total		3,780	610	62	114	4,000	5,975	49,500	35,750			400	240			1,150	1,650				
Central superintendency.																					
Pottawatomies		2,000		12	546	4,000	6,000	60,000	40,000			4,000	2,000			8,000	8,000				
Sac and Foxes of Mississippi		300		§60	65			8,000	3,200							100	100				
Chippewas and Munsees		246		7	17			3,750	1,500			450	135			90	90				
Osage river agency Indians		1,600		18	17	510	1,020	13,100	6,550			1,250	500			135	135				
Shawnees		2,259		61	71	5,933	11,866	51,218	25,609			2,868	860			3,312	1,987				
Kansas		235		§137	5			100	100							200	200				
Kickapoos	†2,850	1,135	153	3	44	633	1,135	5,900	3,000							650	650				
Ottawas																					
Kiowas and Comanches																					
Arapahoes																					
Osages	†4,380	400	40					2,500	2,500							220	220				
Quapaws	†96,000	300	50					2,700	2,700							150	150				
Senecas and Shawnees	†60,000	300	40					5,980	5,980							180	180				
Senecas	†67,000	250	30					3,270	3,270							150	150				
Total		9,025	313	298	765	11,076	20,021	156,518	94,409			8,568	3,495			13,137	11,812				
Southern superintendency.																					
Creeks		6,000		50	3,500			130,000	130,000			1,000	1,000			2,000	3,500	500	$500		
Cherokees																					
Choctaws																					
Chickasaws																					

Seminoles	†200,000	2,000	4		550	150	300	12,500	12,500			500	250			3,000	3,000	2,000	$500		
Wichitas																					
Keechies																					
Wacoes																					
Tawaccaras																					
Caddoes and Ionies																					
Shawnees		80																			
Delawares		10																			
Total		8,090	4	50	4,050	150	300	142,500	142,500			1,500	1,250			5,000	6,500	2,500	1,000		
New Mexico superintendency.																					
Navajoes																					
Mouache Utes																					
Jicarilla Apaches																					
Wemenuche Utes / Capote Utes		20																			
Pueblos																					
Mescalero Apaches																					
Total		20																			
Colorado superintendency. ‖																					
Tabequache Utes																					
Grand River Uintah Utes																					
Total																					
Dakota superintendency.																					
Lower Brulé Sioux		150			3			750	3,000												
Lower Yanctonai Sioux‡		100						500	2,000												
Two Kettle Sioux‡		100		13	3			500	2,000												
Minneconjou		50			1																
Oncpapas																					
Ogallallas																					
Upper Yanctonais																					
Sans Arcs		50																			
Poncas	†57,600	550	40	4	12	150	225	11,000	16,500			150	150			50	75				
Yanctons	†400,000	1,200		6	50			3,000	6,000												
Sisseton and Warpeton Sioux		287			4			2,263	5,090							667	1,500	200	100		
Arickarees																					
Gros Ventres																					
Mandans																					
Total		2,487	40	23	73	150	225	17,986	34,590			150	150			717	1,575	200	100		

* Square miles. † Acres. ‡ Destroyed by grasshoppers. § Stone. ‖ No report.

No. 107.—*Statement showing the farming operations for 1868 of the different Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Tribes.	Size of reserve.	Acres cultivated by Indians.	Acres cultivated by government.	Frame houses.	Log houses.	Wheat raised.		Corn raised.		Rye raised.		Oats raised.		Barley rais'd.		Potatoes raised.		Turnips raised.		Rice gathered.	
						Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
*Idaho superintendency.**																					
Nez Percés																					
Cœur d'Alenes																					
Boise and Bruneau Shoshones																					
Kammas & Prairie Shoshones																					
Total																					
*Montana superintendency.**																					
Flatheads																					
Upper Pend d'Oreilles																					
Kootenays																					
Total																					
Washington superintend'cy.																					
Yakamas		2, 200	100	75	40	20, 000	20, 000	4, 000	4, 000			3, 000	2, 000			10, 000	5, 000	10, 000	2, 500		
Skokomish, Sklallam, Chimakum, Tonanda		90	6			20	20		25			90				10, 000	5, 000	100			
Makah		40	30	8	75											7, 000	3, 500	20	20		
Colville																					
Puyallups		200		2	3	600	600					300	300	25	25	6, 000	3, 000	300	150		
Total		2, 530	136	85	118	20, 620	20, 620	4, 025	4, 000			3, 390	2, 300	25	25	33, 000	16, 500	10, 420	2, 670		
California superintendency.																					
Round Valley	*4, 500		1, 350	9	16	7, 140	6, 426	8, 000	6, 000			2, 500	1, 250	2, 025	1, 519	10, 000	5, 000	1, 500	750		
Hoopa Valley	§1, 100	750		7	17	6, 500	9, 750	500	750			1, 600	2, 000	50	100	2, 000	4, 000				
Smith River	*1, 387	280		54	2	1, 500	1, 500	25	50			5, 000	1, 650			5, 000	2, 000	200	300		
Tule River	*2, 080	350		12	15	200	1, 800	400	300	36	29			1, 280	960	30	45	50	37		
Mission Indians																					

Coahuilas																					
King's River																					
Total		1, 380	1, 350	82	50	17, 140	19, 476	8, 925	7, 100	36	27	9, 100	4, 900	3, 355	2, 579	17, 030	11, 045	1, 750	1, 087		
Oregon superintendency.																					
Warm Springs Reserve		565	50	35	27	14, 604	18, 255	1, 048	1, 834			990	1, 485			1, 260	945	480	367		
Umatilla Reserve		1, 370	60	2	24	8, 500	8, 500	1, 600	1, 600			2, 700	2, 700			3, 100	3, 100		3, 000		
Alsea Reserve		165	45	54	51	500	362					1 300	250			23, 500		8, 600			
*Grand Ronde Reserve																					
*Siletz Reserve																					
*Klamath																					
Total		2, 100	155	91	102	23, 604	27, 117	2, 648	3, 434			4, 990	4, 435			27, 860	4, 045	9, 080	3, 367		
Utah superintendency.																					
East'n Shoshones and Bannocks. Western Shoshones. Northwestern Shoshones. Weber Utes. Goships. Pah Utes. Uinta Utes. Yampah Utes. Fish Utes.		132	110			1, 700	5, 100	1, 000	1, 500							1, 000	1, 000	1, 000	500		
Total		132	110			1, 700	5, 100									1, 000	1, 000	1, 000	500		
*Nevada superintendency.**																					
Bannocks																					
Shoshones																					
Pi-Utes																					
Washoes																					
Total																					
Arizona superintendency.																					
Pimo Papagos, Tame Apaches.		8, 400				46, 500	52, 800	16, 600	19, 800												
Mohaves. Yumas. Hualapais.		600	50	§1		300	670	500	1, 000												
Total		9, 000	50	1		46, 800	53, 470	17, 100	20, 800												

* Acres. † No report for 1868. ‡ Acres leased. § Adobe.

No. 107.—*Statement showing the farming operations for 1868 of the different Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Tribes.	Size of reserve.	Acres cultivated by Indians.	Acres cultivated by government.	Frame houses.	Log houses.	Wheat raised.		Corn raised.		Rye raised.		Oats raised.		Barley rais'd.		Potatoes raised.		Turnips raised.		Rice gathered.	
						Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
*New York agency.**																					
Cattaraugus	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Alleghany	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Towanda	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Tuscarora	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Oneida	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Onondaga	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Michigan indepen't agencies.																					
Chippewas of Lake Superior	......	575	......	2	93	......	......	900	$1,800	......	......	120	$72	......	......	9,500	$9,500	550	$550	2,000	$4,000
Ottawas and Chippewas	......	7,374	......	161	484	2,686	$5,496	28,662	28,662	350	$350	3,840	1,290	......	......	77,436	60,408	797	404	......	......
Chippewas of Saginaw and others.	......	1,952	......	47	140	1,183	3,991	6,144	6,144	......	......	25	125	......	......	6,628	6,628	1,676	754	1	2
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies.	......	650	......	5	41	1,020	2,550	420	2,814	......	......	310	155	......	......	1,520	912	80	32	......	......
Pottawatomies of Huron	......	100	......	1	7	110	275	300	210	......	......	100	50	......	......	300	120	......	......	......	......
Total	......	10,651	......	216	765	4,999	12,312	40,626	39,630	350	350	4,620	2,322	......	......	95,384	77,628	3,103	1,740	2,001	4,002
Green Bay indepen't agency.																					
Menomonees	†230,400	500	75	150	125	300	600	3,000	3,000	500	625	200	150	710	$1,420	1,000	750	400	125	......	......
Stockbridges and Munsees	†46,080	170	......	1	31	100	200	500	500	50	62	500	375	......	......	650	487	50	15	......	......
Oneidas	†65,000	3,522	......	50	110	5,673	10,778	11,535	12,688	287	358	6,468	3,880	......	......	3,205	3,205	290	88	......	......
Total	......	4,192	75	201	266	873	11,578	15,035	16,188	837	1,045	7,168	4,405	710	1,420	4,855	4,442	740	228	......	......
Chippewas of the Mississippi.																					
Chippewas of the Mississippi	3,200	250	40	......	25	......	......	2,500	2,500	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,000	2,000	1,000	500	1,000	4,000
Pillagers and Lake Winnebagoshish.	400	375	10	......	12	......	......	3,000	3,000	......	......	......	......	......	......	4,000	4,000	......	......	2,000	8,000
Red Lake and Pembina Indians.	5,000	225	10	......	25	......	......	5,000	5,000	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,000	2,000	......	......	......	......
Total	8,600	850	60	......	62	......	......	10,500	10,500	......	......	......	......	......	......	8,000	8,000	1,000	500	3,000	12,000

Tribes.																					
Sacs and Foxes of Iowa.																					
Sacs and Foxes of Iowa		60		1	1			1,000	500												
*Wisconsin special agency.**																					
Winnebagoes and Pottawatomies.																					

* No report for 1868. † Acres.

No. 107.—*Statement showing the farming operations for* 1868 *of the different Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Tribes.	Hay cut.		Horses owned.		Cattle owned.		Swine own'd.		Sheep own'd.		Sugar made.		Fish sold.		Value of furs sold.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Other produce—remarks, &c.
	Tons.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.			
Northern superintendency.																	
Winnebagoes	1,000	$3,000	400	$16,000	318	$6,500										100,000	
Omahas	1,200	5,000	500	25,000	200	11,000									$4,000	60,000	
Otoes and Missourias	275	1,100	307	2,200	6	450	20	80			500	$175			3,000	50,000	
Pawnees	75	525	1,000	50,000	6	300									1,500	20,000	
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri	30	80	48	2,400	90	1,350	7	20							50		
Iowas	100	400	80	4,000	90	1,350	250	1,000	75	$225					100		
Santee Sioux	550	4,400	159	15,900	158	4,900									1,200		
Upper Platte Indians																	These Indians have no reservation, no fixed residence, and trade at distant points, so that no value can be fixed on this trade.
Total	3,220	14,505	2,494	115,500	868	15,850	277	1,100	75	225	500	175			9,850	230,000	
Central superintendency.																	
Pottawatomies	2,000	8,000	2,400	96,000	2,500	55,000	1,500	4,500							3,000	1,000	Vegetables, $5,000.
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.	50	200	800	24,000	100	2,000	100	300							250		Garden vegetables less than last year.
Chippewas and Munsees	55	220	50	2,500	70	1,400	130	390									
Osage river agency Indians	340	1,020	232	11,600	180	1,800	217	1,085	5	20	150	30					
Shawnees	55	220	50	2,500	70	1,400	130	390									
Kansas			150	6,000											300		Garden vegetables, $100.
Kickapoo	470	2,350	259	12,950	140	4,350	644	1,288	80	160							Sorghum, 720 gallons, $360.
Ottawas																	
Kiowas and Comanches																	

No. 107.—*Statement showing the farming operations for* 1868 *of the different Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Tribes.	Hay cut.		Horses owned.		Cattle owned.		Swine own'd.		Sheep own'd		Sugar made.		Fish sold.		Value of furs sold.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Other produce—remarks, &c.
	Tons.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.			
Arapahoes																	
Osages	75	$750	9,000	$180,000	50	$1,600	50	$250							$2,500		
Quapaws	30	240	215	4,300	6	120	30	150									
Senecas and Shawnees	30	240	92	2,760	54	1,080	179	895									
Senecas	35	280	44	1,320	28	560	83	415									
Total	3,140	13,520	13,290	323,930	3,208	69,310	3,063	9,663	85	$180	150	$30			6,050	1,000	
Southern superintendency.																	
Creeks	3,000	15,000	3,500	52,500	25,000	250,000	20,000	40,000	800	1,600					10,000		
Cherokees																	
Choctaws																	
Chickasaws																	
Seminoles	500	1,500	2,000	25,000	5,000	25,000	2,000	4,000	100	300							
Wichitas			350	7,000	45	450											
Keechies			200	4,000	22	220											
Wacoes			140	2,800	20	200											
Towaccaras			175	3,500	22	220											
Caddoes and Ionies			570	11,400	25	450											
Shawnees			900	18,000	250	2,500	100	300									
Delawares			130	2,600	15	150											
Total	3,500	16,500	7,965	126,800	30,399	279,190	22,100	44,300	900	1,900					10,000		
New Mexico superintendency.																	
Navajo *			1,550	31,000					†940	1,880							20 mules, valued at $1,000.
Mouache Utes			279	18,135											1,000		1,025 goats, valued at $2,050.
Jicarilla Apaches			261	16,965											2,000		
Wémenutch Utes / Capote Utes									†300	750					960		
Pueblos																	Raised but few vegetables; sowed some wheat which was destroyed by grasshoppers.
Mescalero Apaches																	
Total			2,090	66,100					1,240	2,630					3,960		

Colorado superintendency.																	
Tabequache Utes																	No return.
Grand River Uinta Utes																	
Total																	
Dakota superintendency.																	
Lower Brulé Sioux	60	720	300	30,000											2,000		
Lower Yanctonai Sioux			375	37,500											5,000	10,000	Crop damaged by grasshoppers.
Two Kettle Sioux	300	3,600	125	12,500											1,000		
Minneconjoux	25	300	500	50,000											5,000		
Oncapas			500	50,000											8,000		
Ogallallas			500	50,000											8,000		
Upper Yanctonias			400	40,000											8,000		
Sans Arcs			120	12,000											2,000		
Poncas	100	400	150	7,500	30	1,800									1,000	30,000	
Yanctons	650	3,900	300	15,000	300	12,000	50	250							1,000	70,000	
Sisseton and Warpeton Sioux	1,000	7,500	350	14,000	13	1,000					1,300	385					
Arickarees																	
Gross Ventres																	
Mandans																	
Total	2,135	16,420	3,620	318,500	343	14,800	50	250			1,300	385			41,000	110,000	
Idaho superintendency.																	
Nez Percés																	No report.
Cœur d'Alenes																	
Boise and Bruneau Shoshones																	
Kammas & Prairie Shoshones																	
Total																	
Montana superintendency.																	
Flatheads																	No report for 1868.
Upper Pend d'Oreilles																	
Kootenays																	
Total																	
Washington superintendency																	
Yakamas	200	2,000	1,100	165,000	1,600	20,000	200	1,000	100	400			1,000	$1,000	1,000	163,114	
Skokomish, Sklallam, Chimakum, Tonanda	90	900	75	4,500									100	350	1,000		
Makah	8	240	1	100	15	1,000									8,000		20 tons fish, $5,000.
Colville																	
Puyallups	100	1,000	200	10,000	75	5,000							500		3,000		
Total	398	3,140	1,376	179,600	1,690	26,000	200	1,000	100	400			1,600	1,350	13,000	163,114	

* The Navajoes were removed to their reservations too late to plant this year.

† These sheep were taken from the Navajoes, and have been mostly consumed for food.

No. 107.—*Statement showing the farming operations for 1868 of the different Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Tribes.	Hay cut.		Horses owned.		Cattle owned.		Swine own'd.		Sheep own'd.		Sugar made.		Fish sold.		Value of furs sold.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Other produce, remarks, &c.
	Tons.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.			
California superintendency.																	
Round Valley	320	$2,560	29	$1,450	457	$11,425	234	$1,170									Beans, 20 bushels.
Hoopa Valley	225	4,500	31	3,100	125	3,750	216	1,080									Peas, 1,060 bushels.
Smith River	80	1,000	33	2,500	83	2,000	146	400									Onions, 30 bushels.
Tule River	75	750	56	2,440													Dried fruit, $325; other vegetables, $6,000.
Mission Indians																	No report for 1868.
Cahuillas																	No report for 1868.
King's River																	No report for 1868.
Total	700	8,810	149	9,490	665	17,175	696	2,650									
*Oregon superintendency.**																	
Warm Springs Reserve			1,948	58,590	350	8,800	122	488	2	$6				$200		5,700	Peas, 128 bushels; 4 canoes, $160.
Umatilla Reserve	135	3,375	8,550	171,000	610	15,250	135	675	21	84						18,000	
Alsea Reserve	59		97	2,640	20		35	95						995	$2,300		86 canoes, $860.
Grand Ronde Reserve																	No report for 1868.
Siletz Reserve																	No report for 1868.
Klamath																	No report for 1868.
Total	194	3,375	10,595	232,230	980	24,050	292	1,258	23	90				1,195	2,300	23,700	
Utah superintendency.																	
East'n Shoshones and Bannocks. Western Shoshones Northwestern Shoshones Weber Utes Goships Pah Utes Uintah Utes Yampah Utes Fish Utes	40	1,000	†2,451	73,530	171	6,840											67 goats, $200; 600 bush. carrots, $300; 600 bush. beets, $300; garden vegetables, $850.
Total	40	1,000	2,451	73,530	171	6,840											

Nevada superintendency.																	
Bannocks	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	No report for 1868.
Shoshones	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
Pi-Utes	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
Washoes	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
Total	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
Arizona superintendency.																	
Pimo Papagos, Tame Apaches.	......	......	4, 989	138, 560	2, 033	41, 320	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	6,000 bushels beans, $6,000; pumpkins, $1,200.
Mohaves, Yumas, Hualapais	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
Total	......	......	4, 989	138, 560	2, 033	41, 320	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
New York agency.																	
Cattaraugus	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	No report for 1868.
Allegheny	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
Towanda	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
Tuscarora	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
Oneida	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
Onondaga	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
Total	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
Michigan indepen't agencies.																	
Chippewas of Lake Superior	100	3, 000	20	2, 000	50	2, 155	......	......	......	......	39, 000	$4, 680	2, 300	18, 400	21, 000	......	
Ottawas and Chippewas	1, 010	11, 813	693	35, 304	382	17, 619	2, 062	11, 797	......	......	308, 913	37, 067	2, 306	19, 868	17, 346	......	73 bushels beans, $46.
Chippewas of Saginaw and others.	502	7, 670	343	23, 280	92	3, 784	213	2, 100	......	......	32, 365	3, 885	647	2, 410	3, 888	355, 500	
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies.	30	360	49	3, 430	129	2, 580	94	474	12	30	2, 500	450	......	......	7, 550	2, 000	
Pottawatomies of Huron	10	120	12	840	6	120	10	60	......	......	......	......	......	......	700	......	
Total	1, 652	22, 963	1, 117	64, 854	659	26, 258	2, 379	14, 431	12	30	382, 778	46, 082	5, 253	40, 678	74, 434	357, 500	
Green Bay indepen't agency.																	
Menomonees	500	5, 000	127	5, 080	155	6, 975	100	700	......	......	100, 000	12, 500	......	......	6, 000	300, 000	
Stockbridges and Munsees	40	500	25	1, 000	40	1, 800	50	250	......	......	1, 750	219	......	......	......	......	
Oneidas	397	5, 955	291	14, 550	573	22, 920	777	3, 885	248	744	......	......	......	......	......	......	
Total	937	11, 455	443	20, 630	768	31, 695	927	4, 535	248	744	101, 750	1, 469	......	......	6, 000	300, 000	

* Oats, hay, and corn raised by government is fed to government stock.

† Ponies.

No. 107.—*Statement showing the farming operations for* 1868 *of the different tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Tribes.	Hay cut.		Horses owned.		Cattle owned.		Swine own'd.		Sheep own'd.		Sugar made.		Fish sold.		Value of furs sold.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Other produce—remarks, &c.
	Tons.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.			
Chippewas of the Mississippi.																	
Chippewas of the Mississippi.	250	$1, 200	40	$4, 000	50	$4, 000	......	......	......	......	5, 000	$1, 000	......	......	......	......	Blueberries and cranberries, $1,500.
Pillagers and Lake Winnebagoshish.	25	200	40	4, 000	40	2, 000	......	......	......	......	20, 000	5, 000	......	......	......	......	Blueberries and cranberries, $1,000.
Red Lake and Pembina Indians.	25	200	150	15, 000	1, 000	5, 000	......	......	......	......	10, 000	2, 000	......	......	......	......	
Total	300	1, 600	230	23, 000	1, 090	11, 000	......	......	......	......	35, 000	8, 000	......	......	......	......	
Sacs and Foxes of Iowa.																	
Sacs and Foxes of Iowa	......	......	261	11, 745	......	......	......	......	......	......	3, 700	540	......	......	$1, 497	......	
Wisconsin special agency.																	
Winnebagoes and Pottawatomies.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	No report for 1868.

APPENDIX No. 1.

WASHINGTON CITY, *December* 11, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Indian peace commission at a meeting held in Chicago, Illinois, on the 9th day of October last. These resolutions constitute the report of said commission, which I was directed, on their behalf, to submit to you.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

N. G. TAYLOR,
President of the Indian Peace Commission.

The PRESIDENT *of the United States.*

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, *October* 9, 1868.

The PRESIDENT *of the United States:*

At a meeting of the Indian peace commission held this day the following resolutions, embodying the views of the commission, were adopted, to wit:

Resolved, That this commission recommend to the President of the United States and Congress that full provisions be at once made to feed, clothe, and protect all Indians of the Crow, Blackfeet, Piegan, Gros Ventres, Sioux, Ponca, Cheyenne, Arapahoe, Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche nations of Indians, who now have located or may hereafter locate permanently on their respective agricultural reservations.

Resolved, That the treaties of said tribes with United States, whether ratified or not, should be considered to be and remain in full force as to all Indians of such tribes as now have or may hereafter have their homes upon the agricultural reservations described in their respective treaties, and no others.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this commission the time has come when the government should cease to recognize the Indian tribes as "domestic dependent nations," except so far as it may be required to recognize them as such by existing treaties, and by treaties made but not yet ratified; that hereafter all Indians should be considered and held to be individually subject to the laws of the United States, except where and while it is otherwise provided in said treaties, and that they should be entitled to the same protection from said laws as other persons owing allegiance to the government enjoy.

Resolved, That the recent outrages and depredations committed by the Indians of the plains justify the government in abrogating those clauses of the treaties made in October, 1867, at Medicine Lodge creek, which secure to them the right to roam and hunt outside their reservations; that all said Indians should be requested to remove at once to said reservations and remain within them, except that after peace shall have been restored, hunting parties may be permitted to cross their boundaries with written authority from their agent or superintendent. And

Resolved further, That military force should be used to compel the removal into said reservations of all such Indians as may refuse to go, after due notice has been given to them that provision has been made to feed and protect them within the same.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this commission the Bureau of Indian Affairs should be transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Department of War.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

N. G. TAYLOR,
President of the Indian Peace Commission.

Attest: A. S. H. WHITE, *Secretary.*

APPENDIX No. 2.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December* 4, 1868.

DEAR SIR: The despatches of yesterday, published in the papers, of an engagement a few days ago between a detachment of United States troops and a camp of Cheyenne Indians, near the Washita river, Indian Territory, give me apprehensions of a serious and protracted war as the consequence. I believe that attack by the army upon a detached village of Cheyenne Indians, numbering 53 lodges, and the killing of a dozen of the 53 warriors, attended with a loss of 25 or 30 soldiers, will result in the union of all the Indians south of the 40th degree north latitude and west of Kansas and the eastern portion of the Indian territory, (not even excepting the Utes, who for many years have been at war with the plains Indians and at peace with the whites,) in a war against the army and the people on the border, unless this war policy is immediately abandoned and your department enabled to give positive and sufficient guarantees of protection and a faithful fulfilment of all treaty stipulations entered into with the different tribes.

This must be done at once, or there will be a war in the west of such fearful magnitude, extending, as it undoubtedly will, through the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado and Utah, along the frontier of Texas and Kansas, an area of over half a million of square miles, as to require an immense army and vast expense to protect the exposed settlements and routes of travel.

I have no hesitancy in expressing my convictions, (as I did to the commission at its last meeting,) that the present conflict grew out of a delay in carrying out a treaty agreement with the Cheyenne Indians, could easily have been avoided, is unnecessary and dishonorable to all connected with it; moreover, that it was not only for the interest of the Kiowas, Comanches, Apaches, Cheyennes and Arapahoes, under the then existing circumstances, to make war, but an absolute necessity for them as their only means of self-preservation and safety.

I am firmly of opinion now, as at the time of adjournment, that the peace commission committed a fatal error in adjourning *sine die* without another effort for peace; but that has passed, and it only remains to consider the present state of Indian affairs, and if possible secure such action as may be necessary to ward off the Indian war that now threatens the country. If the commission of a crime by two Cheyennes, or 200 Cheyennes as some assert, a crime which the Indians themselves condemned and were ready to punish the perpetrators, should, through the stupid and criminal blundering of military officers, culminate in the confederation of five powerful tribes in war, what must be the result of an attack upon a small detached camp of men, women and children, who were evidently moving south to avoid contact with the troops—an attack that notifies the Indians of a determination on the part of the army to exterminate them?

I have been among these same Indians frequently since 1861. At that time I was ordered in command of troops to Fort Wise, since called Fort Lyon, Colorado Territory—the agency of all the tribes now at war; have had much to do with them. I know, and every one knows that has had any personal experience with and knowledge of these Indians, that they will keep the peace if they can; that they were never the first to go to war, and were never the first to violate the terms of their treaties, making no concession to the clamor raised against the Indian, no compromises with the conspiracy that contemplates the commission of an infamous crime in the destruction of that unfortunate people merely for speculating and political ends. I assert that they appreciate and will imitate honorable warfare. We complain of their atrocities, (which cannot be justified or even excused,) forgetting that our own people have for generations—for centuries—committed as cruel and disgusting barbarities upon the Indians, giving them as the weaker party the advantage of a plea of doing all they do "only in retaliation." We repeat the fatal error of underrating their capacity for a protracted and successful guerilla warfare, and persist in pursuing and punishing the innocent instead of the guilty. More intent in attacking the villages containing the women and children than the active war parties, which, of course is considered by the Indians not a war against a single tribe in punishment for real or fancied outrages, but a war for the extermination of their race can they by any known powers of reasoning come to any other conclusion from what has happened to them during the last four years? can they from the treatment of their ancestors for the last 300 years?

The Cheyennes cannot forget the assassination and mutilation of 120 of their men, women and children at Sand creek in 1864, while in the employ and under the protection of the government. They cannot fail to remember their acceptance of an invitation in the spring of 1867, to come in to Fort Larned, Kansas, with their families, to confer with a prominent officer of the army, and the advantage taken of their confidence to destroy their village and force them to war.

The other tribes are not so stupid as not to understand all these things, to comprehend their intent, and apprehend their import. To them it is a proclamation of a determination on the part of the whites to exterminate them all, men, women and children. I will not insult the intelligence of any man by asking what he would do under like circumstances; we all know what he should do, and the Indian is not wanting in courage, manly spirit and common sense.

The practice of holding an entire race responsible for the alleged criminal acts of a few must be speedily abandoned or an alarming state of wars will continue to exist on the western border, involving the death of hundreds, if not thousands, of enterprising, industrious and deserving pioneers who have settled there in fancied security, depending upon this government for peace and safety, yet they find proceedings tolerated that exposes them to the greatest peril, for it is the policy of the Indians in war to strike their enemy at the weakest point.

The border settlers deserve better treatment and should not be sacrificed to a spirit of aggression on the part of some, and a desire on the part of many to make money, men ever ready (and too often successful) to provoke an Indian war merely to gratify this ruling passion.

During the summer of 1865, after the Sand creek massacre, and during the continuance of a war that followed as a consequence of that cowardly and infamous atrocity, Congress saw the necessity of a radical change in the administration of Indian affairs, and delegated a committee of their own numbers, including the then President *pro tem.* of the Senate, to pro-

ceed at once to the Indian country, ascertain the cause of troubles, and suggest a remedy. These distinguished gentlemen faithfully performed the work assigned them; reported as the cause of Indian wars the fact that the Indian was an outlaw and the remedy a very simple one, viz: the extension of the law over the Indian country. To secure this they prepared an act which passed the Senate by a considerable majority, but it was afterwards defeated in the House. This committee had no difficulty in conferring with the then hostile tribe. The Cheyennes heard of their coming and stood ready to meet and did meet them in council, where an agreement of peace was made and faithfully adhered to by the Indians until the burning of their village two years after.

In 1867 war again existed on the plains, attended with a fearful loss of life, a serious interference with settlement and travel, and an immense expense of treasure. The Indian peace commission was created by act of Congress approved by the President on the 20th July; this commission was sent out to meet the hostile Indians, which was easily done council with them was held, hostilities on their part stayed, and terms of settlement agreed upon, after which the commission reported to Congress not only the cause of Indian wars, but suggested the remedy. The ban of outlawry must be removed from the Indian, the protection of law extended over him, civilization, education, liberty and a permanent home guaranteed to him and his forever. Unfortunately for the country and the peace of the plains these recommendations have not yet been acted upon.

Both the congressional committee and the Indian peace commission have accumulated a mass of evidence in reference to the more recent outbreaks, and in every case the fault was with the whites instead of the Indians; consequently the latter cannot justly be censured for their resistance; certainly not if we concede to them the common rights of humanity, that of self-preservation. The commissioners, and all who will carefully examine the record, must of necessity conclude that the Indians are no obstacle in the way of a permanent and honorable peace. Peace can be and made retained at any time when, as a condition, justice, protection, and good faith can be promised and guaranteed. Until that is done, we can expect nothing but war, massacre, and destruction of property.

I would suggest that you call the attention of the President and Secretary of the Interior to this subject, and urge the immediate and unconditional abandonment of the present war policy; the disbandment of all the volunteers now in the Indian country waging war; the control of the army as a national police force to preserve the peace on the plains, protecting without partiality all parties, white men and Indians; restrain the officers from proclaiming war against any of the tribes; then send your agents to bring in the Indians to their reservations; there protect them from attack and outrage, and secure the just fulfilment of all treaties with them. When that is done, there will be no trouble to induce the Indians themselves to arrest, try, and punish those of their own number who deserve punishment. Of course, this can only be done upon a good and sufficient guarantee, one which the Indians themselves will be satisfied with as efficient and permanent.

Failing to accomplish this, insist, if war is to be carried on, it shall at least be in accordance with the rules of civilized nations, so far as to respect and protect prisoners and non-combatants, care of the sick and wounded, burial of the dead, and a due regard for flags of truce, which is not now done, whatever may be asserted to the contrary. I am confi-

dent the Indians will go as far in the performance of these observances as the whites.

It will be necessary to urge upon Congress the necessity of speedy legislation to extend the protection and penalties of civil law over the Indian country, as recommended, not only by a committee of their own members and the peace commission, but the early Presidents, commencing with Washington.

They should set apart and dedicate forever to the exclusive use, occupation, benefit, and ownership of the Indians, five territorial reservations, under a separate and distinct form of government, one south of the State of Kansas, one north of the State of Nebraska, as advised by the peace commission in their report of January last, one in the mountains from a portion of the Territories of Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, and Arizona, as recommended by the same commission in the proceedings of their last meeting in Chicago, and two on the Pacific slope of the Rocky mountains. Within these Territories all the Indians can be collected, and steps taken for their civilization, prosperity, and happiness, and eventually citizenship of the republic, with all the rights, privileges, and responsibilities of other citizens. Every sentiment of national honor, justice, humanity, peace, and public safety dictates such a course as the only true solution of this Indian question.

It is not necessary that I should say anything to you in answer to the oft-repeated assertion that the efforts of the Indian peace commission have proven a failure, for you know that as far as the commission itself is concerned, its mission and its labors have been pre-eminently successful; for wherever the commission has been enabled to carry out its plans, and fulfil its promises, its efforts for peace and settlement of these Indian troubles have succeeded, and that none of the Indians have disappointed them. Unfortunately, the delay of Congress in making its appropriations, and the haste of some of the military officers in the Indian country, has involved the army in a war with the Indians who met the commission in council last year at Medicine Lodge creek. These same Indians remained at peace nearly a year, and then were compelled to go to war in self-preservation. The Indians the peace commission met during the present year—the different tribes and bands of the Sioux nation, the Navajoes, the Crows and Snakes, and those with whom Superintendent Cullen treated, numbering in the aggregate from 75,000 to 100,000—are at peace, and carrying out the plans and purposes of the peace commission. This has been accomplished simply for the reason that the commission were enabled within a few months to carry out in a measure their part of the contract. This fact should be clearly presented as evidence of the capacity of the peace commission to accomplish what they have undertaken; also explain the reason of an adjournment *sine die*, instead of making another effort for peace, (which as given to me,) was on account of their inability, for the want of means, to do what had been promised the 5,000 or 6,000 Indians now on the war-path, and urge upon Congress the necessity of providing them, in order to secure peace.

I believe it possible for the Kiowas, Comanches, Apaches, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes now on the war-path to form such combinations with other tribes as to be able to put from 15,000 to 20,000 warriors in the field against the army of the United States; therefore every consideration of patriotism, public safety, and prudence, demands immediate and decisive action upon this subject.

I append, as a part of this communication, copy of a letter from Colonel

Edward W. Wynkoop, agent of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, upon the subject of the present conflict, received by me while in Chicago, and there laid before the Indian peace commission.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. F. TAPPAN,
Indian Peace Commissioner.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
President of the Indian Peace Commission, and Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October* 5, 1868.

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your communication of Sunday, and regret that it is impossible for me to furnish you with the details you require, for the reason that I have not my letter-book with me. My opinion is, in regard to the present Indian war, that the same could have been prevented, had the government continued to keep up the supply of subsistence that had been furnished to them during the spring and early summer. They had gradually got weaned from their old habits to that extent that they depended upon the provisions which I issued to them, and consequently it was not necessary for them to scatter out in little bands all over the country for the purpose of finding game, thereby running risks of coming in contact with white men, and also being subjected to temptations when hungry; but soon after the supplies were stopped. Had I been allowed to issue the arms and ammunition to them at the time promised, they would have been contented, from the fact of their having the means to procure game. But the failure of the government to fulfil its promises in the latter respect naturally incensed some of the wilder spirits among them, and consequently the outrages committed upon the Saline. Immediately upon hearing of the said outrages, I, anxious to have the guilty punished, and by that means save those of the different tribes who did not deserve punishment, saw two of the chiefs of the Cheyennes, viz., Medicine Arrow and Little Rock, and demanded that they deliver up the perpetrators of the aforementioned outrages, which they promised positively should be done; but before a sufficient time had elapsed for them to fulfil their promises, the troops were in the field, and the Indians in flight. The Kiowa and Comanche Indians up to the present have been at peace, but I have no doubt they will soon join the Cheyennes, and thus create a general Indian war. My reasons for believing that the Comanches and Kiowas will, this late in the season, engage in this struggle, are that I do not see how they can possibly do otherwise, in consequence of their having been instructed some months since to assemble on the Arkansas for the purpose of waiting to see their agent and receive their annuities. They have been waiting for months in a state of destitution, and no agent or goods had made their appearance up to the latter part of last month; they are then told, without seeing their agent or receiving their goods, to leave and go south immediately, to travel right through the country where are troops in pursuit of hostile Indians, and with whom it would be impossible to tell a Kiowa from a Cheyenne. The consequence will be that all the tribes of the upper Arkansas will before long be engaged in hostilities.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

E. W. WYNKOOP,
United States Indian Agent.

Colonel S. F. TAPPAN.

APPENDIX No. 3.

OFFICE OF LAKE SUPERIOR INDIAN AGENCY,
November 1, 1868.

SIR: Following the requirements of the Indian department, I respectfully submit this my first annual report relative to the affairs of this agency.

The lateness of the season at the time of taking charge of this agency, together with unusual demands upon my time, occasioned by the loss by fire at Marquette, Michigan, of a portion of the annuity goods, to which may be added delay on account of continuous and severe storms

upon the lake, have contributed to make the duties of the agency more arduous, and one attended with more than usual expense.

This season's pay-roll, taken for the purpose of distributing annuities to the Indians in fulfilment of treaty stipulations, shows that this agency contains a population of 5,050 souls, as follows:

Lac De Flambeau bands	660
Lac Courte Oreille bands	867
Bad River bands	646
Red Cliffe bands	926
Fond du Lac bands	469
Grand Portage bands	419
Bois Fort bands	1,063
Total	5,060

A residence in the country for a period of 15 years, during which time I have watched the progress of the Indians in civilized life, convinces me that their social and moral condition meets with no very radical change. The well-meant efforts of missionaries and teachers, and others interested in their welfare, produce no very marked results. The idea of progression has not the significance which it has when applied to intelligent whites; though, considering their limited advantages, their deficiencies ought not to be too severely criticised.

The proximity of most of the Indians within this agency to the whites (some of whom are unscrupulous in their dealings with the Indians) renders it remarkable that the conduct of the Indians is as creditable as it is. Indeed, any advancement in civilized life under circumstances like these is highly commendable to them. With but few exceptions, the Indians have conducted themselves in a very becoming manner in their intercourse with the whites, and where depredations have been known, the same have been traced either to a few reckless Indians who act upon grounds of malice, or in other instances to a want of caution in neglecting to put out fires when they may have camped outside of their reservations. I am gratified to state that the heads of the nation show an anxiety to have those Indians who are offenders against the peace of the whites brought to justice. The heaviest loss sustained among the whites of which I am cognizant, and which appears to be chargeable to one or other of the causes named, is the loss by fire of the barn and contents owned by Francis McElroy, esq., the particulars of which will be separately reported upon, as per instructions from your office, and the claim of Frederick Borgess, esq., for depredations by Indians of the Lac de Flambeau bands, amounting to less than $100, which, by oversight, failed to receive the attention which the case demands. It is unquestionably the duty of the government to hold the Indians strictly responsible for losses sustained by the whites chargeable to the causes I have named; otherwise the government must require the Indians to remain upon their reservations, or the whites will be driven to the necessity of protecting their property by force.

The several reservations within this agency being remote from each other precludes the possibility of bringing the mass of the Indians under the direct supervision of the agent, so far as his personal influence is concerned. However, my means of approaching the Indians in council, and of holding their confidence, is largely attributable to the almost universal assurance they had in my predecessor, General L. E. Webb, whose untiring efforts in their behalf added much to their comfort. I may also

add, that amid the perplexities attendant upon the life of government employés among the Indians, most of those employed within this agency show a desire to fill their position in good faith to the government as well as to the Indians.

There are three schools now being taught by the government within this agency, though reports for the third quarter of the present year have been received only from two of these, viz., from the school taught at Red Cliffe and from the school taught at Bad river. The two reports named show that the whole number of pupils taught was 92. The school taught at Grand Portage will number some 30 to 40 scholars. Not having had time to visit these schools in person, I am unable to form an intelligent opinion as to the proficiency made. It will be my endeavor hereafter to visit these schools as often as practicable, and to adopt the plan introduced by my predecessor in office of encouraging regular attendance by giving prizes to those most punctual.

Permission having been given by your department for the erection of a Catholic church on the Bad river reservation, very great energy has been shown by the Rev. John Chebal, in charge of the interests of that denomination, and through the contributions of members of his church a very attractive and well-proportioned building, constructed of hewn logs 26 by 40 feet square, is nearly completed, and will be the place of their worship the coming season.

The number of communicants of this church will not vary much from 150, and I am informed that of the Indians within this agency about 1,100 are Catholics.

It affords me great pleasure to chronicle the deep interest taken by Rev. Mr. Chebal in all matters of interest to the "red man," whether temporal or spiritual, and particularly to make mention of the wholesome influence exerted by him in restraining the use of intoxicating drinks among this people. Nor can there be too much credit given to the Rev. L. H. Wheeler, and his most estimable lady, lately in charge of the Protestant Mission at Bad river, under the control of the A. B. C. F. M. Society, for their zealous adherence to their missionary work for a period of 26 years. This society having almost entirely withdrawn its support, and with a view to the education of their children, these servants of God have removed to the lower portion of this State, leaving behind them liberal evidences of their industry, and in the hearts of both Indians and whites universal regret at their departure.

Under the present condition of affairs on this reservation, I deem it for the best interest of the Indians that both the "mission property" and also the landed claim of Erwin Leihy, esq., which embraces a valuable water power, and saw mill with a capacity to furnish these Indians with lumber, be purchased by the government, and thus place all the territory within the lines of the reservation under the control of the agency. Without this these tracts of land are liable to pass into the possession of individuals objectionable to both the Indians and the agent.

In reporting upon the interest taken by the Indians within this agency in the cultivation of the soil, production &c. I am left to depend chiefly upon compilations from farm reports.

The area embraced in the several reservations within this agency will not vary much from 536,840 acres, of which about 100 acres are cultivated at government expense, and 115 acres by the Indians. My estimate of the various productions the present year, which embraces the returns from the government farms, is as follows:

Hay cut, 500 tons; potatoes raised, 2,200 bushels; turnips raised, 50 bushels; corn raised, 575 bushels; rice gathered, 1,500 bushels; sugar

made, 107,270 pounds. In addition thereto there is raised quite a quantity of various garden vegetables. I may also add, as a very important item to the Indians, their receipts for furs caught by them of not less than $25,000. All of which indicates a good degree of industry, and that fair returns crowned their efforts, though the past season has not been as favorable for crops as usual, owing to heavy and cold rains about the time of planting. There was also a scarcity of potatoes to be had for seed. Your attention is particularly called to the condition of the Fond du Lac bands, whose reservation being inland deprives them of the opportunity of catching fish; nor does the region afford game for their subsistence. I was credibly informed while there making the fall payment that there were several cases of actual starvation among this band the past winter. The cause of humanity demands that their neccessities should be provided for. There being no suitable road over which to transport the annuity goods to the reservation, the annual payment was made the present season, as heretofore, at the village of Fond du Lac, on St. Louis river, about 15 miles distant from their reservation. I regret to say that on my arrival there I found quite a number of the Indians under the influence of liquor, which not only greatly impeded the work of making payment, but results also in impoverishing the Indians. These evils can only be controlled by the completion of the road referred to, so that the annuity goods can be delivered and payment made on the reservation, as per treaty stipulation. I therefore earnestly recommend an appropriation adequate to open this road, which I think would not exceed $1,500.

The Bois Fort Indians received their annual payment at Grand Portage, on the north shore of Lake Superior, on the 8th of October.

Their first determination was to pay no attention to my notice to them fixing upon Grand Portage as the point where their annuities would be paid to them, claiming that, as per treaty stipulations, they were to be paid at Nett lake. They, however, met me at the time and place fixed upon, and apparently in good faith accepted my explanation to them of the treaty of 1866, wherein it states that their payments are to be made on their reservation "if found practicable."

Unless the traders interfere I anticipate in future no difficulty in getting them to come to the lake shore to receive their annuities. Up to the time of our leaving, the Indians showed no evidence of the presence of liquor there.

The last payment made by me was made at Bad river, Wisconsin, October 26, where I paid the Bad River, Red Cliffe, Yellow Lake, and Lac Courte Oreille bands.

With the exception of jealousies existing among the chiefs of the Lac Courte Oreille bands, growing out of the unsettled condition of their reservation lines, this payment was made in a way giving general satisfaction. It is evident that the boundaries of that reservation are not well known to the Indians, though they claim they know them well.

Thus, by a portion of the chiefs, the whites are regarded as trespassers upon their reservation, while another portion think otherwise, and uphold the whites in cutting and removing timber therefrom. This difference of opinion has led to very bitter feeling among the Indians, and also endangers the lives and property of the whites.

As I intend to refer to this subject in connection with some others in a special letter to your department I will omit further reference thereto in this report other than to press upon you the necessity of having the lines of this reservation definitely fixed, and that immediately. There is also a lack of understanding with the Lac de Flambeau Indians in

regard to the boundaries of their reservation, which, I trust, will be adjusted without serious difficulty.

Upon assuming the duties of this agency I recommended that the saw-mill on the Red Cliff reservation be put in order, and that the Indians be furnished with lumber from that mill; but as no allowance was made me for this purpose, I subsequently called your attention to the plan of leasing the mill on terms so as to supply the Indians with the lumber they require without any outlay to the government; but as the terms proposed by the party referred to were not acceptable to the department, I have done nothing with the mill. Scarcely a day passes without my being applied to by the Indians for lumber and shingles. With suitable encouragement to build, the Indians within this agency would consume 100,000 to 150,000 feet of lumber annually, with a proportionate amount of shingles. It is useless to talk with them of progression in civilization while withholding all substantial aid. The mill property referred to is fast depreciating in value for want of attention, it being a kind of property which is better to be in use than to be idle; and were it in use, more or less of the Indians would thereby find employment on their reservation. I therefore earnestly recommend either that the property be leased upon terms just toward the government and the lessee, or that means for placing the mill in order, and running the same, be placed at the control of the agent. My estimate made for this purpose was $1,500.

In the performance of my duties thus far my difficulties have been lightened by the effort made by my interpreter, Joseph Gurnoe, esq., toward harmonizing disaffections among the Indians, as well as in his faithful translations. In conclusion I will refer to a desire almost universally expressed by the chiefs in council, at the several payments I have made of being permitted to visit Washington the present winter in order to present their difficulties to you in person, and also to seek the payment of a large amount claimed as arrearages due them under existing treaties, amounting, as they think, to some $60,000 or $80,000.

They certainly need all the aid which can be given them, whether received under treaty stipulations or otherwise; and I deem it but just that they be permitted to visit Washington the present winter.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ASAPH WHITTLESEY,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.